The QUEEN'S REVIEW

Official Publication of the General Alumni Association of Queen's University.

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The General Alumni Association of Queen's University

"Non sibi sed omnibus"

Headquarters: Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston

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THE QUEEN'S REVIEW

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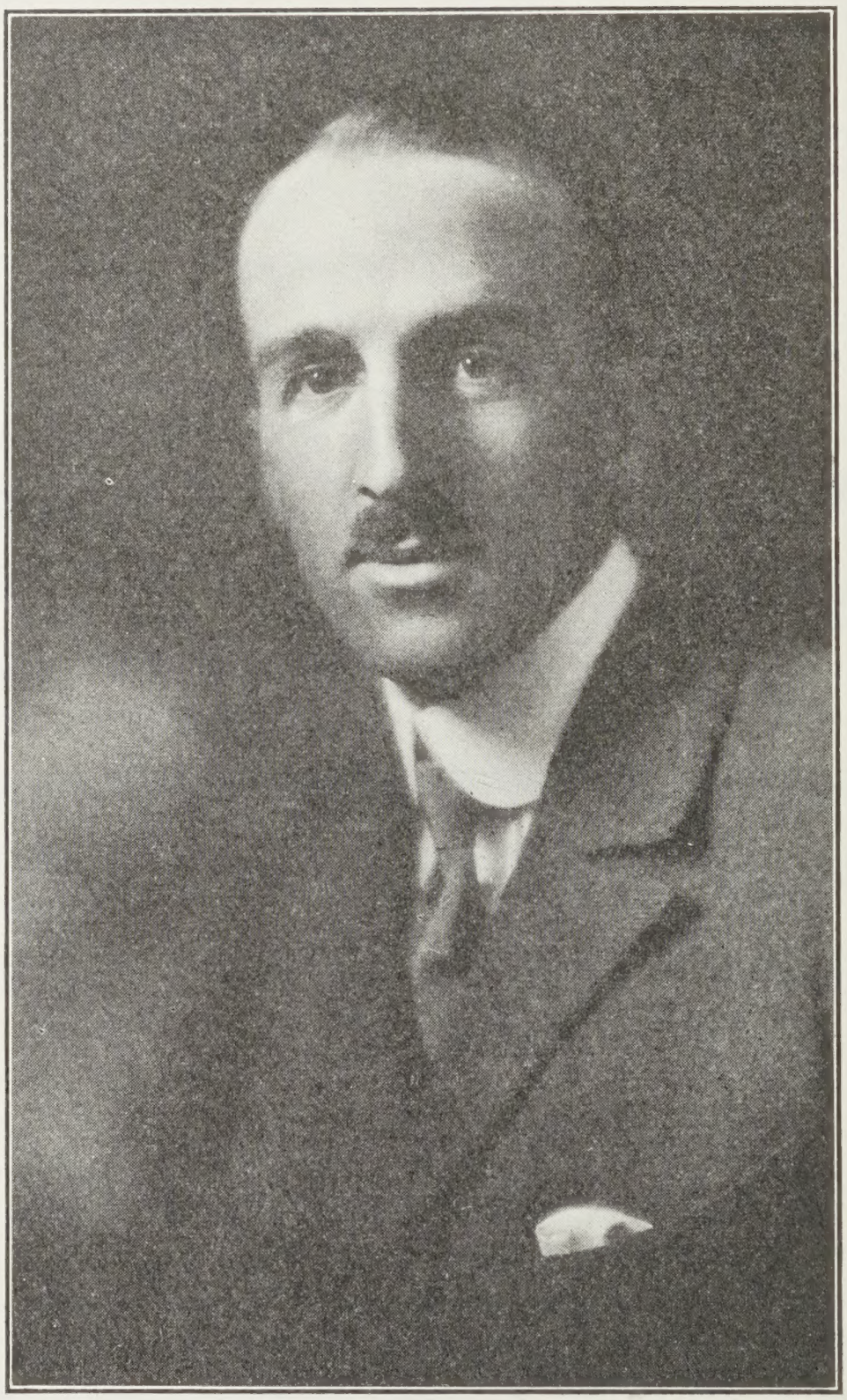
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ROBERT OLIVER SWEEZEY, B.Sc.,
First President of the General Alumni Association of Queen's University.

OUR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Foreword by the President

We'll honour yet the School we knew,
The best School of all;
We'll honour yet the rule we knew,
Till the last bell call.
For, working days or holidays,
And glad or melancholy days,
They were great and jolly days
At the best School of all.

—H. Newbolt.

THE General Alumni Association of Queen's University has no past. A past is built only from many years of worthy achievement. It is just now attaining a present. A future,—we know it has.

In the proposed Act of Incorporation of the Association it is stated that its purpose "shall be to foster a spirit of loyalty, fraternity and help among the graduates and former students of Queen's University, and to bring about united and concentrated action in promoting the welfare and advancing the interests, influence and usefulness of the University." This would seem to cover in a broad way the aims of the General Association.

Out of the activities of 1923-1924, in fostering and preparing for the reunion of the Class of 1913, was born the project of the General Alumni Association of Queen's University. A questionnaire was sent out to practically every alumni association on the American continent, and a fund of very valuable information was thus obtained. Just at this time, however, the formation of a national association was apparently not feasible. There was considerable interest among the scattered alumni in Canada and in the United States, but whether it was felt that the time was not sufficiently ripe, the interest of the University authorities not deep enough, or the desire at the time lacking in intensity,—it is difficult to say.

Then in 1926 it was found by representatives of the University who were visiting, in connection with the Endowment Campaign, many different centres throughout Canada and the United States where Queen's graduates were located, that there really was a very definite desire among such graduates to have some alumni institution to fulfil many obvious purposes. A committee of graduates and members of staff formed to study the matter reported in favour of a General Alumni Association of Queen's University. It was realized that the 85th Anniversary Reunion, scheduled to take place in Kingston during November, 1926, would offer an unprecedented opportunity for considering this very important question. A draft was prepared of an Act of Incorporation and set of By-laws, and all preparations were made for having the subject presented and considered at the coming big reunion. Announcments to this effect were circulated among the alumni by means of the Endowment Campaign literature for several months prior to the reunion.

At the Reunion there were registered some 870 graduates and former students

of the University, accompanied by approximately 600 other friends and relatives. The opportunity for the announced convention of alumni was thus even greater than expected. At the convention the Association was formed by unanimous vote, the draft of the Act of Incorporation and By-laws was thoroughly gone into, considerably amended, and finally accepted, and provisional officers and committees were elected.

Thus, at Queen's, having now over six thousand living graduates and probably even a greater number of former students who may not have actually graduated, a deficiency realized for the past several years has been met, the extensive effort on the part of interested graduates has born fruit, and our Association has at last become an accomplished fact.

And now, in our adoration of dear Old Queen's traditions, we must make room for the creation of new opinions and practices commensurate with the accelerating progress of modern times, and the exacting demands of a worthy future. We must organize materially and intellectually, if we are to maintain our position in scholarship and culture; for it is likely that during the next century our country will forge ahead at a rate unprecedented in all history.

One hundred years ago the United States had a population of ten millions—about equal to Canada's population today. In that hundred years our great neighbour's population has increased to one hundred and twenty millions. Physically, the conditions in Canada offer even greater possibilities. In the year 1826, Harvard University had an enrolment of some two hundred students, and a deficit of $4,000. To-day her enrolment is above eight thousand, and her annual income amounts to several millions of dollars. Queen's bears approximately the same relation to Canada that Harvard bears to the United States. Then what of the future? Shall we drift along contentedly and perhaps fall behind, or shall we be up and doing? Are we to lead in our country's development as becoming men and women of intellect and learning, or shall we merely follow timidly and with reluctance? There can be only one answer to these questions. Personally I have unbounded faith in our qualities of leadership and creative force, and in the growth of our institution in power and influence far beyond anything that we can conceive of to-day. We are building for future generations, and the cumulative influence of our students, graduates and friends, coupled with the untiring efforts of a loyal staff, will keep us abreast of the progress of advancing time. The formation of our General Alumni Association is an indication of our desire to identify ourselves with those influences that will make the future of Queen's well worthy of the noble traditions of her past.

THE SERVICE OF QUEEN'S

By Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.
*Chancellor**

IN the years during which I have had the honour of filling the position of Chancellor at Queen's my impression has deepened as to the distinctive character of the national service which the University renders. Its history, the teaching and training which it affords, the character of its instruction and the outlook of its graduates upon the problems of life have created and strengthened this impression. The whole-hearted loyalty of its graduates is in itself the highest tribute that a university may claim. Queen's has now reached a rather critical point in its history, and the "Benign Mother" had never greater right to claim the sympathy and support of her foster-children.

Not only the graduates, but the staff, have been distinguished by their loyalty, and the unselfish devotion of men who continued at their posts in spite of higher material rewards offered elsewhere could not be found in an institution of less conspicuous worth.

To me it is a great satisfaction that Queen's has led the way in establishing a course in Colonial History. It is to be hoped that a definitive course in Canadian History may be added in the not distant future. I understand that lectures on Canadian History are included in the courses at Laval University and at the University of Montreal. But, assuming that Canadian history is included in the course at Queen's, I do not know of any other University in the English-speaking Provinces at which the teaching of our own country's history as a distinctive subject is a feature. For this there may be reasons of which I am not conscious. The story of those early years during which the destiny of our vast territories was determined and Canada was won from the wilderness is of absorbing interest. As the two great races have a common material heritage, so the history and traditions of that period are their common possession and should be so regarded.

*Queen's has been singularly fortunate in her choice of Chancellors. The first man to occupy this important position was the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec. He retired in 1879, and was followed by Mr. Sandford Fleming—later Sir Sandford—who filled the office till 1914. Sir Sandford Fleming was undoubtedly one of the most prominent engineers of his generation, and ranks among the greatest Canada has produced. He was a notable figure at Queen's, and scores of graduates will recall having been capped by him. Following Sir Sandford's death, Dr. James Douglas, also a famous engineer and metallurgist, was appointed Chancellor in 1915. He is gratefully remembered for his munificence to the University, culminating in his gift towards the erection of the Douglas Library, which forms a lasting monument to his deep and practical interest in Queen's. Dr. Douglas was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who occupied the position till 1923, and carried out the tradition of his predecessors by his generous gifts to the University. The present Chancellor, Sir Robert L. Borden, assumed the robes of office in 1924. It is unnecessary to elaborate on Sir Robert's contribution to the history of Canada, as his name has been a household word for many years. He will be particularly remembered for his qualities of statesmanship, so well shown during the War. Sir Robert has been good enough to write for "The Review" the above short message.—Ed.

THE FUTURE OF QUEEN'S

By the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, D.D., LL.D.
Principal

HE who would forecast the future of Queen's must cast a shrewd eye over its past. A great institution of learning is a gradual growth, with a certain temper and outlook of its own, the resultant of a hundred separate and apparently unrelated influences. It is an organic whole, not to be pulled about or radically altered without disruption. The main characteristics of Queen's have been the outcome of certain physical conditions generally held to be disadvantageous, but these in the hands of strong men have been turned into creative forces. The first four decades of the University's life were a time of peril and of small growth, yet out of these troubles came the Queen's spirit. The institution was thrown back upon its alumni who had been so near to their teachers as to know of the sacrifices by which its existence had been maintained. Pupil and teacher were together in the struggle, and what men love is that on which they have spent themselves. The fact, too, that the original conception of the institution was an arts college looking towards theology, laid stress on general culture and intellectual speculation. The competent theologian must have his roots deep in philosophy, and the hard student of philosophy is not likely to be a narrow man. His will be a mind hospitable to new views, because his studies have taken him over such a varied continent. Such a college required, rather than elaborate buildings, a staff that could stimulate enquiry and convey the sense of the vastness of truth and the need of self-discipline in the search for it. These qualities made the Queen's of the past. It will be an ill day for the institution if they ever lose their pre-eminence.

1. *The Question of Quality or Quantity.*

The statistics of some of the great universities of this northern continent are bewildering, in their wealth, the number of their students, the variety of the courses offered. One does not find, in the subsequent years, that the graduate of such an institution has quality or equipment denied to the product of a smaller school, but the age is quick to hold that size and value are the same thing. The story of Queen's is no argument for such a view. Small classes are good teaching practice. To overload with didactic work the man of original mind is poor economy. To allow the student to become only one of a large class instead of an individual known by the close contact of mind with mind is to throw away the great characteristic of Queen's life. That there will be still growth of numbers is, of course, to be expected. But Queen's is not trying to make a record in the number of its students. To-day there are 1,332 in attendance. The numbers both in winter and in summer school have been steadily growing. And no one would deny that many of these 1,332 would be as well to drop all idea of a university education. Picked students, personal relationship with the staff, sufficient flexibility in curriculum to allow each special talent to work to its limit—these are the teaching ideals of Queen's.

2. *The Staff.*

Queen's owes its position in Canada to-day to a group of remarkable teachers. They were not drawn by material reward, and they remained because they loved the place. They did a great thing, and it

is vital that their qualities be perpetuated. More than in earlier years, when life was simpler and the cause had all the spirit of a crusade, does money now enter into the problem. While the happiness, the independence, the dignity, of the work of a professor constitute a special appeal, such a fact must not be unduly stressed. Queen's has to hold its own with richer places, and the alumni can be depended upon to view with approval all that will maintain a powerful and effective staff and will secure strong personalities. The undergraduate is at the stage of hero-worship, and a teacher loved for himself and reverenced for his learning has an influence vast but incalculable on these short generations of students.

3. *Extension of the Range of Teaching.*

"Fancy courses" are never likely to have much place in the Queen's calendar, but it is generally good policy to "encourage the specialties." Queen's was the first university on this continent to have a Chair in Colonial History. It is near Ottawa; it has access to the Archives; it has been for some years conducting summer work in the Archives Building. Surely the best method of teaching times past is to allow the student to browse among documents which made the past. In Applied Science one of the first results of this Campaign has been the establishment of the Miller Chair in Research Geology. In the Faculty of Medicine several chairs have been created in recent years. There is no standing still in education. Let the graduate of twenty years ago wander into the basement of the new clinic building and consider that all this staff and equipment are necessary because of what in his time was a curiosity, the Crookes tube.

4. *Recasting of the Academic Year.*

Queen's has been a pioneer in so many things that it would be strange if it were not leading the way in Extra-mural and Summer School work. The Summer School, however, by its success, has thrust into the front the question of the academic year. At present it takes a student four years to reach an Arts degree, and no one will maintain that there is any magical virtue in the number four. It looks as though at no distant date the Summer School would be expanded to a full twelve weeks semester. There are difficulties in the way. A staff allowed to teach three terms a year will "go stale." Enquiring minds do not waste their summer vacation, and time must be given to the staff for research and for travel. The boards of education in the Province must be induced to take an interest in the movement to the extent of allowing the ambitious teacher time to attend the Summer School. The educational authority will not in the long run be a loser by the keenness of its servants. And from the point of view of the University it is a reasonable thing that these beautiful buildings, which represent so much sacrifice and love, should be used to the full. A business age lifts its eyebrows when told that a capital of millions is standing idle for a considerable portion of the year.

5. *Queen's essentially an Undergraduate Institution.*

The University was founded on the model of Edinburgh University, and the original type has been preserved. Graduate work is being undertaken and will doubtless be encouraged by the departments which are staffed to deal with it. But the trend of the day is to carry on graduate work in separate institutions fitted for the expensive training involved. Specialism has many disadvantages, and the specialist is often lacking in the background which makes a truly cultured and learned man. Was there any finer teaching—graduate or undergraduate—given on this continent than that poured forth for years by Cappon and Watson?

6. *The General Alumni Association.*

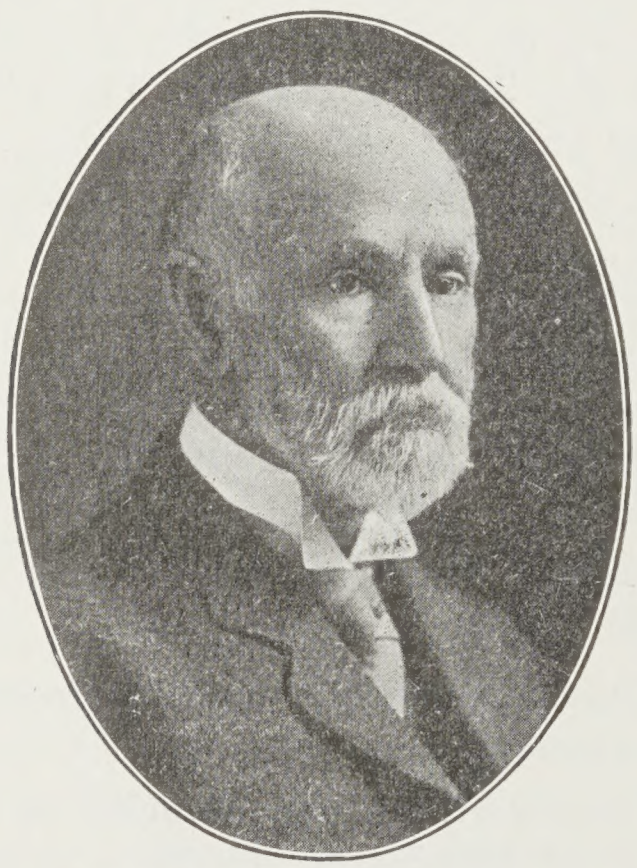
Queen's counts the development of this Alumni Association as the greatest result of the present Campaign. The ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the institution must always rest with the administration. But it is a great thing for the health of the institution to have its large constituency thoroughly informed of what is being attempted, and invited to contribute its experience and interest.

May this magazine be a real bond between those who labour in the old walls and those pioneers of learning and of industry whose thoughts turn so often in affection to their days of exuberant youth.

"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

NATHAN FELLOWES DUPUIS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.C.

By Jas. Cumberland, Arts '77
Robt. W. Cumberland, Arts '22



NATHAN FELLOWES DUPUIS

IT is no easy task to write of such a man as the late Professor Dupuis. Many still live to whom he was well known, and not a few with whom he was intimate. On the other hand, almost a decade has passed since his death, and for the younger generation he survives not as a memory but as a tradition. Perhaps it will be best then to give first, and in brief resumé, the important facts; and afterward to review his career in more leisurely fashion.

Nathan Fellowes Dupuis was born in Frontenac county, not far from Harrowsmith, in 1836. His father was of French-Canadian and his mother of United Empire Loyalist stock, so that the young Dupuis was in a very definite and unusual sense Canadian. His early education was extremely meagre, and he entered the University at a mature age. With opportunity, however, came rapid advance and well-merited recognition. He graduated in 1866, and in the following year was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Science. After thirteen years he succeeded Dr. Williamson to the Chair of Mathematics, and held the latter appointment for thirty years, retiring in 1910. He died at Long Beach, California, July 6, 1917, and is buried at Cataraqui. He was twice married, and is survived by his widow, and by a son and daughter of the first marraige.

At intervals during his career Professor Dupuis produced a number of text-books which were widely and favourably known, some of them being still in use both on this continent and in England. The brief titles and dates are as follows: Junior Algebra, 1882; Geometry of the Point, Line, and Circle, 1889; Principles of Algebra, 1893; Elements of Synthetic Geometry, 1893; Trigonometry for Prac-

tical Students, 1902; Elements of Astronomy, 1910; Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, 1911. Professor Dupuis also prepared papers for the Royal Society of Canada, of which he was a fellow, and for the *Queen's Quarterly,* to which he was a frequent contributor. Among these latter an article upon the measurement of time, which appeared shortly before his death, is deserving of particular mention; it was not merely in itself a scholarly treatment of the subject, but it dealt with the particular field that the veteran had made his own in early youth.

his business in Kingston, he departed forthwith to see the marvel. The result was that Dupuis came to Kingston, and within a year had learned all that the older man could teach him.

An interval followed in which the young man earned his living by teaching school, overtaking meanwhile the arrears of general knowledge and preparing for the University. A picture still survives of the graduating class of 1866; a class small in numbers but of great promise. Dupuis stands near the middle of the group; at his right is Robert Chambers,



CLASS OF ARTS 1866

P. MacGREGOR R. CHAMBERS N. F. DUPUIS F. H. CHRYSLER W. CALDWELL
J. S. EAKIN P. McCLAREN E. C. McCOLL

The story of the clock that determined the destiny of its maker is indeed well known. While other boys were plunging in the swimming hole or coasting down hill young Nathan had discovered a fascinating game of his own. He was busy collecting odd bits of wire and hoop iron, fitting wheels or shaping them, gearing, refitting, experimenting; until at length he had created a time-piece and set it at its task. The lad's invention became a local wonder, and when its fame reached the ear of William Smith, an English clock-maker who had lately established

the future head of Robert College at Constantinople, and at his left F. H. Chrysler, K.C., of Ottawa, the only surviving member of the class. The picture provides an interesting comparison when placed beside those taken in the present century. Beards were fashionable in the sixties, and the close-clipped silver whisker of the Professor's later years was then a dark and full-grown fringe which gives him an appearance rather like that of an intellectual young rabbi. Yet the face is the same, with the well-proportioned and slightly arching nose, the high

forehead still surmounted by unthinned locks, and—most important of all—the gentle, searching, finely expressive eyes, which seemed ever to witness that nothing harsh or crude or slothful dwelt therein. Such was the graduate so soon to become professor.

The man and the institution indeed developed together. Each had needed the other. For the earlier Dupuis, Queen's had provided the necessary environment, nursing his genius and affording it an opportunity to flourish; and to the later Queen's, Dupuis became essential. He was no mere unit of pedagogic intellect such as some of the larger universities acquire or part with in the same nonchalant fashion that a lobster deals with his legs; but a vital part of the machinery, a phase of the spirit. His rare mechanical skill and the lucid, accurate processes of his mind were alike at the service of his Alma Mater; and the influence of each may still be traced by those who care to turn back from manifestations to the creating thought. His clock still functions in the tower and his students push on to new problems or initiate rising youth into the mysteries of the old. The approach to science through his experience in watch-making was of deep significance. He had seen the rules of mathematics in operation before he had mastered them in theory; and his mind was never happier than when expressing itself in action. Education had given him vision and had raised him from the status of artificer to that of artist—for the term is never out of place when applied to any great scientist—but he remained, and was proud to remain, a maker of things. He saw the profound relationship between mathematics as a cultural influence and as a means by which mind advances toward the control and guidance of matter.

Mathematics is a realm into which the average layman can see but dimly; and, as much of Professor Dupuis' work was centred around his subject, his personality can best be appreciated by those who proceeded under his guidance to take the more advanced rites. Yet few men commanded so completely the respect and admiration of the students. The admiration was a tribute to the character of the man and to the brilliance and clarity of his teaching; the respect had a wholesome element of fear in it (the fear of the Lord) and recognized behind his simple dignity the authority which would have preferred straight lines to curves had firmness been needed. In the detail of marking, some who had no mathematics in their souls felt that his mill of justice ground exceeding small—even to the quartering of a mark—but none ever dreamed that he could be unjust. Yet those among 'the boys' of the eighties and nineties whose hope lay in the quality of mercy will not misinterpret the spirit of that line in the old song,

"We're out of Nathan's clutches."

His unassuming manner was combined with a certain natural dignity; he had the personal humility of the scholar, but for the workshop, in which his talent found practical expression, he chose the formal yet wholly appropriate title, *The Mechanical Laboratory*. The antic spirit from time immemorial has found release upon one night in the year; and when *The Mechanical Laboratory* awoke one November morning to find itself christened *The Tool House* more than one student smiled inwardly, wondering how the magicion would like the name of his cell thus translated into homely Anglo-Saxon. Did they ever know?

He was not without humour, but his touch was at once delicate and ironic; the gentle comment of the savant upon the folly of individuals or of nations. A certain astronomer once settled a doubtful point to his own satisfaction,—but

rather prematurely, as Dupuis thought. "It is to be feared," he writes, in dealing with the point at issue, "that a large observatory and a mammoth telescope are sometimes factors in the creation of astronomical dogmatism." And again, after a few passing remarks upon the distrust and suspicion which characterize the normal attitude of neighboring nations, he turns to our planetary neighbors and observes that "diplomacy and deceit have no place here, the only instruments available being the telescope, the spectroscope, and the polariscope. . . ." In a slighter man this keenness might have become sarcasm, but Dupuis was too great to delight in verbal swordplay. He was essentially a teacher with an interest in the welfare of those whom he taught and zeal to give them of his best. Many a time, his light burned until long after midnight in order that the next day's demonstrations might proceed without the least hitch or hint of uncertainty. Small wonder that he expected his students also to undergo the rigor of self-discipline! In him persisted something of the indomitable spirit of the Renaissance,—that brave age when men had faith in Knowledge. It was a cool devotion, appropriate to the mathematical mind, and had little surface emotion or enthusiasm in it; yet steadfast and finely tempered, proving adequate to the various demands made upon it as the sphere of his influence expanded.

Perhaps, for those who think of Dupuis chiefly as the professor, it might be interesting to enumerate some of the executive offices which he held at different periods during his career. He was at one time Inspector of the Public Schools of Kingston, and later Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kingston Collegiate Institute; he was a member of the Central Committee of Education for Ontario and of the Examination Committee of the Department of Education; he was editor of the Mathematical Department of the *Canadian Educational Monthly*. These functions, all closely related to his life work, stood him in good stead and kept him in touch with the state of education throughout the province,—a consideration of the utmost value to Queen's when he became Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.

What were the diversions of so busy a man? Perhaps some of his students thought that he had none; but if so they were mistaken. Many an hour he spent with his violin, and in later years he took great delight in painting. And if his genius had been too strongly developed along the lines of uniformity and precision to excel in music or in color—the subjective pleasure was no less. When he wished for complete relaxation he found it—as many notable men have done—in some tale of adventure. In his case, however, it was not the detective story that appealed so much as a primitive struggle between man and nature, with thrilling escapes and daring heroism. After all, Life is more than number and measure; and your true philosopher is never above relishing 'a little nonsense now and then.'

Perhaps in conclusion a few quotations will best serve to fix our image of the man. Most of his writings are concerned so directly with pure science that only by implication are we conscious of the luminous mind that produced them. Yet occasionally he adds a comment; and these, for our purpose, are full of significance.

In comparing the Equinoctial or Tropical Year with the Anomalistic Year he notes a difference of 20 minutes and 53 seconds, and adds, "Moreover, it is highly probable that this length may vary to the extent of a second or two in a century." To the average layman the pos-

sible difference of a second or two in a century seems unimportant, and the noting of it humorous; but for the trained mind of the scientist great issues may be involved.

No subject interested Professor Dupuis more than the possibility of life on Mars. The artist in him was fascinated by the idea that the peculiar markings upon the surface of that planet might illustrate the workings of intelligence, of Life striving to maintain itself against the forces of Nature. His scientific conscience asserts itself when, after dealing with the question in a clear, concise style which scarcely hides the trend of his own thought, he tells us that "This whole article must be looked upon as more or less of a speculation founded upon certain observed facts." But the dream of Martian irrigation had captured him too completely for such cold dismissal; and when he deals with it he captures us too. Some have asserted that engineering on so gigantic a scale would be impossible. He scorns the objection, and for a moment the scientist becomes the seer contemplating the follies into which the acquisitive instinct had led mankind. "And if all the money wasted upon war and preparation for war, upon armies and navies and military accoutrements, were directed into the paths of peace, it would in a few centuries serve to cover the whole earth with systems of canals as elaborate as those of Mars."

Though he was, as we have said, an artist, believing that a lawn or garden was 'much improved in esthetic appearance by the presence of a dial'; yet he was too near the fret and fury of the great Victorian controversy to view with equanimity that intimate fusion of art and science which shaped the culture of the Ancient World. Egypt's religion he saw as a retarding influence upon her astronomy; it was 'a bondage, a nightmare to be thrown off.' Delightful, however, in its naivety, its practical wisdom, and its recognition of the 'rationalizing' process, is the following: "Surely Christianity contains enough in itself that is noble, and reasonable, and good, to recommend its acceptance to intelligent people, without subjecting its adherents to the necessity of believing in legends and stories about operations like creation about which the ancients knew absolutely nothing, and especially when such stories cannot be brought into line with the results of modern scientific investigation." Yet the man of science could readily be excused when theologians mistook the poetry and philosophy of Genesis for geology and biology.

Professor Dupuis said little of his own philosophy of life, but it is touched upon incidentally in his discussion of the Gregorian Calendar. "For we must remember that man lives in the present and has some interest in the near future, while the past, however valuable it may be as an index of the future, is forever out of our control. We may improve upon what is and what is to come, but we cannot improve that which is past."

With the fine simplicity of that forward looking glance let us leave him. Out of place here are the phrases by which we sometimes assure ourselves that the familiar name cannot be forgotten. He would have smiled at such an illusion; for he realized that his memory would live more truly in the soundness of his work than by any dramatic appeal to the world's imagination. It was enough for him to hold a responsible post amid the ranks of those who establish and extend the bounds of knowledge. He gave his life to science, and retired at length as an honoured veteran of that army in which self-seekers find no promotion. To those who knew him he will ever remain distinguished.

ULTRAMICROSCOPIC LIFE*

By G. B. Reed, Ph.D.

BETWEEN the years 1860, when Pasteur established the fact that decay and fermentation result from the growth of micro-organisms; the year 1870, when Lister demonstrated that the suppuration of wounds was the result of the growth of micro-organisms; 1876, when Koch isolated the anthrax bacillus from the body of a cow dead of the disease, grew the minute organism in artificial media in his laboratory and reproduced the disease by injecting into healthy animals; 1880, when Pasteur made his spectacular demonstration at Polly la Fort of the experimental protection of sheep against disease; and the period since, in which a large amount of work has been done by an army of investigators; it has been clearly established that from sixty to eighty per cent. of all disease in man, animals and plants results from the growth of micro-organisms in their bodies. It is an easy matter to demonstrate these facts, and indeed the identification of the causal parasitic organism now constitutes one of the regular and most precise methods of diagnosing disease. The bacteria causing abscesses, suppurating or gangrenous wound infections, throat infections such as diphtheria and tonsilitis, lung infections like pneumonia and tuberculosis, may be readily demonstrated microscopically in the exudates from the inflamed regions. And ordinarily the bacteria may be isolated from the body and grown in various decoctions in the laboratory.

These observations which now extend over approximately fifty years, since Koch's first precise evidences, have established a long list of infectious diseases in man, lower animals and plants caused by definitely known micro-organisms, organisms which may be seen with the microscope, grown in the laboratory for an indefinite number of generations and by appropriate experimental inoculations caused to reproduce the disease in animals. But there is a now well recognized group of human, lower animal and plant diseases which from their behaviour are certainly infectious, while yet no organism has been found in association with the disease. There are several independent evidences which indicate that these diseases are caused by parasitic organisms, but the most conclusive evidence of the infectious character is to be seen in the results of experimental transmission of the disease.

Consider, as an example, foot and mouth disease, a very serious epidemic disease of cattle characterized by the development of localized watery vesicles, particularly about the hoofs. If the watery vesicular fluid is collected from a characteristic case and a small amount injected into a healthy animal the disease develops in its usual form. In this manner the infection may be carried through an indefinite number of animals, a condition which is comparable with what happens in the spread of an epidemic. If it were merely some toxic substance which is transferred from the diseased animal to the experimental animals in the course of the passage it would of necessity be diluted. And, since the experimental inoculations may be carried through an indefinite number of animal passages, the toxic agent would have become indefinitely diluted and finally lost. Its unimpaired maintenance, on the other hand, indicates

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that it is multiplying. If it does multiply, is it living?

In the case of foot and mouth disease and a number of other diseases, which are transmitted in a comparable manner, the most meticulous search by many investigators using microscopes which are near, the theoretical limit of resolving power have failed to reveal any particulate body of sufficient size to be seen. Moreover, if this vesicular fluid is passed through an unglazed porcelain filter, which by test is shown to prevent the passage of particles large enough to be seen with the microscope, it is still infectious. Such an infectious substitute has come to be styled a *filterable or ultramicroscopic virus.*

We are now familiar with some twenty-five to thirty diseases of higher animals or man, and at least one important group of plant diseases, which are causally related to such an ultramicroscopic agent. Perhaps the best known of these is smallpox and the related vaccinia. The fluid from the smallpox vesicles in the skin is infectious, yet it contains no microscopically visible organisms. The fluid from vaccinia pustules is similarly devoid of visible organism, yet its transmissibility in vaccination is a familiar procedure. (There is some evidence, though by no means conclusive, that smallpox vaccinia and a few other conditions are related to a minute but visible animal parasite.) This was particularly evident in the now obsolete "arm to arm" procedure instigated by Jenner in which a minute amount of the pustular fluid was passed from person to person.

Rabies in aminals and man may by a similar procedure be shown to result from the action of an ultramicroscopic virus. If the brain be removed from a dog dead of rabies and a portion of it ground up with water and injected into a healthy dog the disease develops in the latter animal. At the same time the nerve tissue from the rabid animal, mascerated in water may be passed through a filter which renders it free of microscopically visible particles, yet this fluid retains its infectivity.

In the throats or lungs of cases of epidemic influenza there is always a large number of microscopically visible organisms of recognized pathogenic types, but in addition to these Olitsky and Gates, of the Rockefeller Institute, advance much evidence to support the thesis that the primary cause is an ultramicroscopic virus, and that the varied flora of visible forms are only secondary invaders. Evidence of a similar character, though by no means confirmed, has been advanced to explain the very puzzling question of the etiology of common colds. Last year Gye, of the British Research Council, brought forward evidence that the underlying cause of cancer is an agent of this category, but unfortunately it has so far not been possible to confirm this important observation.

It might be interesting to note, too, that a similar condition prevails in respect to certain higher plant diseases. Many of the familiar diseases like the grain rusts and smuts, the fruit spots and mildews, are caused by organisms which are readily observed with the microscope, grown in the laboratory, and, when inoculated into healthy plants, reproduce the disease. But in addition to these visible parasites there is at least one large group of economically important plant diseases caused by ultramicroscopic viruses, the mosaic diseases of several species of plants which results in a mottled yellowing and dwarfing of the leaves and eventually death of the plant. If the juice is expressed from a diseased leaf and rubbed into healthy leaves of appropriate species the disease develops in the inoculated plant. Moreover the expressed juice may be passed

through a porcelain filter and demonstrated to be free from microscopically visible organisms, yet it retains its infectivity.

Some six years ago it was shown by d'Herelle at the Pasteur Institute that if the faeces of a typhoid convalescent, for example, were emulsified with water, passed through a porcelain filter which rendered it free of microscopically visible organisms and a small amount introduced into a young, growing culture of typhoid bacilli, the bacteria ceased to grow, gradually died and disintegrated. A minute amount of a filtrate of this disintegrated culture added to a second actively growing culture of typhoid bacteria produced a similar disintegration. This procedure was eventually repeated many times until the last typhoid culture received, as a result of the dilution, a vanishingly small amount of the original filtrate, yet the killing and dissolving action on the typhoid bacteria continued without impairment. The active principle, therefore, d'Herelle contends must be a living virus which he has styled Bacteriophage. If true, disease producing bacteria themselves suffer from infectious diseases.

The work in recent years of Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, on infantile paralysis suggests a possible relationship between the visible and invisible organisms. This disease, he found, could be transmitted from man to monkeys and from monkey to monkey by successive inoculations with mascerated spinal cord. Moreover, he found that the mascerated cord could be filtered and apparently rendered free of microscopically visible organisms without impairment of its infectivity. However, he also found that if pieces of the infectious cord were placed in a suitable nutrient decoction and incubated at body temperatures for a few days there accumulated in the culture fluid minute organisms just large enough to come within the range of the highest power microscope. The infectivity of the cultures, he was able to show, depends upon the accumulation of the just visible organisms.

Is it possible to conclude, then, that the still invisible organisms are similar and merely smaller than these? The use of various modifications of the microscope, the ultra-microscope and the substitution of ultraviolet light and the photographic plate for visible light and the eye has approximately doubled the resolving power of the microscope, but so far has not made it possible to identify any thing smaller than the organism of infantile paralysis, which is about 0.0001 millimeter in diameter and about one-tenth the size of the smallest of the ordinary bacteria. But any such simple explanation as mere difference in size is conspicuously disturbed by the observations of Boffinbrener over the last few months, which indicate that at least certain of these ultramicroscopic viruses fail to produce carbon dioxide, and therefore presumably do not respire. And if we assume, as is usually done, that reproduction and respiration constitute the crucial differentiation of animate and inanimate we have an agent which falls in neither category. Since they are known to exist only in association with living cells of animals or plants, they are obligate parasites and possibly represent a decadent form of life.

FROM MINE TO COIN

By W. A. Mackintosh, M.A., Ph.D.

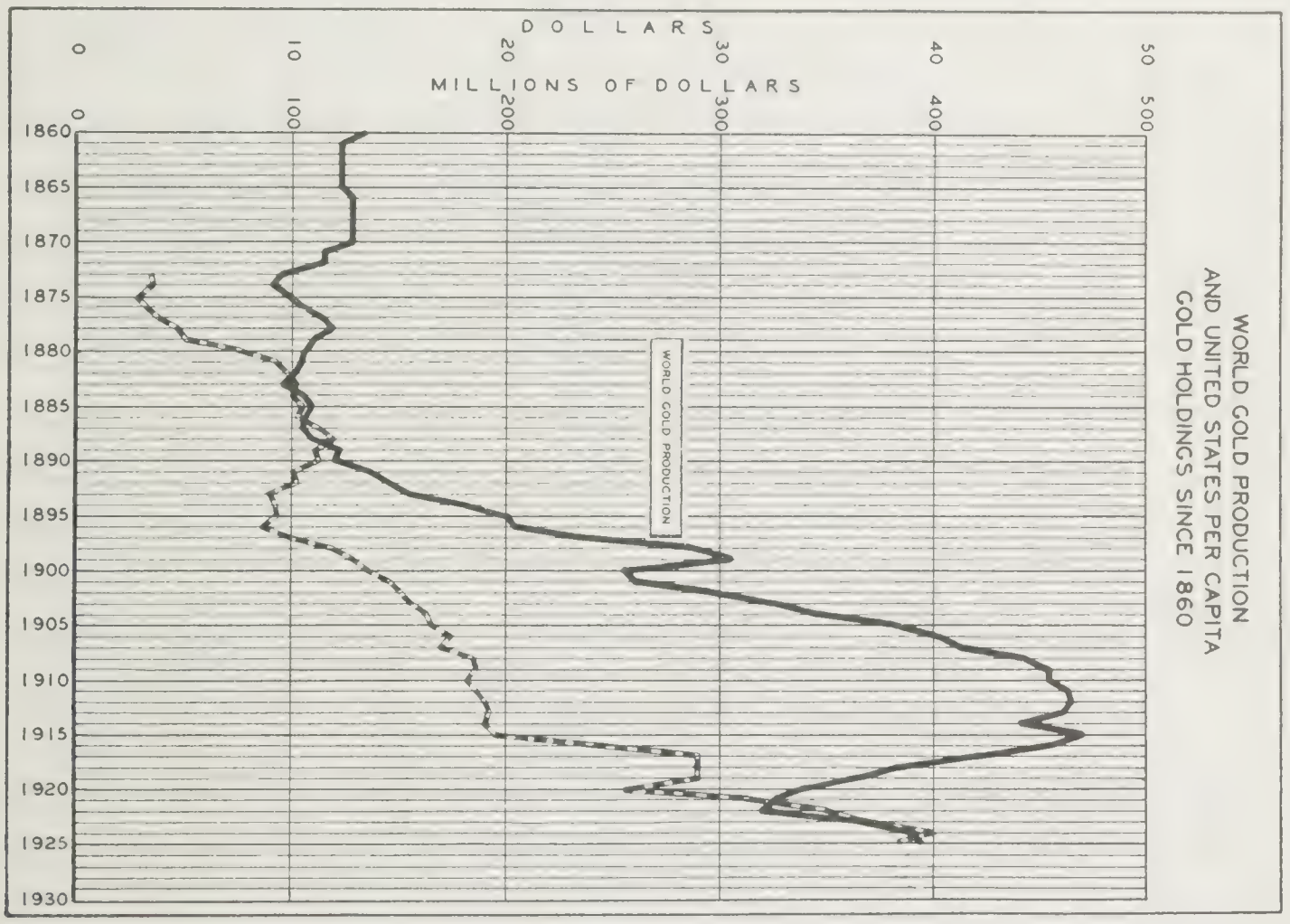
A NEW interest in the economics of gold production has arisen since the Canadian goldfields have reached their present high position among the precious-metal-mining areas of the world. Canada now ranks third among the gold and silver producing countries of the earth, though she is very greatly surpassed in the production of gold by South Africa and the United States, and in the production of silver by Mexico and the United States. In 1924, though we produced 1,500,000 fine ounces of gold ($31,500,000), yet that represented only 8 per cent. of the world's output, of which South Africa produced 51 per cent. and the United States about 13 per cent. No country in the world has been so dominated by the gold-mining industry as has the Union of South Africa with its rich and extensive goldfields on the Witwatersrand. Yet Canada, with its rising production and with a particularly valuable field concentrated in Northern Ontario, has in recent years been greatly affected by the development of gold mining and the problems and difficulties which have surrounded the production and marketing of this metal.

Gold differs from all other commodities in that it is both commodity and money; as money it is the standard by which we measure the value of other commodities, and as commodity it has a price that is fixed by legislation. When it is enacted that our dollar shall contain 22.23 grains of fine gold the price of gold in terms of dollars is thereby fixed, whereas the price of all other commodities fluctuates with the changing conditions of the market. But, though the price of gold is always fixed, the value of gold fluctuates as does that of any other article. Gold exchanges for the same number of dollars at all times, but the purchasing power of the dollar is subject to disconcerting variations. The owner of a gold mine always obtains the same number of dollars per ounce of gold, but he obtains at different times varying quantities of machinery and labor in return for his dollars. In contrast to other producers who usually find the prices of their products and of their raw materials rising or falling together, the gold producer finds in a period of rising prices the price of his product, gold, fixed by law, while the wages of labor and the cost of machinery go up with the general trend of prices. Under rising prices, then, gold mining becomes relatively unprofitable, while under falling prices it becomes relatively more profitable. Under the tremendous rise of prices in Canada from 1913 to 1920, a rise of nearly 150 per cent., the gold mining industry labored under heavy handicaps which greatly curtailed production from 1915 to 1922, and were only overcome by the amazing economies in the mining and reduction of ore which engineers were able to effect during that period.

Gold is used, of course, as the basis of most of the world's currencies, but it has extensive uses also in the industrial arts. In 1924, for example, gold to the value of about $150,000,000 was used in the industries of the world. This represents roughly 40 per cent. of the total world production for that year. The remainder, it can be assumed, goes into the form of coin or remains as bullion in the mints and treasuries of the various countries. One unusual feature of the distribution of the world's gold, as also of silver, is the phenomenal way in which Oriental

countries absorb huge amounts of these metals, not putting them into general circulation, but retaining them as treasures or using them in the arts. India and China have been veritable sink-holes for the precious metals; in 1924 British India alone imported $220,000,000 in gold as against negligible exports. The pre-war demands of Oriental countries were even greater. Probably as they become increasingly commercialized and industrialized, as gold and silver treasures and ornaments as articles of prestige and distinction give way to expensive motor cars and the other ostentatious expenditures of the Occident, their hoarding propensities will decline still further.

presenting gold at the Mint can receive for it gold coins or their equivalent without limitation and without charge. The only charge that is made is that for the preliminary refining operation that always has to be carried on in order to bring the gold to that carefully calculated degree of fineness specified for the currency. During the war an interesting situation arose in that our paper currency was no longer convertible freely into gold, and, due to a series of causes, it depreciated in value until five dollars in paper was not worth five dollars in gold. Under these conditions the Mint would have had no gold delivered to it had it continued to pay its regular price in paper dollars.



Gold in any country is chiefly or solely bought by the Mint. Since 1908 there has been at Ottawa a branch of the Royal Mint which has been the chief purchaser for Canadian gold. As stated before, the Mint has but one price for gold—one dollar for every 22.23 grains of fine gold. As a matter of fact, however, our currency is not made of fine gold, but of gold that is nine-tenths fine. Anyone

As there was also a prohibition of the export of gold there was little advantage in a mine owner exchanging his gold bullion for gold coin. The result was that the Mint adopted the policy of paying for its gold with drafts on New York, paper dollars in the United States being exchangeable for and equal in value to gold dollars. Payment in this form was equivalent to paying a premium which at

certain times amounted to as much as 18 per cent. for gold.

One of the many results of the stress and strife of the war period was that for various reasons connected with war finance and trade, the gold of the world has been largely concentrated in the United States. That country at the beginning of the War was heavily indebted to Great Britain, France and Germany. The insatiable demand, however, for American goods and services during the War reversed that balance and America paid off her debts and in addition received large quantities of European gold; so that, whereas in 1914 the United States had gold equal to about $19 per capita of population; she had in 1925 $38 per capita in gold. Under ordinary circumstances if any country doubled its gold holdings in proportion to population as has the United States, prices would have more than doubled. As a matter of fact, however, prices in the United States are only about 60 per cent. above the prewar level because the Federal Reserve Board has placed its gold as it were in quarantine; has held it out of the commercial and financial arena and retains it in close custody. This has considerable importance for the rest of the world because it means that the United States will only release gold as it can be released without the danger of raising the general level of prices. If, on the other hand, prices should tned to fall these immense gold reserves would be brought into more active use and the general purchasing power of the public would be increased. Hence, the United States is not only chief custodian of the world's gold but is also guardian of the stability of prices.

But if gold is plentiful and indeed redundant in the United States, it is scarce in some other countries. European nations like Germany and France and Italy, which extended their currencies enormously in the years following the War, found that they had not nearly gold enough to liquidate their obligations, and the tendency has been to devaluate the currency, to reduce its value in terms of gold. All nations have also undertaken economies in the use of gold which were unthought of before the War. Even Great Britain used an amazing amount of gold currency for hand-to-hand circulation. Prior to 1914 no paper money existed in England of less than five pounds denomination. Great Britain in 1925 resumed the gold standard, but she has not gone back to the days of the sovereign and the five pound note. The fine gesture with which the generous Englishman tosses a sovereign to the astounded cabby will never come back to English fiction. The prosaic pound and ten shilling notes are retained, and in practice Britain has prevented the circulation of gold by making her notes redeemable, at the wish of the bank, in gold bars. That is to say, while the notes are redeemable, they are only so in large amounts, and instead of being distributed through the pockets of the general population, the nation's gold is mobilized at the point at which it can be most effectively used to safeguard credit, namely, in the Bank of England. In the same way, Canada has adopted a similar measure, although we have never had in this country any significant hand-to-hand passing of gold. For all the world gold has become too expensive a metal to be used for ordinary business transactions; it is conserved to be used as the basis for credit.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By Nathan van Patten
Librarian

THE University Library was removed from the Old Arts Building to the new Douglas Library in 1924. For years the library had been extremely congested, and as a consequence was inadequately serving the library needs of the University. Many of the alumni who have visited the University within the last few years are already familiar with the new library building; a few remarks for the benefit of those who have not seen it may not be amiss here.

The building was designed by Messrs. Sheppard & Calvin, of Toronto, with Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York City, as consulting architect. The building proper has four floors; the book-stacks, which are located in the centre of the building, have five levels. The top floor contains a large general reading-room, with a seating capacity of 167; there is also on this floor a reading-room for the medical faculty, one for the staff, and the work-room of the cataloging department of the library. The third floor has a small reading-room for the accommodation of the art collection recently presented to the University by the Carnegie Corporation, as well as a number of seminar rooms, several of which are now used as offices by other departments of the University. On the second floor, in addition to the library offices, there is a small library exhibition-room. This floor, which is actually the main one, has as its principal architectural feature a small chapel erected as a memorial to Queen's men killed in the Great War. This chapel occupies in height the space of two floors, and in the upper portion there is a series of stained glass commemorative windows. The University bookbindery has its headquarters on the first floor. This department was established in 1924, and is handling the greater part of the library bookbinding and repairs.

The present collections of the library exceed 175,000 volumes, and the library is growing very rapidly. In 1926, 4,420 separate titles were acquired. The staff consists of twelve assistants.

There are a number of very interesting special collections. Several years ago Dr. Lorne Pierce, of Toronto, established the "Lorne Pierce Collection of Canadian Literature and History," to which he is making regular additions. This collection now contains several hundred volumes of Canadian poetry, one of the best existing collections of first editions of Bliss Carman, and many other rare Canadian books and manuscripts. The "Short-Haydon Collection" is the gift of Dr. Adam Shortt and Senator Andrew Haydon. It is devoted to engravings, photographs, etc., relating to Canadian history, and is very extensive. It is at present displayed upon the walls of the library, and has aroused much interest. There is also a smaller group of similar material, known as the "Sir Gilbert Parker Collection," which was presented to the University a number of years ago by Sir Gilbert Parker.

The library is the official depository for the manuscript and printed records of the United Church of Canada, in Eastern Ontario.

During the last few years a systematic effort has been made to develop a "Queen's Collection," to include all publications of and relating to the University and its graduates. It is desirable that all such material should be preserved as a record

of the development and activities of the University. Such material will be invaluable in the future as a source of information concerning the history of the University. We are preserving not only all official publications of the University and of the student body, but also books and pamphlets written by members of the staff and graduates, programs of athletic and social events, posters and photographs.

It is desired by the library administration that the University Library should be of as much service to the entire body of graduates as is possible. The Librarian is always interested in receiving inquiries from graduates concerning the library, and will be pleased at any time to place its resources at their disposal, as far as it is possible to do so.

Mr. van Patten has kindly consented to act as editor of the Literary Section of the "Review" and has furnished the above short sketch as an introduction to such a page. Concise book reviews and articles upon current literature will hereafter appear in this section.

WAS THE RE-UNION A SUCCESS?

By a Member of "Naughty-Three"

A question like that takes a deal of answering, and a unanimous decision need not be expected.

To most of us the purpose of the reunion was purely social; we welcomed an excuse such as this to get back to Queen's in the hope of meeting old classmates. Friends of youth make the most lasting impression, and the common interests of the class-rooms, the mighty arguments of the boarding-house and the spirit engendered by collegiate sports cement these friendships to an extent not possible elsewhere. We wanted to see the improvements and extensions for which the Queen's picture had prepared us, but it was the prospect of seeing the old boys and girls of our generation of students that kept us hoping for "The Day."

When it finally arrived, we all found great changes in the University and some discovered in old friends changes that were not so easily approved as the stately new buildings on the campus. Old John, who was such a gay young dog twenty-four years ago, had grown fat—physically and mentally—and was inclined to patronize us. Tom had a wife who ruled him with an iron hand, and any suggestion of old-time entertainment or escapade was received with disquiet and an obvious attempt to place the conversation on a higher—and safer—plane. Mary, who was such a soul-satisfying blonde in her youth, had lost her girlish figure, and viewed with a thank-God-I-missed-him expression the beau of her earlier years.

These disappointments were not the fault of the first reunion, but were the result of the University's sins of omission; eighty-five years of cumulative sins, in which no serious attempt had been made to gather the graduates to their Alma Mater.

To some the changes were too great, as the picture had never been renewed, but most of us agreed that the difficulties of attempting a first reunion had been dealt with better than we expected.

There were 1500 graduates and friends in the registration lists covering, with

very few lapses, the years from 1874 to the present, and real reunions were taking place every day. Classmates whose friendship had survived the years of separation met, with no disappointment in the meeting. They saw each other through the eyes of age, but with the memories and affections of youth. Material things were forgotten and personal success or failure was unimportant in the delight of these meetings. If the reunion failed in some things they were trivial in comparison.

It was argued that a week was too long, and perhaps it was, for many graduates were disappointed on arrival to find friends registered and gone. Most of the registrations were on Friday and Saturday, that Saturday of the classic struggle in the George Richardson Memorial Stadium, where, for the first time in football history, the three universities of the Union were tied by Queen's victory over 'Varsity. The game left us all gasping, and when it was over those of us who could not speak were still willing to whisper that *the reunion had some points of merit.*

WHY AN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ?

AN alumni association can help its university to hold the affection and active sympathy of its graduates by keeping it in permanent contact with them, and conversely it can enable the university to maintain interest in its one-time students by knowing something of their lives and whereabouts in after years.

It has been said that the only time a graduate hears from his or her university is when financial assistance is needed. The claim of a university for the material support of its sons and daughters is recognized as quite legitimate, but it should form only a small part of the connecting bond. If the alumni are kept informed of the news of and activities at their university by means of their alumni association, through its periodical or otherwise, they are not so apt to feel that occasional requests for help form the only link between them and their Alma Mater.

Through its members, an alumni association can emphasize and definitely place before brilliant and desirable students the merits and outstanding features of its university, with the aim in view of enlisting such students into the ranks of the university.

One of the functions of an alumni association is that of compiling, and keeping up to date, adequate alumni records. The object is to have continuous, definite knowledge concerning each graduate or former student of the university as regards career and location. Such lists are of incalculable service both to the alumni and to their university.

Through its periodical a graduate association is able to present to the alumni reliable information regarding university matters, as well as concise articles dealing with subjects of current interest. With a source of supply, such as Queen's has in her extensive, versatile, and scattered graduates and past students, very valuable information, well worth disseminating, should be constantly forthcoming.

A student, while at college, forms many friendships and associations some connection with which he would earnestly like, if possible, to retain through after life. An alumni magazine, through its news columns, enables its readers to know

something of the present locations and activities of friends of happy student days, and tends to keep fresh the pleasant memories of old faces and familiar scenes.

An alumni association provides an organization for the arranging and systematizing of class reunions which are admittedly of great benefit to a university, as well as sources of much pleasure to the alumni attending.

Graduates of Queen's are entitled to take part in the administration of their University's affairs by means of representatives elected by them to the governing bodies of the University. At present there is a very small proportion of the ballots returned by the graduates, considerably under ten per cent. The alumni association can arouse more activity on the part of the alumni in these elecaions, with the consequent benefit to the University that such participation would achieve.

Many alumni associations have been most successful in supplying, by means of permanent endowment funds, capital for new buildings, equipment, etc., at their universities. Success in this regard is due somewhat to the fact that a graduate whose active interest is held by his Alma Mater is constantly on the lookout for possible benefactors.

Some alumni associations have found it possible, when their finances were adequate, to provide a fund from which new graduates could be assisted with loans at low rates of interest until they were able to establish themselves in their chosen professions.

For some time past the Engineering Society of Queen's has been running an employment bureau for Engineering graduates and students. It might be possible for the Alumni Association to identify itself with a plan to broaden out such an organization sufficiently to embrace all the faculties of the University.

FOOTBALL

By W. P. Hughes, B.A.
Athletic Director

"GOL darn ye! I suppose, now, you're satisfied"—as the farmer said to the temperamental cow that kicked the milk pail out of his hand just as he rose from his three-legged stool. "It was your last chance, your cussed critter, but you done it—darn ye!" It was the last game of a hectic season, and the last Intercollegiate game of all time for Warren Snyder, Howard Stollery and several more of Toronto University's football stalwarts when Queen's had her Football Chapmionship milkpail kicked clean out of her hands, and higher than the proverbial kite until, finally, it fell on the 'Varsity Stadium, spilling its glory on new forms and new faces. And mark you, it was just when it seemed that Queen's might get up off that three-legged stool with a full pail all her own for the fifth consecutive time. However, there it is—the milk is spilled, so why cry over it? And we hasten to add that, unlike the farmer, our gratulations to Toronto are warm and unstinted, even though we do share with him a sense of disappointment and chagrin.

It was an in-and-out season for Queen's We won our home games—14 to 0 against McGill and 3 to 1 against 'Varsity. The latter was played during

Reunion Week, on Nov. 13th, and the thousands of Queen's students, past and present, who witnessed that struggle will not soon forget its greatness. It was a fitting climax to a most enjoyable week, and its result brought about an unprecedented three-cornered tie for the Intercollegiate Championship. 'Varsity won out by defeating McGill in Montreal and Queen's in Toronto—so all honour to them! Away from home we lost all three games—to McGill in Montreal by a single point (that by the way stood between Queen's and the Championship), and to 'Varsity in Toronto by scores of 11 to 5 and 8 to 0. The last carried with it not only the Intercollegiate title but forced Queen's to accept a whitewashing—the only time it has happened for years. In exhibition games Queen's defeated the Montreal Football Club in the latter's stronghold 14 to 1, and the Ottawa Senators — the Dominion Champions — in Kingston 7 to 3, but lost to Camp Borden, led by Dave Harding, an ex-Queen's star, in Kingston by 3 to 6.

R. M. C. defeated both our Intermediate and Junior teams in their home and home games, but it was only after hard-fought battles, and, especially in the Intermediate Series, it was by the merest "whisker."

How about some of the newcomers to Queen's Senior ranks and the prospects for next fall? Unk Durham, Ike Sutton and Bobbie Clark, of Queen's Championship Basketball Team, all made good in Senior Football, and may be expected to shine in future gridiron battles. Ike Sutton appears to be what we have been earnestly looking for—a promising quarterback, to take the place of Fred Baldwin, who graduates this year. Unk Durham should develop into an outstanding secondary defence man and a ball carrier, while Bobbie Clark has everything that goes to make a real halfback.

"Irish" Monahan and "Beano" Wright are two of the Freshmen who were an unqualified success. It is a pleasure to coach "Irish." He learns quickly and surely. He carries into his game all the enthusiasm and courage of his race, while off the field he possesses the happy ability for concentration on his college work that means success there too. If nothing happens, the writer predicts for him a brilliant career, not only in football but in his chosen profession. "Beano" Wright as an acquisition to the football squad is *all right*. He was handicapped in mid-season this year with an injured knee, but his playing gave us cause for joy, and great things are expected of him next fall when we take the field.

The captaincy for next year is in the hands of Cliff Howard, this year's left middle. It was Cliff's first season in that position, but he filled its duties most acceptably, and he can be counted on to fully uphold the honour descended to him from the leaders of the past.

We lose Carl Voss, "Pee Wee" Chantler, Fred Baldwin, "Snag" Skelton and Bruce Shaw. The last four graduate, while Carl has left college. We will miss them all, but possibly Carl and "Pee Wee" most, for replacing two such brilliant halfbacks will be decidedly difficult.

We will need reinforcements both on the backfield and in the line, but material is here in college in the making, and with any kind of luck at all Queen's will once more be in the hunt for the title ready and eager to battle it out with the 1927 McGill and 'Varsity stalwarts. Good luck, Queen's, say all of us!

EDITORIAL

The Review

"I have begun several times many things, and I have always succeeded at last. Aye, Sir, . . . the time will come when you will hear me."

So said Lord Beaconsfield, when in 1837, as young Benjamin Disraeli, he closed his memorable maiden speech in the British House of Commons. If we may adapt Disraeli's statement of ninety years ago to our own initial undertaking, we might venture to paraphrase it as follows: "We have now begun one thing once,—it should have been started many years ago—and we know it must succeed at last. Aye, we trust that the time will come when the regular appearance of the *Queen's Review* will be a source of continuous pleasure to the alumni. And we feel that the comunion it must encourage among the many sons and daughters of of Old Queen's will in time unite them even closer to their Alma Mater."

From an humble beginning shortly after Disraeli voiced the prophecy quoted above, Queen's has developed until it is to-day a full-grown, national institution, proud of an honourable past and confident of a worthy future. At present the University has over six thousand living graduates, a great many of whom have entirely lost touch with their Alma Mater —a condition much to be deplored by both sides. Since leaving Queen's these men and women have had, till recently, no direct news of or communication from the University with the exception of an occasional formal report or election ballot. They have had very little information as to the whereabouts or occupations of most of their friends and classmates of college years, pleasant associations with whom were almost completely severed at commencement day. These facts along with various others have caused the lack of an alumni association to become, during the past few years, continuously more apparent to the graduates, and to the staff and executives of the University as well. The gap has, however, at last been filled, and the recently formed General Alumni Association of Queen's now has the opportunity to play its part in the future lives of the University and its graduates.

Such an institution must undertake many useful activities, if it is to justify its existence; some of these are briefly detailed on another page. One of them—and in our mind we place it among the most important—is the regular publication of an alumni magazine. A periodical of this kind is indispensable to the successful functioning of the association. In short, it is primarily the medium by which the graduates are kept informed of the life at their University and of one another. In studying the publications of several other alumni societies, we find various classes of subject matter presented. It may not be amiss to enumerate a few of these,—Contributed Articles of Current Interest; Biographical Sketches of Prominent Graduates and Others; Pertinent Anecdotes; Discussion of Policy; University News, including that of administration, athletics, future events, etc.; Editorial Statements; and Graduate or Alumni News. We print this short list in the hope that it may provoke some criticism and discussion, and possibly bring forth some constructive suggestions.

While much of the subject matter of such a magazine can be produced or initiated by the office of publication, there are parts of it that must be developed from other sources. It is the aim of the

Executive Committee to make the periodical of interest, not only because of its university and graduate news, but also by virtue of its presentation of short articles dealing with subjects or events of current Canadian interest. With such a purpose in view, a small Editorial Board is being established representative, we hope, of a comparatively broad field. It is felt that such a board, embracing varied lines of activity as well as diversities of viewpoint and location, will know or be in position to search out potential contributors of the type of article mentioned above. The Editorial Board will be of great assistance to the *Review,* and we trust the alumni will help it in turn when possible.

Then there are the *"Alumni Notes."* Material for this department must, of necessity, come from the alumni themselves. It will mean constant effort on the part of the branch societies and the isolated graduate to locate newsy items concerning Queen's alumni and forward such to the *Review* office. This division will, of course, be meagre at first, and the growth we count on it rapidly achieving will depend upon the graduates and former students. Queen's men and women throughout Canada and other countries are filling their niches, and the descriptions of such niches are often of great interest. Do not allow the light to remain always under the bushel. In its *"Graduate News"* the periodical of one large alumni society uses the motto or heading: *"If you like to hear about the other fellow, it's likely the other fellow would like to hear about you."* We think this most expressive of the purpose of such a section.

No organization can be improved from the outside. It is therefore from the men and women who at some time attended Queen's that help and material for the periodical of their alumni association must logically come. The phrase "Queen's Spirit" has been heard and used so often that possibly it has become tiresome, but certainly not so the thought behind it. The old fellowship created in college days is still there, dormant perhaps, but yet ready for rejuvenation. The Alumni Association provides the means of stimulating the old fires and the *Review* the fan to keep them brightly burning.

We earnestly solicit your co-operation. May we request that, when you see an item in a newspaper regarding one of Queen's alumni, you send the paper to the *Review* office or trim out the particular item and send it, marking the name of the paper and the date on the back of the clipping; that, when you have some interesting or important information concerning yourself or other Queen's graduates or non-graduates, you send it in; and that, when you know of or where can be obtained some short article that may prove of interest to our readers, you advise us accordingly. The magazine belongs to all of us,—let us all help to make it valuable.

The Makers of Queen's

Under such a title, it is planned to publish from time to time short sketches of some of those who, in the earlier days, played prominent or constructive parts in the development of Queen's. No attempt is being made to have these pen-pictures appear either in the chronological order in which their "heroes played their parts" or with any thought as to relative importance. As the word implies, the aim is to produce short sketches of a reminiscent, anecdotal type, rather than detailed biographies. They will appear as the material becomes available from the memories of the older graduates, and it is hoped may prove a source of pleasure and enlightenment to all those interested in the early days of Old Queen's.

Alumni Records

As one of its initial activities, the Association is at present attempting, through the Secretary's office, the compilation of alumni records. The reasons for and the desirability of such records, though almost self evident, are briefly stated in the circular letters that are now being sent along with the blank forms to all graduates and to many of the past students of the University who may not actually have graduated. The record form is quite complete, and it is hoped that the return may be almost unanimous. Over six thousand of the forms have been mailed, and the resulting information, when catalogued from the returns, is certain to be of great value to the alumni as well as to the University.

Association Membership

With each record form is also included an earnest invitation to the graduate or former student to affiliate with the new organization. The formation of the General Alumni Association of Queen's is the realization of the hopes of interested graduates and the result of careful thought and zealous effort on their part. Its continued success must depend very largely on the co-operation it receives from the alumni in general. The Association belongs to Queen's men and women and the hearty support of every one of them is essential. The membership fee is small—*three dollars a year*—and the magazine of the Association, subscription to which is included in this fee, should be well worth the amount in interest to the alumni. All those who have at some time attended Queen's are therefore urged to help their Association by linking up with it at once. A prompt response will insure the continued receipt of the *Review*.

The Review is being sent for the first two issues, and possibly three, to the whole alumni body. Subsequently it will be sent only to the members of the General Alumni Association.

Branch Societies

For purposes of the recent Endowment Campaign, Canada and the United States were subdivided by the Campaign Director into nominal districts. The arrangement was made upon more or less of a geographical basis, using the larger centres as nuclei for these districts. In some cases the territories were very extensive; in others, where the graduates were more centralized, a comparatively small locality comprised a division. Such a scheme well fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended, and in practically every district Queen's Alumni Associations were established in the larger and in many cases in smaller centres as well. In detail it is, however, hardly suitable to the present plan of the General Alumni Association. The design of the Association is to have definite Branch Societies formed in all centres where there are ten or more alumni located, and to have these localities of only such size that frequent contact among the alumni may be possible and the gatherings held readily accessible to all. This, of course, will take time to develop and will be greatly aided by the prompt return of the Alumni Record forms. In the towns and cities where, during the Campaign, branches were established, the project is already "off to a splendid start." The details of branch organization and representation are covered in the By-laws at the rear of the present issue of the *Review,* as is also the case of the isolated graduate, who may be at too great a distance from an established branch to be a member of it.

ALUMNI NEWS

As an introduction to this department of *The Review* could any statement we might make be half as fitting as the presentation of the following letter? The note was received by the Reunion Committee last November during the activities of the 85th Anniversary Reunion. The sentiment it embodies is obvious, and the great interest of its writer in his old school must commend itself to all Queen's alumni. How much it would mean to Dr. McMahon to hear from some of his old classmates directly by letter or of them occasionally through the medium of his and their own magazine!

Reunion Committee,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont., Can.

518 Pecan St.,
Texarkana, Arkansas,
November 4, 1926.

Dear Friends:

It is with a great deal of pride that I am able to write a few lines to my dear old Alma Mater, only regretting that I am unable to be there with you all and be one of the old boys again, for I know you will all have a grand time at this the 85th Anniversary Reunion, Nov. 6th to 13th. I was in hopes that I could go to this reunion, but this pleasure has been denied me.

Nothing would give me greater delight than to go to Kingston, as this is my old home city, in which I was born and reared, graduating from Queen's with the degree of M.D. in 1873. I wonder how many of those who graduated that year are now living and how many will be present at this gathering. I do not know any of their addresses so that I could write them.

Have been unable to practise for about five years, having been paralyzed, also had another sick spell in April, 1925, which keeps me in the house continually, but keep up with the news at home and abroad by reading all the newspapers. Have been practising in the city of Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas, on the State Line, for fifty-three years.

To all my old friends, graduates and alumni of dear old Queen's, I send greetings and wish for you the best and most successful reunion that has ever been held. I shall be glad to hear from any of my old friends who feel like writing to me, as I am now eighty-two years old.

Wishing for you a most and successful and enjoyable reunion, I am,
Your old graduate,
(DR.) JAMES McMAHON.

We should like to repeat what we have said before,—that this division of *The Review* can acquire and maintain the popularity it should have among the alumni only by the constant co-operation and assistance of the members of the Association which publishes it. The activities of Queen's alumni are of interest to their former classmates and to other Queen's graduates as well; such fraternity of spirit has always been a matter of pride. Queen's men and women, like others, occasionally "shuffle off this mortal coil," others get married, future Queen's alumni appear on the scene. Help *The Review* to disseminate "all the news, all the time." Our own area of contact is comparatively limited, so once more we ask the graduates and past students to bear in mind the requirements of their magazine along the above lines and to send in all the relevant material they can.

Notes

W. S. Kirkland, Arts '99, has recently been appointed to the principalship of the Central Technical School, Toronto, in succession to Dr. A. C. McKay. This school, with a registration of nearly 9,000 day and evening students, is the largest institution of its kind on this continent, if not in the world. On the Technical School staff, which comprises some two hundred teachers, there are at present five other Queen's graduates in addition to Mr. Kirkland—R. S. Foley, M.A.; T. L. D. Kinton, M.A.; E. W. Skinner, B.A., B.Sc., and Miss Dorothy Wilson, B.A.

E. C. Keeley, Sc. '17, has left the mining districts of Northern Ontario and gone into business with his brother, W. S. Keeley, at Banff, Alta.

Dr. M. R. Bow, Arts '08, Med. '11, has recently been appointed Deputy Minister of Health for Alberta. This will mean Dr. Bow's changing his residence from Regina, where he was Medical Health Officer, to Edmonton.

J. W. Gibson, Arts '08, spent the years 1925 and 1926 at Leland Stanford Junior University, and the Ontario College of Education, on work looking to the Paed. D. degree.

Miss Nora De Hart, Arts '26, is holding a business position in Toronto.

Osborne D. Cliffe, Arts '26, has been appointed sales manager of the commercial department of Poole Bros. Inc., Chicago, Ill.

S. N. Graham, Sc. '00 and '03, Professor of Mining Engineering at Queen's, recently attended a conference of the Anglo-French Exploration Co. in England, and while there was appointed Canadian correspondent of this company. Professor Graham will devote his summers to investigating mining areas in Canada.

A. L. Greenlees, Arts '20, is Professor of Physics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.

D. G. Robertson, Sc. '23, has been located for some time past with the International Paper Co. at Gatineau, Que.

Rev. R. S. Rayson, Arts '17, until lately Sub-Warden and Lecturer in Classics and History at St. Chad's Theological College, Regina, Sask., has recently been appointed assistant Priest at St. Thomas Church, Toronto.

J. S. Flemming, Arts '13, is at present manager of the F. N. Burt Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. H. A. Boyce, Med. 05, returned to Canada recently from a three months' course in medicine and surgery at Vienna.

R. S. Curtin, Arts '11, and **W. G. Ross,** Arts '12, received their K.C.'s in the New Year's honour list.

A. J. Meiklejohn, Arts '98, is the vice-president of the Kiwanis Club at Kingston, Ont., for 1927.

Dr. C. M. Sellery, Arts '13, Med. '16, and his wife, who have been doing medical missionary work in the Hankow district of China, have reached Shanghai safely, and are now on their way back to Canada. For some weeks there has been anxiety as to their safety.

Rev. Donald F. Forrester, Arts '12, has taken the degree of S.T.D. (Doctor of Sacred Theology) at the General Theological Seminary, New York. He is the only Canadian to take this degree from this institution by examination, and is the fifth successful candidate in the history of the college (i.e. since 1817). With the exception of these five, all the other Doctor's degrees—less than sixty in all—have been honorary.

H. M. Leppard, Arts '19, has been appointed instructor in the department of Geography, University of Chicago.

R. M. Smith, Sc. '14, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario upon the resignation of Mr. S. L. Squires. After his graduation from Queen's, Mr. Smith went to the Highways Department at Toronto and has worked from the bottom of the ladder to the top with great credit to himself and his Alma Mater. This is the second appointment of a Queen's man to a provincial deputy ministership since the first of the year.

W. F. Marshall, Arts '98, was in January made commissioner of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Ralph O. Campney, Arts '21, was recently appointed private secretary to Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. In 1924 Mr. Campney attended the League of Nations with Dr. O. D. Skelton, and was later chosen as political secretary to the Prime Minister. During the past election he was an organizer at the National Liberal Headquarters in association with Senator Andrew Haydon.

J. V. Fahey, Sc. '21, has recently been appointed resident engineer for the Sturgeon Falls mills of the Lake Superior Paper Co., Ltd.

"Bud" Thomas, Arts '26, of football fame, has been transferred to the headquarters of the International Pulp and Paper Co. in New York. Canada is the poorer for his going not only in the realm of clean sport, but also in that of academic and business talent.

Rev. Dr. A. MacLachlan, Arts '84, for the past thirty-five years president of the International College, Smyrna, Turkey, returned to Kingston during 1926.

L. S. Beatty, Arts '24, formerly science master at the Brockville Collegiate Institute, has been chosen as Principal of the Napanee Collegiate to succeed Dr. Morden.

Dr. G. G. Clegg, Med. '13, has been doing splendid work on behalf of Canadian crippled children. He is a member of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, the International Society of Crippled Children, and is president of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. Dr. Clegg is superintendent of the Victoria Hospital at London, Ont.

J. Courtland Elliott, Arts '19, is at present substituting for Dr. W. W. Swanson as head of the Department of Economics in the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Prior to this Mr. Elliott had been doing post-graduate work in economics at Washington, D.C.

Dr. C. J. Garofalo, Med. '16, is at present with the New York Post Graduate Hospital as instructor in Otology, and with the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital as assistant surgeon in Rhinolarynology.

W. F. Nickle, K.C., Arts '91, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Queen's, and former Attorney-General for Ontario, has resumed the practice of law at Kingston.

Miss Viola B. McLean, Arts '22, had the honour of being awarded the Curtis Memorial Scholarship. Miss McLean is at present teaching in the St. Andrew's Priory, Honolulu, and numbers among her pupils not only Hawaiian girls but some Chinese, Japanese, and white girls. Prior to accepting this position she spent two years in the High School in Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

Dr. Walter Bloor, Arts '02, is assistant to the Dean of the new School of Medicine at Rochester, N.Y.

Dr. M. D. B. Kinsella, Arts '10, Med. '12, is a governor of the Argonaut Rowing Club, and president of the Lakeshore Golf and Country Club, both in Toronto. "Mac" is evidently as interested as ever in athletics.

Dr. D. M. McIntyre, Arts '74, retired from the chairmanship of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board last December. Dr. McIntyre has not been in the best of health of late, and accordingly asked to be relieved of the heavy responsibilities of this important office. With his retirement Ontario loses an exceptional and conscientious official, a man not only deeply learned in the law and a recognized authority on municipal and railway matters, but one of splendid all-round attainments, with an agreeable and courteous manner and kindly spirit which have made for him a host of friends in every walk of life. In his retirement to private life Dr. McIntyre takes with him the best wishes of many friends who have known him as a gentleman, a scholar, and a true citizen.

Miss Charlotte Whitton, Arts '17, now holds the important position of executive secretary of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare. The position entails continual travelling throughout Canada, and Miss Whitton is at present in Vancouver. In connection with this work Miss Whitton is on the Child Welfare Commitee of the League of Nations as assessor for Canada.

J. C. Macgillivray, Arts '24, has been appointed assistant trade commissioner for the Department of Trade and Commerce at Hamburg, Germany.

Miss Laura E. Allan, Arts '99, was elected corresponding secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Women's Press Club at the triennial convention held in Toronto during 1926.

Charles Macdonald, LL.D. '94, known as "Gananoque's Grand Old Man," celebrated in January his ninetieth birthday, having been born in Gananoque in 1837. Dr. Macdonald is one of the real builders of the continent. He early specialized in the study of bridge construction, and many notable structures stand to-day as monuments to his ability. His primary education was received in the schools of Gananoque, and he later attended Queen's in its early days. Dr. Macdonald has been the recipient of numerous honours, and it is hoped that he may yet have many years in which to enjoy them.

Dr. Louis Stevenson, Arts '16, and Med. '16, assistant to Dr. Foster Kennedy in New York City, is spending the winter in Spain studying at the Institute Cajal.

At Kingston, on February 9th, the death took place of Mrs. G. Garnet Greer, wife of Major Garnet Greer, of Arts '09. The late Mrs. Greer was Minnie Isobel Garrett, daughter of the late Dr. R. W. Garrett, of Med. '82, one of Kingston's most eminent surgeons, and for many years on the medical staff of Queen's, and brother of A. R. Garrett, of Arts '18 and Sc. '20, of Kitchener, Ont.

Births

Case—At Sault Ste. Marie, to Dr. and Mrs. Case (Margaret Summerby, Arts '23), a daughter.

Denny—At Timmins, in January, to J. J. Denny, M.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Denny, a daughter (Dorothy Jane).

Ellis—At Kingston, on January 10, to Prof. D. S. Ellis, Arts '07, Sc. '10, and Mrs. Ellis, a son.

La Fontaine—At Kingston, on November 21, to W. O. La Fontaine, Sc. '22, and Mrs. La Fontaine, Arts '22, of Gowganda, a daughter (Catherine Anne).

Monture—At Ottawa, on January 29, to G. C. Monture, Sc. '23, and Mrs. Monture, a daughter.

Warner—At Kngstion, on February 2, to G. W. Warner, Sc. '23, and Mrs. Warner, of St. Joseph d'Alma, Que., a son.

Marriages

Cliffe—Osborne D. Cliffe, Arts '20, "joined the ranks" during the past summer. Details lacking.

Ellis—At the Church of the Transfiguration, Toronto, on February 12, Phyllis Wickstede, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Wicksteed, Toronto, and Walter H. Ellis, Arts '14 and Sc. '21, younger son of Mrs. W. S. Ellis, Albert street, Kingston.

Evans—At Sault Ste. Marie, in November, Irene May Campbell and Dr. J. H. Evans, Med. '24. Dr. Evans will be well remembered as "Johnny Evans," one of the best quarterbacks of recent years.

Fraser—On January 18, in Toronto, Madeleine Grace Burns, Arts '16 ('Varsity), and C. E. Fraser, Sc. '16, both of Toronto.

MacEachran—In London, England, during the past summer, Elizabeth Russell and Dr. J. M. MacEachran, Arts '02. Dr. MacEachran is head of the department of Philosophy at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and Mrs. MacEachran was also a member of the staff of the same university.

Macgillivray—At Holy Trinity Church, Vancouver, B.C., Theodore Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Havelock Wright, and J. C. Macgillivray, Arts '24, elder son of Prof. and Mrs. John Macgillivray, of Kingston.

McNally—On December 22, in New York City, Bertha Norwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Forrest Potter, and Dr. J. J. McNally, Med. '24, all of New York.

Stinson—On June 9, 1926, Nellie M. Philp, Arts '10, of Lindsay, Ont., and Willoughby W. Stinson, of Janetville, Ont.

Deaths

Anglin—On Saturday, January 29th, the death occurred of Dr. Robert S. Anglin, of Omaha, Nebraska, after a long illness. Dr. Anglin was a native of Kingston, graduated from Queen's in medicine in 1886, and prior to his illness was a succesful throat and eye specialist in the State of Nebraska. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. F. C. Hayworth, of Tekoa, Wash.

Cowley—Robert H. Cowley, Arts '89, died in Toronto on January 1st following a long illness. He was one of the outstanding educationalists of the country, and for thirteen years held the position of Chief Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto. Mr. Cowley was born in Pontiac county, near Shawville, received his early education in the Carleton public schools, and later attended the Ottawa Collegiate, Ottawa and Toronto Normal Schools, and Queen's University, taking his M.A. degree at the latter institution in 1893. There survive his wife and one son.

Drummond—On December 2nd, the death took place in Gananoque of R. J. Drummond, a member of the class of Med. '62. Though a man of eighty-five years, Mr. Drummond had been in many ways very active, and his death came as quite a shock. After long service with the Bank of Montreal—he was manager of the branch in Perth for several years—he retired to live in Gananoque, and at the time of his death was one of Queen's oldest alumni. Surviving are three daughters and two sons.

THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

"Non sibi, sed omnibus"

Synopsis of Proposed Act of Incorporation
By-Laws adopted November, 1926

SYNOPSIS OF PROPOSED ACT OF INCORPORATION.

WHEREAS, etc., etc.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The General Alumni Association of Queen's University."

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Association shall be to foster a spirit of loyalty, fraternity and help among the graduates and former students of Queen's University and to bring about united and concentrated action in promoting the welfare and advancing the interests, influence and usefulness of the University.

HEAD OFFICE

The Head Office of the Association shall be in the city of Kingston, Ontario.

ETC., ETC.

BY-LAWS

MEMBERSHIP

1. There shall be three classes of members in this Association—Members, Associate Members, and Honorary Members.

2. All persons who have received degrees from Queen's University, and all persons who have attended classes in Queen's University, the former Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, the former School of Mining and Agriculture, or the former School of Mining for one full session and whose classes have graduated, shall automatically become Members of this Association upon payment of dues for the current year as hereinafter specified.

3. Members shall be entitled to all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities of Membership.

4. The Chancellor, Principal, Registrar, other administrative executives of Queen's University, and all persons while on the faculties of Queen's University, who are not otherwise eligible for Membership, shall become Associate Members in this Association upon payment of dues for the current year as hereinafter specified.

5. Associate Members shall be entitled to all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities of Membership, except that they shall not be eligible for election to office in the Association.

6. Any other person may be given Honorary Membership in this Association by being elected to such membership by unanimous vote of the entire Executive Committee of this Association. The names of those so elected shall be published by the Secretary in the official organ of the Association.

7. Honorary Members shall be entitled to all the powers and privileges of Members, but they shall not hold office or vote except where the yare eligible for Membership or Associate Membership.

8. Honorary Members shall not be liable for dues.

9. All members shall be furnished with a copy of the Act of Incorporation and By-laws promptly after becoming members.

OFFICERS

10. Officers of this Association shall be a President, a President elect, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The first four shall be elected as hereinafter provided for (By-law 34).

11. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association; shall reside in Kingston, Ont., and shall be paid a salary as stipulated by the Executive Committee.

ALUMNI PARLIAMENT

12. There shall be an Alumni Parliament composed of the last three ex-presidents of the Association, the officers of the Association, ten representatives elected by members of the General Alumni Association eligible to vote thereon, who are not members of any Branch Society, and one or more representatives, as the case may be, from each Branch Society.

13. The ten members at large shall be elected for two years, five each year. (For the first year of this organization the five receiving the lowest number of votes shall retire at the end of one year.) Representatives of Branch Associations shall hold office for one year.

14. Any Branch Society having a certified enrolment which includes between ten and one hundred members of this Association, shall be allowed one representative on the Alumni Parliament and one additional representative for each additional one hundred members or fraction thereof.

15. The officers of the General Alumni Association shall be the officers of the Alumni Parliament, as laid down in By-law 34.

COMMITTEES

16. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Association occupying their respective positions and twelve other members elected annually by the Alumni Parliament from its personnel. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

17. There shall be a Nominating Committee of nine members taken from the Membership of the Association (By-law 2), and appointed by the Alumni Parliament at its Annual Meeting, for a term of one year.

18. An Auditing Committee shall be appointed by the Alumni Parliament each year at its Spring Meeting. This Committee shall examine the books of the Officers and committees holding funds of the Association, and shall report, in writing, at the Annual Meeting of Parliament, the result of this examination.

SEAL

19. The Seal of this Association shall be as impressed in the margin hereof.

BRANCHES

20. Any ten Members of this Association residing in any given locality may form a local organization which, upon approval of the Executive Committee, may be enrolled as a Branch Society, provided, however, that not more than one organization shall be recognized in any one locality, and that the by-laws by which it is governed shall not conflict in any detail with the By-laws of the General Association. Lists of members with addresses and corrections shall be sent annually to the Secretary-Treasurer of the General Association by each Branch Society.

21. Branch Societies shall be entitled to representation on the Alumni Parliament whenever and as long as there are enrolled a sufficient number of members of this Association to entitle them thereto. (As provided for under By-law 14.)

22. No member shall hold voting membership in more than one Branch Society.

DUES

23. The Annual Dues shall be Three Dollars ($3.00), which shall include subscription to the official organ of the Asosciation. Branch Societies shall collect this fee from their members and shall remit to the Secretary-Treasurer of the General Alumni Association Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) from each $3.00 fee thus collected. Dues are payable in advance on the first of October each year.

24. A member contributing $50.00 or more towards a Permanent Endowment Fund for the use of the Association shall be called a Life Member, and shall have full privileges for life, including all ordinary official publications.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF OFFICERS, ALUMNI PARLIAMENT AND COMMITTEES

25. The duties of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer shall be those commonly pertaining to these offices. They shall perform the same duties for the Alumni Parliament, and in addition the Secretary-Treasurer shall act in his capacity for the Nominating and Executive Committees.

26. The duties of the President shall be those commonly pertaining to this office. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association. He shall be Chairman of the Alumni Parliament and Executvie Committee, and shall have full voting power. He shall present, in writing, a detailed report of the work of the Alumni Parliament and Executive Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

27. The duties of the Vice-Presidents shall be those commonly pertaining to their offices. The 1st or 2nd Vice-President shall preside at all meetings of the Association in the absence or disability of his respective senior officer. He shall do likewise at all meetings of the Alumni Parliament or of the Executive Committee, and shall have full voting power.

28. The Secretary-Treasurer shall perform all the duties usually pertaining to the office of Secretary. In addition, he shall act in this capacity for the Alumni Parliament and for the Executive Committee and Nominating Committee. He shall give notice of meetings and keep a proper record of the proceedings of the Association, the minutes of its meetings and those of the Alumni Parliament. He shall keep a complete register of the members of the Association, together with data regarding their respective degrees, residences, occupations and careers, and shall be the custodian of all papers, records and reports of the Association and of the Alumni Parliament. He shall exhibit the books at any time to any member of the Executive Committee. He shall conduct and manage the periodical of the Association under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall make an annual report at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

29. The Secretary-Treasurer shall perform all the duties usually pertaining to the office of Treasurer. He shall take charge of all revenue of the Association. He shall pay out money only when authorized by the Executive Committee and shall obtain itemized, receipted bills covering all payments. He shall keep a proper set of books covering all receipts and expenditures and shall exhibit such books at any time to any member of the Executive Committee or of the Auditing Committee. He shall at all times carry satisfactory bond in favor of the General Alumni Association of Queen's University. The amount of such bond shall be determined by the Executive Committee, and the premium paid from the funds of the Association. He shall keep the funds of the Association on deposit in a chartered bank. He shall present an annual report at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

30. The retiring officers shall attend the first meeting of the new Executive Commit-

tee to transfer the official books and other property to their respective successors.

31. The Executive Committee shall look after the general interests of the Association; shall have power to fill vacancies arising among the officers or committees of the Association for the remainder of their terms of office; shall appoint the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and other administrative assistants; shall fix salaries for same, and shall be empowered to incur such expenses as are, in its judgment, necessary for the administration of the affairs of the Association. It shall have full charge of the balloting by mail; shall pass upon all proposals for Honorary Membership; shall have charge of the editorial management and publication of the official organ of the Association, and shall also have full charge of the office and routine work of the Association.

32. The Alumni Parliament shall act as the representative of this Association in the consideration of all matters not otherwise delegated, and at the request in writing of any fifty Members of the Association shall consider any matter pertaining to the welfare and work of the Association, and, if so requested, shall, through the Executive Committee, poll the Association by letter ballot. The Alumni Parliament is empowered to amend the By-laws as may be considered necessary for the proper working of the Association, provided, however, that such amendments are not inconsistent with the Act of Incorporation of this Association.

33. Prior to the Fall Meeting of each year, the Nominating Committee shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer nominations for the ten representatives in the Alumni Parliament who are to be elected by such members of the General Alumni Association eligible to vote thereon, who are not members of any Branch Society; provided, however, that the name of any eligible person, who has been nominated by twenty-five members of this Association entitled to vote for such nominee, shall also be placed on the ballot along with those sent in by the Nominating Committee. In each case there shall be more nominations than the number of places to be filled.

ELECTIONS

34. The officers of this Association, viz., the President, the President elect and the Vice-Presidents, shall be elected for terms of one year by the Alumni Parliament at its Annual Meeting, and shall assume their duties immediately after election. They shall fill the corresponding positions on the Alumni Parliament and Executive Committee, as laid down in By-laws Nos. 15 and 16.

35. Prior to the Fall Meeting, letter ballots containing the names of the candidates for the Alumni Parliament, to be elected at large by members of the Association eligible to vote thereon, who are not members of any Branch Society, shall be sent to all members of the Association entitled to vote for such candidates.

36. In order to be counted, a ballot (covered by By-law 35) must be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer enclosed in an envelope, endorsed with the voter's signature and class, and must be received by him before September 15. The returned ballots shall be opened and counted by a committee of three appointed by the President of the Association. This committee shall immediately report the result of the election to the President and Secretary-Treasurer, who shall then notify the successful candidates. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. Should there be failure in any instance to elect, due to a tie, the tie shall be resolved by lot drawn by the President.

37. The election of representatives to the Alumni Parliament by Branch Societies shall be by ballot under the direction of these respective organizations, and the names of those persons so elected shall be reported to the Secretary-Treasurer of the General Alumni Association before September 15th.

38. Only Alumni of three years' standing shall be eligible for election to the Alumni Parliament or to any office in the Association.

MEETINGS

39. The Annual Meeting of the Asociation shall be held in Kingston, Ont., in the fall, for the presentation of reports and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The time shall be that of the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Parliament, and the actual date shall be specified by the Executive Committee.

40. Decisions reached at the Annual Meeting of Parliament shall be binding on the whole Association, provided, however, that they contain no reversal of any decision which may have been previously made by letter ballot, and provided also that no matter affecting the general welfare of the Association or its relation to other bodies shall be voted upon unless due notice thereof has been given to all members of the Association in the order of busines sent in advance to every member.

4. Notice of all meetings of the Association shall be mailed by the Secretary-Treasurer to all members at least thirty days prior to the time of holding the meeting.

42. The Alumni Parliament shall meet in Kingston, Ont., on the dates specified by the Executive Committee in the spring and fall of each year, the Annual Meeting being held at the latter time. Special meetings may be called at any time on thirty days' notice by the Executive Committee, and shall be so called at the request, in writing, of ten members of the Alumni Parliament. At all meetings of the Alumni Parliament one-quarter of its membership shall constitute a quorum.

43. Any member of the Alumni Parliament unable to attend a meeting of the Parliament in person, may delegate any other

member of the Parliament to act as his proxy. No one member may carry more than one proxy.

FISCAL YEAR

44. The Fiscal Year of this Association shall end on September 30th.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

45. There shall be an official publication of this Association issued regularly at the direction of the Executive Commitee. It shall be sent to all Members and Associate Members not in arrears for dues, and gratis to all Honorary Members.

46. The editorial management and publication of this organ shall be vested in the Executive Committee, and the preparation of such periodical shall be part of the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

47. The following order of business shall be observed at all meetings of the Association, of the Alumni Parliament and of all commitees, so far as is consistent with the purposes thereof:

(a) Calling of meeting to order and roll call.
(b) Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
(c) Reports of committees.
(d) Unfinished business.
(e) Elections.
(f) New business.
(g) Special programme.

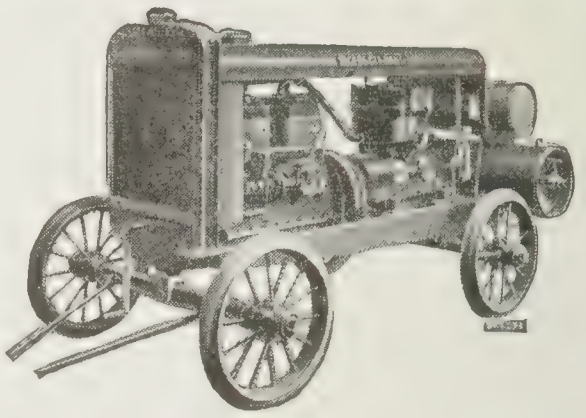
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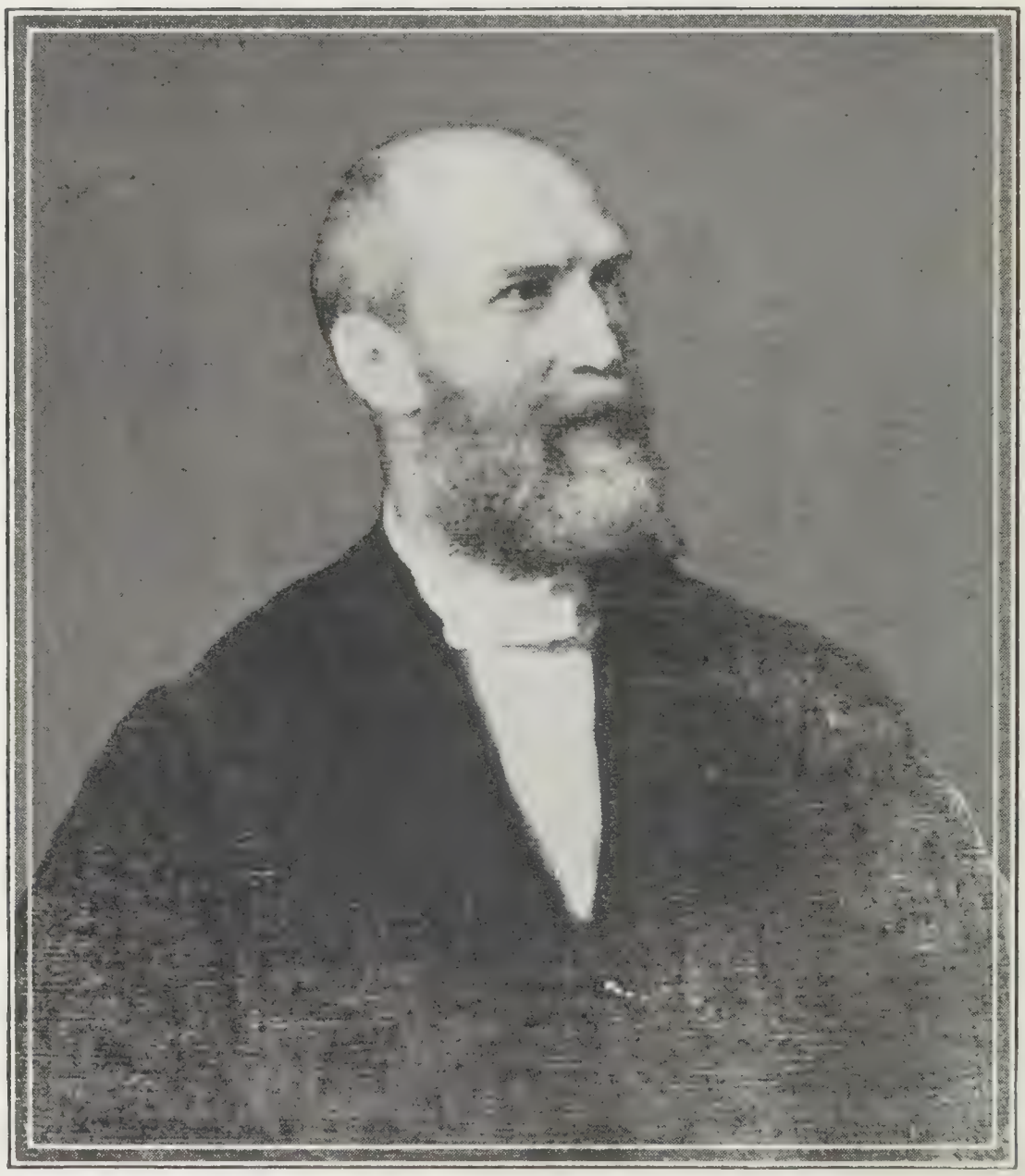
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Rev. George Munro Grant
D.D., L.L.D., C.M.G.
Principal of Queen's University
1877 ~ 1902

"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

PRINCIPAL GRANT

By C. Frederick Hamilton, Arts '90

GEORGE MONRO GRANT was Principal from 1877 to 1902. He found Queen's a College; he left her a University. He was more than an educationist, he was a public man who had a hand in nearly every important advance made by his country in a period of forty years.

Grant was born on December 22nd, 1835, at Albion Mines, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and died at Kingston on May 10th, 1902. His birthplace was a Scottish settlement singularly and bitterly divided by ecclesiastical disputes, and his family belonged to the smaller party; perhaps because of the memory of these early quarrels, one of the master passions of his life was the promotion of unity, and he did notable service in that cause in the Church, in Canada, in the British Empire. He had the fortune to get a good education. The "Old Kirk," feeling the need of a "native ministry," and lacking local means of training, sent a number of promising youths to Scotland to be educated; and one of these was the 18-year-old Grant. He attended Glasgow University for seven years, from 1853 to 1860, taking his degree and being ordained. His academic career was of startling brilliance, and he impressed himself deeply upon the student body. He excelled in his studies, he was captain of the football team, he led the Conservative Party in university politics, he shone in the debating society. As regards his seniors, it suffices to say that he became an intimate friend of Norman Macleod, and that, so clearly was he destined for eminence that the famous champion of the Establishment on the completion of his course invited him to become his assistant. This was the turning point of Grant's career. Had he accepted, the path to professional success would have lain broad and open before him, and he could have hoped to attain the best that Great Britain could give to a Presbyterian minister. He refused, because he conceived his duty to lie in his own country and among his own people, and he returned to Nova Scotia to do mission work in the poorer portions of a discouraged colony, to serve a struggling, outnumbered and poverty-stricken church.

From the beginning the twenty-five year old minister made his mark, and after a short period of successful home mission work (in which he built three churches) he became, in May, 1863, minister of St. Matthew's Church in Halifax. He remained there for fourteen years, leaving to take the leadership of Queen's. During these years he made a great name for himself—in Church circles he was known as "the Lion of Halifax," the sobriquet spreading from his native province to Ontario and Quebec.

To-day's generation of the children of Queen's should bear in mind that the Great Principal throughout his life transcended the particular post he occupied. As a pastor he was indefatigable, effective, and eloquent, but he also was a leader of his Church—"the Synod of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland," the smallest of the four Presbyterian bodies in the Canada of Confederation—and he also bore a vigorous part in a series of political struggles. In ecclesiastical affairs, despite a tendency to alarm the timorous and old-fashioned by his dashing readiness to espouse new ways of thought, he carried

great weight, and he was foremost in the movement which in 1875 issued in the formation of the great Presbyterian Church of Canada. That union was followed by the celebrated Macdonnell case, in which the newly formed Church attained the liberality of outlook, the freedom of intellect and conscience, which was one of its glories; in repelling the attempt at a heresy hunt Grant showed equal power, determination and skill. From the beginning of his ministry he was untiring in the promotion of education. He aided Tupper in the establishment of public schools in Nova Scotia, and he was deeply concerned in the early efforts to establish Dalhousie University upon a satisfactory footing. In politics proper he threw himself into the movement of Confederation and was one of those who faced the storms of particularist oppostion. He followed up his political advocacy by a powerful literary blow for Canadian unity. Sandford Fleming, when Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial, was a member of his church; Fleming became Chief Engineer of the momentous Pacific Railway project, and in 1872 invited Grant to accompany him on a transcontinental inspection tour across the prairies and the "sea of mountains"; and Grant wrote "Ocean to Ocean"—an uncommonly good travel book. The publication was important, for his glowing prophecies of the noble future of the North-west Territories, still the "Great Lone Land," did much to encourage the people of the newly confederated Dominion, to promote confidence in the West, and to assist in the building of the all-important railway. When the call to Kingston came, his reputation as a publicist already stood high.

Queen's was in a precarious position when Grant became Principal. Her life had been a series of storms which she had weathered, partly through the leadership of men like Liddell, Snodgrass and MacKerras, partly through the loyalty of a small but tenacious constituency; and one difficulty of recent origin which Grant inherited was that the Presbyterian union of 1875 had resulted in her having all the disadvantages and few of the benefits of a denominational institution. She had fewer than one hundred students, her income, pitifully insufficient in any case, did not meet her expenditures, so that yearly deficits were eating into her capital, and her material equipment was meagre. She was out of touch with the general educational system of the province, a particularly ominous circumstance being that few of her graduates were teachers in the secondary schools. To complete the emergency, there was beginning a revolution in the higher education of the country, to join in which demanded additional resources at a moment when she could barely hold her own in the older and simpler type of training which she hitherto had followed. She needed money. And those were the gloomy and poverty-stricken 'seventies, perhaps the most trying period in the history of Canada.

Grant's first task was to raise an endowment, and during 1878 he conducted with incredible toil, with many a pang to a hot and proud temper, and at the cost of an illness, a canvass which obtained about $140,000, and gave the College smoother waters for a time. As early as 1879, in the discouraging days, he had acquired the twenty acres immediately west of the Principal's residence, and on this site, the material emblem of his faith and vision, was erected the "Old Arts Building," the first edifice in the noble quadrangle which he left. Further, he made additions to the staff, reorganized the curriculum, and, in a word, set Queen's up as a well-established college of the old "fixed course" type. And scarcely had he accomplished this when the Uni-

versity Federation question arose, and confronted him with another emergency.

In brief, inducements were held out to Queen's to surrender her independence and to migrate from Kingston to Toronto. Victoria accepted the offers made and abandoned Cobourg, but Queen's declined, and found herself obliged to go forward, to develop into a university of the newer type with facilities for specialization, or to sink. Once more Grant had to enter upon an endowment campaign, once more he succeeded, but once more at the cost of an illness. This attack was so severe that it left him with his great strength broken, and undoubtedly shortened his life. The new endowment was of a quarter of a million, and with it a fresh expansion came, the staff being increased again, and new courses,—indeed new faculties — being provided. Hard upon this expansion came Grant's conviction that much more must be done for science, and the story of his last dozen years of work for Queen's is largely that of the development which began with the building of the John Carruthers Hall and the founding of the School of Mining, and continued with the erection of Fleming and Ontario Hall. Science, however, did not monopolize the later growth, among the events of the period being the provision of the Kingston Building by the city of Kingston (with which Grant's relations were excellent), and of Grant Hall through the exertions of the undergraduates. Such was the material equipment of the University when it lost Grant's guiding hand. As for less ponderable elements, the ninety odd students of 1877 had become 850 in 1902; Queen's had aided in reforming the matriculation standards of the province; she had established close relations with the general educational system; she had a group of brilliant teachers; she was established as one of the intellectual centres of Canada. At the moment of his being taken off he was arranging for the passing of the University to its present footing of a non-denominational institution.

Outside of Queens, Grant's academic standing was very high. Early in the 'eighties he refused the post of Minister of Education, and during the Federation period he was privately told that he would be offered the presidency of University College when it fell vacant—only to make it clear that he would stand with Queen's.

Grant's administration of Queen's was carried on amid a series of incursions into public and political life, and his reputation steadily grew until he became one of the commanding figures of the country. An early performance after coming to Ontario was to champion the Canadian Pacific Railway in its difficult days, when it was a desperate adventure and was watched with a jealousy which now seems malignant. An interesting occurrence was his travelling in 1883, again with Sir Sandford Fleming, from railhead near Calgary through the Kicking Horse and Rogers Passes to the Pacific Coast; there had been an alarm that the route was not practicable, and Fleming's was the first party ever to make the continuous journey. Another was a voyage around the world in 1888 (made in consequence of his illness in the previous year), which had an important influence upon his political views. An incident, almost forgotten now, was his editing of "Picturesque Canada," in its day a valuable contribution to our growing national self-consciousness. He did a good deal of journalism. All the while he was a great churchman, a leader in the General Assembly, preaching in and visiting unnumbered congregations all over the country.

During the last decade of the Nineteenth Century his extra-mural activities assumed a more political tinge. His guiding principle was Nationalism fused with

Imperialism. He rather unwillingly supported the National Policy (his theoretical views leaning to free trade), he upheld Sir John Macdonald against Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity, but he was dissatisfied with the slow progress made by the country, and his disgust over the administrative scandals of 1891 caused him to abandon the Conservative party. In a series of articles in the *Globe* in 1893 he put forward a policy which, *inter alia,* anticipated the masterstroke of the Imperial Preference. By 1899 he had begun to preach the importance of transportation. An episode was his vigorous defence of the Roman Catholic minority in the Manitoba School quarrel, this following upon his refusal to take part in the agitation over the Jesuits Estates legislation. All the while he was an ardent Imperialist, was a member of the Imperial Federation League, and became popularly known as one of "Canada's Four Georges"—the other three were Colonel George Denison, Sir George Parkin and Sir George Foster—the champions of the welding together of the Empire. He came to attach less importance to legislative machinery and more to practical measures designed to promote trade and communication; he preached the need of fast steamship lines, supported the Pacific Cable, and had much to do with the initiation of special relations with the West Indies. One feat of arms was his facing of Goldwin Smith, whose pessimistic "Canada and the Canadian Question" had exerted a depressing influence; Grant rebutted his counsels of despair, not only in Canada but—to his antagonist's great indignation—in England also, where Canada was held at the time in low esteem.

Grant occasionally espoused unpopular causes. An instance of this was his resolute and persistent opposition to the policy of Chinese Exclusion. A more conspicuous case was his taking the field against Prohibition, braving the intense wrath of the organizations devoted to the furtherance of that policy. The leading incident occurred in connection with the Dominion plebiscite of 1897. He addressed a series of letters on the subject to the *Globe,* and was challenged by the Rev. Dr. Lucas, a professional lecturer on prohibition, to a public discussion. He accepted, and worsted his opponent in a two-day debate, in January, 1898; great interest was taken in the tournament. He also spoke in the General Assembly of 1898, combatting a resolution (which was carried) in favour of Prohibition. The subject still is highly controversial, but it may be observed that he predicted with remarkable accuracy some of the evils which followed the adoption of the policy which he condemned. His action brought him much abuse, some of it extraordinarily coarse.

The foregoing recital sets forth a number of the things done in a singularly crowded and active life. It carries little of the essential nature of a man who was peculiarly individual and arresting in all his activities.

Nature had been kind to him, and he had the advantage of an impressive presence. He was tall, and while his figure was thin it was clear that he had great strength. His voice was stentorian on occasion, and capable of great expression; ordinarily it was rather high pitched; it had something of the Celtic intonation—his acquaintances well remember his rising inflection. Thanks to his high animal spirits, his manner in earlier life seems to have been somewhat boisterous, though in later years it was rather one of friendly vivacity, and it included a sense of power which made him the central figure of most companies in which he found himself. He had, when circumstances warranted, an air of caress-

ing attention, and he was convincing and fascinating in personal conversation. So intimately connected, as a rule, are bodily advantages with oratory that this may be the place to note that he was an admirable speaker: moving and impressive in the pulpit, unsurpassed in debate; in controversial discussion lucidity of exposition, power in argument and lightning-like wit and dexterity met in effective union.

In writing in the *Queen's Review* special consideration must be given to Grant's relations with his fellows of the University. He gathered about him a brilliant staff, extracted from them an extraordinary amount of work, kept their loyalty to Queen's at high pitch, showed not a particle of jealousy at the success of such as won fame outside the walls of the University, encouraged academic freedom to the utmost; and withal maintained full control, kept the reins of administration in his own hands in Caesarian fashion, and could not understand why any should desire higher salaries. Such resentment as might be felt at this last peculiarity was mitigated by the combination in his private life of frugality and open-handed giving. His relations with the undergraduates were rather curious. Perhaps it is significant that, outside of scrupulously calling him "Geordie," they had no particular nickname for him—so far, at least, as I have ever heard. He did nothing to court them, and the brevity of interviews with him was a by-word. There were periodical disputes, and one occasionally heard that his popularity had declined; but it always returned, often abruptly in consequence of some unexpected act—it might be a display of excitement over the deeds of the football team. But as regards essentials, his influence over them never wavered, for he kept closely acquainted with each man's idiosyncrasies and promise, his finger was always on the pulse of college opinion, and he controlled the leaders who controlled the mass. Once men had left college they revered him. It is to be observed that his influence in the outside world was a valuable advantage to his graduates; a true Highlander, he failed not to stand by his own.

As regards the essential man, eagerness is perhaps the trait which recurs most to the memory of those who knew him. It came out in his great bodily activity, in his long stride, in his highly inflected voice. With this eagerness went the furious energy which alone enabled him to accomplish so much. But many have been eager and energetic without being great organizers and leaders of men. Grant's peculiarity, apart from that intense vitality which gives its possessors power over their fellows, was his union of this fire with a rare gift for the sober appraisal of facts, and a just and wary judgment. The epithet "dashing" was frequently applied to him, but he seldom over-estimated his chances of success, and he showed his political acumen by his sane abstentions from certain controversies as much as by his participation in others. This mixture of ardour and coolness in his temper was reinforced by his keenness of perception. Call it intuition if you will, but reflect upon the astounding frequency with which his readings of his times have been justified by the course of years.

The most noticeable of his qualities, in the opinion of the general public, probably was his astounding adroitness. It was natural to him to arrange things; to approach men on their most approachable side, to prepare the way for every enterprise with the most consummate skill, to extricate himself from difficulties and baffle antagonists with exasperating dexterity. In circles outside his personal friends there was a certain reserve in

opinion, expressed in the phrase "the nimble divine." In part, this tone may be ascribed to his higher qualities. He always was in difficulties. Queen's ever was hard put to it for resources. Grant belonged to the wing of his Church which was in a minority, and he was suspect among the traditionalists. He managed an institution which had acquired in the disputatious past a swarm of enemies. While during his Ontario career he was conciliatory, he never sought popularity, and he habitually espoused causes in their early days, showing no inclination to ride with the victors once the battle had been won. He manoeuvred with the most exciting skill, but a colder and less generous man would have had less need to manoeuvre. Undeniably it was a dangerous gift. Had he not been independent of temper, had he not been high-minded, had he not been exceedingly religious—to put it positively instead of negatively, had he been a selfish man with low desires instead of being bent on noble ends, he could have been a prince of wire-pullers, for all the cleverness which the vulgar politician esteems as the summit of ability, came to him instinctively. But for the grace of God, one may say, he could have gone very far in the use of other men for his purposes. But no instance of self-seeking stains his memory.

In this, as in his general rightness of policy, an interesting resemblance to Sir John Macdonald suggests itself. This generation looks back upon Macdonald as a wise and strong guide of the country, but to his contemporaries he was "John A," the politician with a dazzling, indeed a diabolical resourcefulness. With the years the memory of the superficial skill wears off and the real strength, correctness and wisdom of the man's policy engages attention.

So it was with Grant. The adroitness was superficial, and overlay courage, energy, intelilgence, judgment, poise—fused into an individuality which had something of the daimonic. He could lay plans accurately and carry them out. He could overawe a crowd. He could overpower ordinary men. In the phrase of Kipling's Indian, he was one of the Great Ones.

But at the core of his heart was his religion. He was of the positive type of Christianity, fearless and ardent; he aroused the suspicion of the people who to-day are called Fundamentalists; he was in the front of the battle for freedom of thought and of conscience, and was ready to scrutinize, test, and, if he were convinced, to accept the results of historical criticism. But his religion was not confined to his intellect. The note of emotion rings in his sermons and addresses; his influence was rooted in a sympathy which glowed through and through with the love of Christ, which in very truth constrained him.

Such is the man, as I can picture him. He will live as Principal Grant of Queen's. His other public activities already are somewhat forgotten, for he never sat in Parliament, was not associated with party machinery, and never held a portfolio; we are slow to believe that effective political work can be done outside the beaten track. Moreover, no sooner has one stage of development been attained than another presents itself to absorb our attention, and our new nationalism makes us forgetful of the task it was to instil a Canadian outlook into the congeries of colonies who reluctantly came together sixty years ago. Grant bore a great part in that preliminary work, and already the memory of the feat is becoming dim. But one thing which he did will not pass into oblivion. He gave his country a major centre of education and enlightenment.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AMONG CHINESE STUDENTS

By Hilda L. Hague, B.A.

THERE is little doubt that students in China to-day hold more power in their hands than any similar group in any part of the world. To the casual Western eye, the ordinary undergraduate, clad in the long blue cotton garb of his class, unacquainted with guns or implements of war, physically undersized and mild of feature, appears outwardly as a somewhat ineffectual, and certainly a most inocuous being. During these last few years, however, while the tide of nationalism has been rising; while military governors made war upon each other for their own private purposes; while bribery and corruption undermined the Central Government and its authority was scarcely felt beyond the city walls of Peking, the students of China, both men and women, have shown a power of organization, a unity of purpose and an ardent and unquenchable patriotism and devotion to their country's cause, that has made itself felt from one end of the country to the other.

It was not until the year 1919 that student activities in political circles came prominently into public notice. For many years Young China, enthused by the ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, had been interesting itself in such matters as foreign exploitation and agression, and the abolition of unequal treaties, studying China's past and present relations with foreign powers and watching intently every move in the diplomatic game. Great things were hoped from the Treaty of Versailles and bitter disappointment was felt when the news was received that Japan, whose motives China has had good reason to mistrust, had been given the cherished rights over the Province of Shantung. When the Government, then under the influence of a pro-Japanese cabinet, made no protest, the indignation of the students took tangible form. The day that the news reached China a nation-wide student strike was declared, and the student unions in Peking, which included students of all grades, organized, elected leaders, and marched out in procession to the number of many thousands, to protest against the injustice of the Versailles decision and the weakness and treachery of their own government. When refused admission to the foreign legation quarter, they repaired to the homes of their own politicians and succeeded in putting some of them to flight. Student leaders were arrested, but backed by the moral support of their authorities and fellow students all over China, they waged such a vigorous campaign through mass meetings, processions, posters, handbills, street oratory, etc., that in two weeks time public feeling was aroused to such an extent that the pro-Japanese traitors were forced to resign. The students, having gained the support of the powerful merchant guilds and chambers of commerce, were then able with their help to put into effect such a successful boycott of Japanese goods that it was not long before Japan was vigorously protesting against this blow to her trade. The amazing influence exerted by these youthful leaders is not surprising when one realizes that from time immemorial the scholar and the written word have been revered in China, and that the average politician or militarist to-day has given his fellow-countryman small cause to look to him for disinterested, public-spirited leadership. There

is no doubt that this airing of China's "wrongs" was a large factor in the calling of the Washington Conference in 1921, when among other promises made to China, the former decision on the Shantung question was reversed. Several years passed, and when the promises made at Washington seemed no nearer fulfilment, national feeling again began to run high. France was largely instrumental in blocking the carrying out of what were, without doubt, perfectly honest intentions on the part of all the powers concerned; but Great Britain, because of her long-standing friendship with Japan, her part in the "old, unhappy, far-off" Opium Wars, and the very powerful influence she exerted in all international councils, was picked upon as the chief delinquent. It was not long before a match was touched to this inflammable undercurrent of anti-foreign feeling. In May, 1925, there was trouble in some Japanese-owned mills in Shanghai over ill-treatment of Chinese coolies. A crowd, in attempting to force its way into the foreign concession to protest against this ill treatment, was fired upon by the concession police, and a number of agitators, including student sympathizers, were killed. It mattered little that the president of the municipal body controlling the concession happened to be an American, and that the police were, therefore, officially acting under his orders. An excited British officer had given the order to fire, and upon the head of Great Britain fell all the odium attached to shooting at sight into an unarmed mob. The fact that the municipal authorities tendered no apology fanned the flames. As fast as trains could carry them, students who had witnessed the shooting were rushed to Peking and other student centres, and authorities were powerless to prevent a strike declared by the student unions and promising to last at least a fortnight, just as the final examinations were looming up. While students were everywhere holding their meetings and demonstrations, the authorities of educational institutions all over China were anxiously debating how to deal with the situation. It is not always possible, and certainly not always wise, to put into practice in the East methods wholly Western. One college in Shanghai issued an ultimatum to its students to return to their work under penalty of expulsion, and immediately faced the serious situation of an entire walk-out of students, and the danger of a large body of immature and excited undergraduates at large in a city already thoroughly disturbed, and entirely out of touch with the wise counsel and steadying influence that members of staff could have supplied. In Peking it was no secret that foreign as well as Chinese members of staff openly sympathized with their students in their contention that the wrong kind of force had been used and that a thorough investigation should be instituted. There was no doubt a good deal to be said on both sides, but when the Municipal Council of Shanghai, firm in its attitude of racial superiority, gave no indication of conducting an impartial inquiry, an economic boycott and strike assumed such threatening proportions that a commission of inquiry composed of first secretaries of foreign legations, was sent down from Peking. The fact that their deliberations were not made public gave rise to the rumor in all quarters that the Municipal Council of Shanghai was not entirely exonerated from blame.

The British boycott, threatened at this time to extend even to British educational work carried on in China, was never fully carried out. This was probably due to the fact that in a few weeks time schools and colleges were closed for the summer, and many thousands of students dispersed

to their homes. By the time they reassembled in the autumn, the anti-British feeling had died down considerably and events assumed their normal course. In Hongkong and Shanghai the extraordinary power of student leadership was evidenced by the fact that in many cases Chinese servants and employees went out on strike on the appointed day with the greatest reluctance, yet not daring to disobey.

Two years absence from China has made it difficult to follow recent events. How large a part the student body is playing in the present upheaval it is impossible to say, but one has only to study the portraits of those holding high positions in the Southern Nationalist Government, which is rapidly gaining control of the country, to realize how large a part youth is playing, and how few years separate many of these young patriots from their college days. The Southerner, though more progressive, is undoubtedly more excitable and headstrong than his Northern brother, and one looks for a steadying influence when the Southern faction merges with the more sober mass in the North. And moreover, though Communism is having a very great influence at the moment in the South, the educated Chinese of the North is quite aware that Communism in Russia has not been the success that its adherents would have us believe, and that, however sincere the Soviet protestations of friendship to the Peking Government may have sounded in 1924, Russia has shown no sign of relaxing her grip on China's Northern provinces.

The Chinese student has been called everything from a Bolshevist to the saviour of his country. His behavior has been at times quite lawless, and he has succeeded in stirring up to a deplorable extent violent anti-foreign, and more especially, anti-British feeling, in his endeavor to call the attention of the foreign powers to reforms which are badly needed in China to-day. But in spite of this he is an extremely likeable person, an earnest and exhaustive student, tolerant, courteous, reasonable and intelligent, and his unselfish labors in such fields as education for the masses and famine relief have proved that his desire to be of service to his country is sincere.

It is to be hoped that, if the Southern party succeeds in establishing a government with which foreign powers can treat with some degree of assurance, the present causes of irritation will be removed, and that anti-foreign feeling will disappear. Great Britain has been showing an attitude of conciliation and an earnest desire to get at the root of the trouble that should go far towards establishing a friendly understanding between these two great powers in the near future.



"VENI, VIDI"

By Old Grad

THERE was to be a Reunion, the first and only reunion the University had held since its founding as a mere college some eighty-five years ago. It was to be more than a reunion, for coupled with it there was to be the culmination of the endowment fund campaign. The Old Grad had been given the part of organizing and presiding over a small group of alumni in a foreign city, the task of raising their quota of a few thousand dollars, and as representing his little group, a place on an international council of old grads from all over Canada and the States.

He had first heard of the reunion in March, and since that date he had been looking forward to the glad day when, after twenty-four years of absence, he should return to the old college "on the Old Ontario Strand." He had made his plans accordingly and had even hurried the purchase of a new car that he might make his appearance at the reunion in proper style. The old car would have gone another year, but it wouldn't have looked right. It wouldn't have looked like success. And he had been successful —after a fashion.

It had been a little difficult to drum up enthusiasm in his own city. It had been equally hard to raise the quota, for the older graduates had been out many years, their children were interested in American colleges and American college endowment funds to which the children had pledged and the fathers were paying. Two or three meetings, a dinner with movies of the football teams of '24 and '25 and of the University in early and recent years, and a visit from the Principal himself, had helped; and when the eventful day arrived, they had come within a few hundred of their quota with a chance of getting it all. Eight of the alumni from the Old Grad's district had signified their intention of motoring over. Then came a snow storm, the news of only one boat a day crossing at Cape Vincent, and that at an hour which would prevent making the journey in one day, and the equally unforeseen contingency of an entire absence of a Sunday boat for the return after the big match between 'Varsity and Queen's that was to close the reunion.

Then too at the last meeting held prior to the pilgrimage to Kingston, a wise old grad had questioned the possibility of getting rooms. With all the students back for college and the big crowds that would be there from all over Canada, getting sleeping quarters might be a difficult proposition, and sleeping in them, after they were procured, fraught with discomfort.

So one by one the alumni of his district began to plead excuse.

There was to be a whole week of festivities—class reunions, dances at night, the Fall Convocation when the Governor-General would be there, inter-faculty football matches, the organization of the General Alumni Association—culminating on Saturday in the crucial game of the year when his college would play their deadliest enemy, and ending in the evening with a dance for the alumni in Grant Hall.

November is an unfortunate month for reunions. It is hard to keep up one's enthusiasm when the cold rain is falling dismally outside, and even harder when the thermometer drops to thirty and the

humble flivver puffs up the street with steam escaping from a frozen radiator. The Old Grad gave up the idea of entering in a triumphal chariot and took a Pullman instead. On the ferry he met another even older grad with his wife and little girl, and these two, with the lady-secretary of his district and her husband, comprised the entire delegation from his little group. Never mind, there would be plenty of graduates from the Canadian towns, and it would be fine to meet them all again.

The boat docked. The old town looked very much the same. In fact, after the stir of an American city, Kingston looked serene and peaceful. Past the old City Hall and out along the main residential street he went, to have dinner with relatives. How glad they were to see him back!

He walked across the park with a young lady who was assistant in the University Library, by the same old path he had followed all through his college years. In his day the path had been of dirt and ambled like a cowpath on Boston Common. It was of concrete now and ran fairly straight. A tall, good-looking young man passed wearing for headgear a Scotch tam.

"Who is that?" he queried, after the young fellow had passed and touched his hat.

"That's Will Slavin's son. He's a freshman in Arts."

"Good Night! That lad Slavin's boy! Why his father and I played football together, competed in reading Henty books, and made a trip to Quebec on a raft when we were sixteen. I must be getting old."

They passed two young girls, who smiled and nodded.

"The taller one is Ethel Sweetland's daughter—you remember she was Ethel Mortimer, married Sweetland, of Sweetland's Falls, and is now leading lady in a village of five hundred east of here."

Did he remember Ethel Mortimer—well rather.

They came into the College grounds. There surely had been changes here in the last twenty-five years. He left the librarian at her door. The Library was a new creation, or rather the edifice that lodged



it, since he graduated. So were many of the other impressive, grey-stone buildings. Some fifteen of them stood in the grounds that in his day had held but five or six. Gone were the two old, round-topped rinks, and in their place was the modern Harty Arena. Down towards the lake the new Hospital spread itself for a whole city block, and beyond it, just at the shore, the University Power Plant had replaced the old Hosiery Mill. The College had indeed grown.

Other old grads were roaming around, decorated with the reunion badges of blue, yellow and red, so that he who ran might read and be spared the embarrassment of not knowing the stranger who greeted him. He met the secretary of his alumni association strolling about with her husband, a graduate of Columbia, and along with them went to the Old Arts Building to register. What memo-

ries this old home of the theologues brought back, and how it too had changed! The administration offices, where the late "G. Y." mulcted him of his precious shekels in days gone by, had moved to another location; and so had the old library. But the ancient atmosphere of the venerable building still remained, and Convocation Hall looked



much the same as of old, with the portraits of former professors, principals, and chancellors gazing down from the walls.

Then he walked down town. That seemed good. To use one's legs again in the crisp, cold, Canadian air, after years and years of sitting on the plush-covered seat of a closed coupe, was well worth while. The old town had improved too. Paved streets, better lighting, gayer shops—why there were even Greek candy stores and Macedonian shoe shining stands. And the old newspaper office, where they used to wait for news of the team when it was out of town, had moved up the street. During the past two weeks the streets had been gayly decorated for the endowment campaign and the reunion, with flags and banners, and with large tricolor footballs attached to every light pole, but a torrential rain of a few days previous had ruined most of this display. It had not affected the shop windows, however, in many of which there were splendid exhibits illustrating various scientific and academic phases of the University's work.

There is to be a tea at the Principal's at four or five. The Old Grad must be back for that. So once more out through the park to the campus and the Principal's residence.

Pretty, soft lights, a babel of voices—mostly feminine, teacups and the administration of tea, chiefly to those of riper years. This tea of the Principal's is mostly a feminine function, for the University is strongly co-ed. The Principal is there of course—a very approachable and friendly man, who remembers everybody, and if he doesn't he never tells. The badges with the large names are a splendid idea. He can steal a glance if he is nonplussed.

How the girls have changed! There's that tall, dignified woman over there! There, don't you see the one with the pleasant smile, talking to that other woman in black with the genial face. You can't place them? Why that was the beautiful Isabel Thompson, of Montreal —the belle of Naughty Two; she's Mrs. Scott, of Toronto, now, and that woman she's talking to was the clever girl who wrote the Levana play of 19—. And there is Henry Watson's widow over there. The man she's talking to was in Mining when we were at Queen's. He struck Porcupine in the early days when the going was good—almost a millionaire now, they say. You can't remember him? That's funny, I couldn't either.

Home to dinner, and then to the Armistice Ball at Grant Hall. Now this is something like it. Reunioners and townspeople. What a crowd! And they all act as if they were glad to see you again. How pretty the young girls are, but not nearly so prettily frocked as in the old

days, when dresses were dresses and not remnants. But none of your partners bear the names they bore when Old Grad was a dancing fool. And you've got to feel your way in conversation. No joking about anyone you used to know mutually. He may be either dead or married to your partner. It is six years since Old Grad went to a dance, for bridge is more to his taste; but the one-step is not so bad, and he can manage the waltz provided he doesn't reverse. These girls are certainly nice. There's Sam Walcott's wife, for example. She is just as friendly and cordial as when she was little Helen Peters and not the silver-haired wife of the member for North La Salle.



The dance ends, as all good things must, and the Old Grad feels that he has made a mistake. He really ought to have got out to dances more frequently. It's darn good exercise—much better than sitting around a table playing bridge.

Friday morning, and a chance to sleep late. Nothing to do all day. A visit to the toy shops in the morning to buy some souvenirs for the kids at home. A tour through the new hospital in the afternoon, with its interesting museum of disease-damaged viscera; and an amusing comedy in the evening, to which he takes his hosts. Convocation is on too, with a visit from the Governor-General; but he can't take in everything.

Then comes Saturday. The great day of the year. The day of the match with the mighty Toronto team. David is to try and conquer Goliath. During two days of snow and cold the Old Grad, and every undergrad, has kept his eye on the weather reports, hoping for a bright day. It is. "God's in his heaven, all's right with the world." All morning, touring cars and sedans and flivvers, yes, and even trucks roll in on the old King's Highway from Toronto, packed to the gunwales with students and studentesses, and flaunting the blue and white of 'Varsity in the faces of the wearers of the blue, yellow and red of Queen's.

It is a wonderful autumn day. Air crisp and cold, threatening snow, but withal, plenty of sunlight. The lady from the Library and the Old Grad walk to the Stadium, and even as all roads lead to Rome, so for hundreds of pedestrians and automobilists, do all park paths and each and every sidewalk and every street head towards the concrete structure that has replaced the decrepit timber grandstand of Old Grad's day. 'Varsity's blue and white is as thick as the blue, yellow and red, and their autos fill every available parking space.

The crush at the entrance to the Stadium is terrific. "They do this better in the States," he thinks, "there ought to be at least two more doors to handle a crowd like this." A small boy rides on his father's shoulders, and at the sight he is glad he did not bring his boy, who would have been lost in the struggle. In the crowd he sees faces of graduates, some of them old footballers, that antedated even his day at college. There is Dorsey, for instance, now a member of Parliament, who played on the Dominion Championship team of '98; and "Stonewall" Smoot, a football contemporary of his uncle's day.

They got their seats. Behind them are Queen's supporters. In front a few 'Varsity. To the left a big block of 'Varsity. and further over to the right another large block of 'Varsity cheerers surrounded by wearers of the blue, yellow and red. Across the field are the Queen's rooters in a packed bleacher, with a feeble attempt to group them so that their garments shall form the College colors. But there has been a lack of support to this movement, and the hues are very pale. In front of them is the band, in white sweaters with blue, yellow and red trimmings, flanked on the left by the Scotch pipers.

'Varsity has also a bleacher packed to overflowing, and out in front is its band in a natty costume copied from some American cadet corps, blue and white, with a blue artillery cape faced with white. There are extra seats behind the goal posts, and behind the northern goal circles Boo-Hoo, the big College bear.

It is a fine spectacle. So much finer than the days when he and his chums stood and froze on a cold grandstand or ran up and down the side-lines. Then there were no bands, no stunts, nothing to entertain the crowd except football—and that not always pure and undefiled.

'Varsity have been on and exercised, and now out trots the Queen's squad and has a preliminary practice to the old Gaelic war-cry from the bleachers:

"Queen's! Queen's! Queen's!
Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu-brath,
Cha gheil! Cha gheil! Cha gheil!"

And to the tune of "John Brown's Body" the crowd sings "Queen's College colors we are wearing once again." The Old Grad is beginning to get the kick he has been looking for since he made his plans to attend the reunion.

The game begins. The referee lines the men up and gives them their instructions. Now they separate and line up for the struggle—twenty-four as stalwart specimens of muscular young manhood as one could wish for. There is a pause. The Queen's band rises to its feet. So do the bleachers as one man. The teams come to attention. The strains of "God save our Gracious King" float across the field. Every man takes off his hat, and motionless as statues, players, bleachers, and grandstand join in the National Anthem. Strange tinglings stir the heart and limbs of the Old Grad. After all, this is his crowd and his country. All the naturalization oaths and ceremonies in the world can never wipe out the old love for the land of one's birth.

The ball is kicked and the game is on. For the details of that terrific struggle see the daily papers of Monday, November the fifteenth. It began early in the first quarter with a score of one point for Queen's, but it went to the third quarter with this being the only point scored. To and fro went the ball booted by the unerring feet of the Queen's and 'Varsity captains. Woe to Queen's if that wonderful half of theirs was ever put out of the game by a vicious tackle. They had no one to replace him, and their other half was playing under the handicap of severe injuries received in a previous game with McGill. 'Varsity knew this as well as Queen's, and when they tackled Batstone they did it fairly but with no gentleness. When he rose, he rose limping, and twice had to be revived.

There is a big centre on the Queen's team with an Irish name. He is a man of brawn, that Irisher, and when he hits the line it usually yields for a few yards until he is pulled down by the hounds of 'Varsity. And when Batstone boots the pigskin, those fleet-winged forwards are down on the 'Varsity men so fast and thick that if one hound misses his leap, two others are there to get their man ere he can go far. The teams are evenly matched save for one man, and that man

is Batstone. If he gets knocked out, it's all up with the blue, yellow and red.

Now comes the third quarter. 'Varsity kicks behind Queen's goal, and their full-back, to save a greater score, drops on the ball. Well judged Briton! Then Queen's, by a series of rushes and kicks, gets the ball up to 'Varsity line, and a 'Varsity man is pushed back for a tackle-in goal. Queen's, 3; 'Varsity, 1. The ball comes down to Queen's territory again. Batstone gets it, and those wolves of Queen's are down on the 'Varsity man waiting to receive the kick. In their eagerness they do not give the 'Varsity man enough yards and are penalized. 'Varsity gets the ball and tries for a place kick that will tie the score. A Queen's man blocks it—with his face—and the game is saved.

Now comes the fourth quarter. Voss, injured in the McGill game, is carried off the field. A midget takes his place. The crowds know him. He must be a favorite, and "Pee Wee" Chantler gets an ovation. 'Varsity is desperate and tries charge after charge through the Queen's line for disastrous gains. At any minute they may be over the line for a touch, and the day be lost. The big clock in the College tower, which the Old Grad has kept his eye on, is the slowest clock he ever saw, during this last quarter. The ball gets closer and closer. Then 'Varsity loses it, and Batstone's accurate toe sends it on a long journey towards the 'Varsity goal.

Back it comes again. What's that? A 'Varsity runner near the bleachers has broken through the line close to the edge of the field. He has passed the end, and there is no one to stop him. Batstone and "Pee Wee" are on their way, but they have been over on the western side, and there is a long distance to go. Batstone tackles and misses, but he has put the runner out of his stride. "Pee Wee" hurls his little body straight as an arrow for the runner's legs. One arm catches him, and 'Varsity falls. As the Congressional Record says in parenthesis (Applause). But applause is no word for the demonstration that little Chantler receives. The ball goes beak into 'Varsity territory, and a few minutes later the referee's whistle sounds. Then pandemonium breaks loose. The crowd ebbs out of the stand. The finest game he ever saw—says Old Grad. Snow is falling, but who cares for that? Dorsey thinks it was magnificent, and Jay, an old Columbia tackle, thinks the game surpasses the American variety—but Jay is a Democrat committeeman and a politician.

A parade forms on Princess street. The students snatch the Union Jacks still out for Armistice Day, and, with these and the band and the pipers, march up and down the street. A wonderful day, and well worth coming all this distance for!

That night there is a big alumni dance. The Principal is there, overjoyed at the success of his boys. So is Dorsey, the old war-horse, hopping around with flappers young enough to be his granddaughters. So is Anscomb, who was centre on the team in 1903; and there is 'Mortar" Nimrod, who managed the teams of 1901 and 1902. He's one of the distinguished grads now, editor-in-chief of a big American daily and a high mucky-muck politically. The Old Grad has a dance with Naida Plumtree, who was a belle in 1900 and who's even handsomer to-night. How does she do it, and why, oh why, is she still Naida Plumtree? Everybody talks of the game. Long may its memory live!

Late that night he catches his sleeper, with a firm resolve to be back next year for another such thrill.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The
QUEEN'S REVIEW
Kingston, Ont.

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Managing Editor—Gordon J. Smith, B.A., B.Sc.

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The Review

The first issue of the *Review* has gone forward, and many favorable comments have already been received as to its style, appearance, and matter. There have also been some criticisms, and suggestions as to how future numbers might be improved or made more interesting; and these were no less welcome. We shall always be most grateful for anything constructive, as well as for the help and advice of the alumni in the procuring of suitable material. We take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to the secretaries of the various established branches for their prompt and hearty response to our request for news items for the first edition, and to ask that they continue to send in each month all the news at their disposal. The Vital Statistics in Number 1, Volume 1, have proved of much interest, and we should like to feel that this department is at all times reasonably complete. With this end in view we suggest that the proud parents of a new arrival advise the *Review* office of the event, that the participants in a happy marriage ceremony likewise send details, and that when a death occurs, some member of the immediate famliy send us such information as it may seem desirable to them to have mentioned in a death notice.

The *Review* is the periodical of the General Alumni Association, and as such, it is the magazine of the graduates and former students of Queen's. With the help of the graduate body—help we are confident will be forthcoming in increasing volume as time goes on—the publication can be made one that will be looked forward to with pleasure; a definite force in the future history of the University, through the active connection it can establish among the alumni, and between them and their Alma Mater; a magazine of which not only Queen's men and women may be proud, but one that the reading public may possibly be glad to peruse.

Our columns will always be open for the discussion of topics of interest to the alumni and for the presentation of matters of import to them or to the University, and it is hoped that the pages of the *Review* will be freely used by the graduates with the benefit to all concerned that such intercourse would be certain to achieve.

The Records

The return of the Alumni Records forms sent out has been most satisfactory. The information obtained from the forms is very helpful to the Association in its effort to establish an up-to-date alumni file and in its aim to never lose contact with a graduate or former student. Addresses are being corrected, and it is hoped that, by means of a "Lost

Trail" column in the *Review,* the addresses, at present unknown, of many graduates may be secured. It is a very easy matter to put off the returning of a form such as this with an "I'll send it tomorrow." Instead, will every alumnus who has not returned the form please give this matter his (or her) immediate attention.

Membership

Association membership fees have also been received in encouraging numbers. This, of course, is an exceedingly important matter at any time, and is doubly so just now when the organization is in its infancy. We believe that most graduates will feel that the Association merits their support, and, from the inside, we can unhesitatingly endorse this opinion. The formation of the General Alumni Association is one more, and possibly the most potent, of the forward steps that have so marked the progress of Queen's in recent years. It has placed the University on a par with other modern institutions, and the organization will undoubtedly prove as great an asset to Queen's and its graduates as similar ones have shown themselves elsewhere.

The importance of the Association as a means of maintaining the active contact between the graduate and the University cannot be overestimated, nor can that of the renewing of the interest of the graduate in his Alma Mater, which the Association hopes to achieve, in the cases where it has unfortunately been allowed to lapse. There is a strong loyalty to Queen's deep in the make-up of every graduate, and the Alumni Association, through its branch societies and by means of the *Review,* aims to continually foster this loyalty by keeping the graduate in close touch wtih the University and its many activities.

In the beginning this same allegiance must be counted on to demonstrate itself in the wholehearted support of the new institution by the graduate. It is a well-known adage that in union there is strength. Obviously it must mean much to the University now and in the future to feel assured of the solidarity and active co-operation of its thousands of alumni. Every Queen's man and woman should be a member. The three dollar fee is a small amount in itself, but when taken along with several hundred others, it forms a fund which will enable our Association to carry on successfully and fill the place we believe it is destined to occupy at Queen's. *We would therefore urge upon all graduates and former students of Queen's, who have not already joined the Association, the expediency of doing so as soon as they possibly can. Let their loyalty in this case be active instead of passive. Once more it will be very easy to "wait till later on," but may we press against delay and state as forcibly as we can, "Do it now."*

The Endowment Campaign

The *Review* is also very glad to be able to include in this issue, under the signature of Dr. W. E. McNeill, Registrar of the University, a concise, clear statement of the results and present standing of the endowment campaign. This, we are sure, will prove of great interest to the alumni, whose quota, it will be seen, is almost certain to be attained, and may be even exceeded.

The Students' Union

Graduates everywhere will be very much interested to know that on March 22nd the plans for a Students' Union, as a memorial for Queen's men who fell in the Great War, materialized in the purchase by the University of what has been known as the Orphans' Home property. Space precludes going into the

full details of the matter in this issue, but Prof. W. P. Wilgar, Trustee of the War Memorial Fund, has undertaken to prepare a comprehensive report on the subject for the May number.

An Appreciation

To the freshman class in Science the Association owes a word of thanks. At the request of the Editor of the *Review* twenty members of Science '30 volunteered to aid in the mailing of the first issue by affixing the address labels and stamps. Six thousand copies of the magazine were to be sent out, and though the labels had been previously typed, the pasting of these and the stamps on six thousand wrappers would have been an exceedingly lengthy task for the small alumni staff. The twenty Science men cut the labels, stuck them on, and stamped approximately five thousand five hundred of the magazines in the remarkable time of an hour and three-quarters. This was at the rate of something under one a second, and goes to show that the efficiency of the Science men is a versatile one.

We also wish to express our thanks to the freshmen in Medicine, who have kindly offered to perform the same service for the present issue.

Correspondence

Kingston, Ont., March 17, 1927.

The Editor, *Queen's Review,*
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir:

In the very interesting article on Prof. Dupuis which appeared in the first issue of *The Queen's Review* there is a reference to one of his classmates, the late Rev. Dr. Robert Chambers, which associates him with Robert College at Constantinople.

Dr. Chambers had a long and distinguished career as an educational missionary in Turkey among the Armenians, and I am interested to know that some of his former students are presenting a bronze tablet to Queen's University in token of their appreciation of his devoted services in behalf of their people.

He was not, however, at any time head of Robert College at Constantinople, but he was for many years head of the Bythinia High School, a missionary institution under the American Board, and situated at the Armenian town of Bardizag, in Asia Minor.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed)
ALEXANDER MACLACHLAN (Arts '84)

Kingston, Ont., March 21, 1927.

The Editor, *Queen's Review,*
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I am grateful to Dr. MacLachlan for his correction of the statement in the last number of *The Queen's Review* that Dr. Chambers had been principal of Robert College. I heard this statement made some years ago, and, knowing of his long connection with education in the East, I had supposed it to be true to fact.

Unfortunately distance lends more than "enchantment" to the view, and few Canadians have Dr. MacLachlan's intimate knowledge of Turkish problems. It was my privilege to hear him once in a Queen's class room, and I feel sure if you could persuade him to give you an article—say on some phase of education in Turkey—that the readers of *The Queen's Review* would greet it with the keenest interest.

Yours truly,
(Signed)
R. W. CUMBERLAND (Arts '22)

THE BOOKSHELF

THE LIBRARY and ADULT EDUCATION

By Nathan van Patten

THE subject of adult education is of such vital importance as a factor in the development of a high type of citizenship and in the growth of the individual citizen in health, happiness and prosperity that it is now receiving earnest attention from all enlightened departments of education and other educational organizations.

Those who have considered the problem are in general agreement that, valuable as the activities of our evening schools, extension courses, summer courses, and correspondence schools are, the library is the most available and efficient agency in bringing educational opportunity to the adult.

The scope of adult education is not confined to such individuals as have by necessity been deprived of educational advantages in their youth, and as a consequence have not received formal instruction beyond the graded or secondary schools. The term may be applied as well to the graduates of our colleges and universities.

It is unfortunately true that graduation from school or college does not guarantee that sufficient enthusiasm has been instilled in the majority of young men and women or enough impetus imparted to them to assure a continuation of study and mental development. On the contrary, in many cases the completion of a formal course of instruction and subsequent graduation establishes a self-satisfaction that is fatal to further progress. Where such a result has not occurred there is a continuing demand for opportunity for self-improvement. To such individuals and to those who have received little or no formal education in youth the library is avaliable as a great democratic institution of learning with something to offer to all who come seeking its advantages.

Many library patrons are of course capable of guiding their own reading. On the other hand there are many more who lack this ability or who possess such limited time for reading that guidance is both necessary and welcome.

The steadily increasing output of printed matter is resulting in bewilderment. Expert advice is needed to-day more than ever in selecting, from the multitude of books, the book or books best suited to particular needs.

Every library requires for its own purposes persons on its staff trained and experienced in book-selection. Libraries are also able to utilize the advice of specialists in many fields and the guidance of special publications issued for the purpose of evaluating current literature. Generally speaking, then, the library is particularly fitted to act in an advisory capacity towards such readers as desire to avail themselves of assistance.

The American Library Association, the professional organization of library workers in the United States and Canada, has taken the lead in promoting "Reading with a Purpose." The words just quoted form the title of a very valuable series of pamphlet guides now being published by this association at its executive offices in Chicago. These little guides are avail-

able at practically every public and institutional library in the United States and Canada, or they may be purchased at very little cost directly from the American Library Association. (Thirty-five cents each.)

Each of these guides is the work of an author selected on account of his intimate knowledge of the particular subject and for his ability to present the subject in an interesting manner. Each author has writen a readable essay upon his subject with references to the best available literature, and has appended a brief reading list of books best suited to the reader desiring a comprehensive knowledge of the subject treated.

The following numbers have been issued and others are in preparation.

1—Biology, *by Vernon Kellogg.*
2—English Literature, *by W. N. C. Carlton.*
3—Ten Pivotal Figures of History, *by Ambrose W. Vernon.*
4—Some Great American Books, *by Dallas Lore Sharp.*
6—Frontiers of Knowledge, *by Jesse Lee Bennett.*
7—Ears to Hear: A Guide for Music Lovers, *by Daniel Gregort Mason.*
8—Sociology and Social Problems, *by Howard W. Odum.*
9—The Physical Sciences, *by E. E. Slosson.*
10—Conflicts in American Public Opinion, *by William Allen White and Walter E. Myer.*
11.—Psychology and its Use, *by Everett Dean Martin.*
12—Philosophy, *by Alexander Meiklejohn.*
13—Our Children, *by M. V. O'Shea.*
14—Religion in Everyday Life, *by Wilfred T. Grenfell.*
15—The Life of Christ, *by Rufus M. Jones.*
19—The Poetry of Our Times, *by Marguerite Wilkinson.*
20—The United States in Recent Times, *by Frederic L. Paxson.*
22—American Education, *by William F. Russell.*
23—Architecture, *by Lewis Mumford.*

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS AT QUEEN'S

By Alice Roy, B. A.
Physical Director for Women

MANY graduates saw the Queen's moving picture which was shown during the endowment campaign. In the picture there was a part showing the present women students at work in the Gymnasium. This brought forth the comment, "Oh, how their gym. costume has changed!" Possibly the graduates wondered if there had been any other improvements in the realm of women's athletics at Queen's. Naturally they would wonder, as they always show such heartfelt, pursefelt interest in their Alma Mater—more so than the graduates of most other universities. Therefore to satisfy this interest a short sketch of the athletic activities of the present-day girls will be given here, and an attempt made to outline the progress of recent years.

The movie of the freshette gymnastic and dancing classes also caused some interested comments when shown in various places. It is a University regulation that all freshettes have two hours physical education a week unless declared physically unfit by the University doctor, or unless special exemption is granted by the Physical Education Board. At present this resolves itself into one hour of gym-

nastic work in the Gymnasium and another of dancing instruction in Grant Hall. The gymnastic training has a twofold objective—to give proper and sufficient exercise for the whole body, and to give a basis for the understanding of this subject, which might prove helpful in later leadership activities. The dancing is of the aesthetic school, and is designed to improve the posture and carriage of the students. This year's classes include about one hundred, and all students in the upper years are free to join.

The pool in the Gymnasium is the scene of great activity in the fall, and indeed throughout the year, since swimming and life-saving instruction is open to all girls in College. Four silver and eight bronze awards were granted by the Royal Life Saving Society last year, in addition to five instructor's certificates.

Man's claim to a monoply of athletics has been somewhat challenged by the feminist invasion of the fields of intercollegiate basketball and ice hockey. For the past seven years Queen's girls have participated in intercollegiate basketball meets with 'Varsity and McGill. Exhibition games have also been played for the past two years with a team from the University of Western Ontario, which university has just this year been admitted to the Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League. These tournaments have done—and are doing—a great deal to further inter-university relationships and to lift sport to a higher level. The aim of the members of the League is not only to win championships, but also to create the spirit of good sportsmanship that inevitably results.

After several years' discussion, it has finally been agreed that women only may coach women's intercollegiate basketball teams, a decision long desired by McGill and Queen's in view of the fact that physical education schools are sending out capable women graduates who are trained specially to direct women's activities. If the men continued to monopolize this field of activity, athletics for women would deteriorate into a survival of the fittest; whereas in this field every woman student should be given the opportunity to engage in some form of supervised sport, not too strenuous, but suited to her physical ability, which ability can be better judged by a woman. This year the tournament was held at Queen's, and the three visiting teams were billeted in Ban Righ Hall. The spirit of fellowship was keenly felt, and each visitor went home full of praise for the hospitality offered there in the beautiful new resdience.

Intercollegiate ice hockey has been in vogue at Queen's for four years. The girls have taken up this healthful sport enthusiastically, and they brought the first ladies' intercollegiate championship to Queen's last year. However, the policy in this game, as in all others, is to have as many girls as possible participate rather than to concentrate on a few outstanding athletes. To carry out such a policy, track and field sports were inaugurated last year with very encouraging results, in that a goodly number turned out who had not been interested in other forms of sport. In this connection it should be mentioned that ground hockey and tennis, the oldest games at Queen's, are still in high favour.

Speaking for the Levana Athletic Board of Control, it must be said that the University Athletic Board of Control has shown true co-operation. It is in a large part due to its financial aid, interest, and advice that such progress has been made possible in the sphere of women's athletics.

"Gold Q's for Women," the campaign slogan and political platform of many a heated college election, is at last a reality. Members of the girls' teams winning

fifty per cent. of their intercollegiate games are awarded gold Q's slightly smaller than those given to the men.

Levana athletes of former days, who were awarded "patches," will no doubt be interested to learn that since the revision of the L.A.B. of C. constitution this year "patches" have been replaced by small, neat shields.

The old Queen's spirit still delights in the winning of awards and championships, but fortunately it still holds to the philosophy of old Ali Baba, who said: "O God, help me to win, but if in Thy inscrutable wisdom Thou willest me not to win, then, prithee, make me a good loser."

The ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

By W. E. McNeill, M.A., Ph.D.
Treasurer

TWO years ago a careful survey showed clearly that Queen's University had to have more money. Current revenues, however economically administered, were no longer sufficient for ordinary needs, however severely limited, and no funds were available to nurture the gradual growth that marks a living institution in a world of constantly enlarging interests. At that time—and twice since—the Prime Minister of Ontario, speaking on the subject of Government grants, warned the University that it must find greater revenues from other sources. A vigorous effort to increase the endowment became absolutely necessary.

A small committee representing staff and trustees was appointed to determine the amount that should be raised. This committee after consulting all the departments of the University made a carefully considered list of needs calling for three million dollars. Preliminary reports on the financial situation were made to the Board of Trustees in May and October, 1924, and finally in January, 1926, a special meeting of the Board was called to make definite decisions. Should an endowment campaign be undertaken? If so, for what objective? and under whose direction?

To the first question the answer was unhesitatingly "Yes." There was no alternative. The second question was more difficult. Three million dollars, as suggested by the Endowment Committee, seemed to most of the Trustees an impossible objective. After much discussion, however, they decided to try for two and a half millions. Many thought the goal too near the moon, but all felt it was worth striving for.

Who would organize and direct so great a campaign? No member of the teaching or administrative staff had either the time or the necessary experience. The Endowment Committee in considering this problem had approached several well qualified graduates, but had found no one who could leave his work. Correspondence had also been conducted with various organizers to learn about their methods and their efficiency. By the time the Trustee meeting was called, the committee was prepared to recommend Mr. S. Stalford, Jr., a Canadian, who had served in the Great War until severely wounded at Vimy Ridge. After his discharge he had spent a few years in the United States to gain experience in financial campaigns. He had then returned to Canada, had gone into business for himself in Montreal, and had raised large

sums for Bishop's College, for two hospitals, and for two other institutions. The Trustees after careful consideration decided to engage Mr. Stalford as Campaign Director.

What terms should be made with the Campaign Director? A few thought that he should work on a percentage basis or be paid on a sliding scale according to results. These two plans are much alike; they have frequently been tried and found bad. How many would give $50,000, or even $100, if they knew that five or ten per cent. of their contribution would go directly to an organizer? The arrangement finally made commended itself to the Board as fair. Mr. Stalford and his staff of five persons were engaged at a fixed sum for a definite service. The service included the active work of Mr. Stalford, of a competent secretary, of an experienced publicity man, and of special organizers in the various districts. All travelling and living expenses incurred by the Director and his staff and all their salaries were to be paid by the Director out of the fixed sum allotted.

Mr. Stalford has been on the road most of the time, and therefore under heavy expense; he has extended the period of his contract by three months without additional cost to the University; and he has spent more for organizers than his contract called for. One wonders whether he has had more than his living out of his fourteen months' work.

The total cost of the campaign, including the amount paid to Mr. Stalford for the service and expenses of himself and his staff will be under fifty-five thousand dollars. This sum covers, besides a multitude of small items, the printing of ten booklets and the various issues of *The Campaigner,* postage for a mailing list of ten thousand persons, stationery and advertising, charges for local headquarters, travelling expenses incurred by the Principal and other officers of the University who have covered Canada from Vancouver to Quebec and the United States from Chicago to New York.

What results have been achieved? The total pledges to date (March 24) amount to $751,000, of which $242,000 has been paid. No sum approaching this has ever before been obtained by popular subscription in a Queen's campaign. In 1919 only $250,000 was pledged outside the gifts of Dr. Douglas and the Carnegie Foundation. The present campaign has still some months to run. It is only beginning in the western provinces, and much everywhere remains to be done. No one doubts that a million dollars will be realized, and there are fair prospects for considerably more. The University has so far succeeded only to a very limited extent in getting contributions from wealthy men outside of its own graduates or immediate friends. Millionaires in Montreal, Toronto, and other large places where money accumulates are harassed with so many local appeals that they are unwilling to assume outside burdens. Still a beginning has been made, and hopes are high for a triumphant ending.

An analysis of the subscriptions in the present campaign tells the familiar story of sacrifice. The University is rich in the loyalty of its graduates, but financially handicapped in having no direct contacts with the great sources of benevolent giving. Of the total number of subscriptions received about eighty-six per cent. are for one hundred dollars or under, as the following table shows:

Range and Number of Subscriptions.

Under $25	567
From $25 to $100	1,932
From $100 to $500	339
From $500 to $1,000	44
From $1,000 to $3,000	9
From $5,000 to $10,000	5
$15,000	1
$35,000	1
$50,000	4

The most encouraging feature of the campaign has been the response of the graduates. Their part of the great objective was $500,000, and of this sum they have already pledged over $400,000. When all have been reached and all returns are in, it will doubtless be found that the graduates have reached the high mark set for them.

The campaign has given the University a new temper. Some of the most pressing needs have already been met and the future has visibly brightened. A new solidarity exists. The General Alumni Association organized last November during Reunion Week provides a firm bond for six thousand alumni and unites them for the first time in an effort "to foster a spirit of loyalty, fraternity and help among the graduates and past students of Queen's University and to bring about united and concerted action in promoting the welfare and advancing the interests, influence, and usefulness of the University."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

The Miller Memorial Lectures

IN memory of the late Dr. W. G. Miller, for many years Provincial Geologist of Ontario, the Miller Memorial Chair in Research Geology is being established at the University. It may take two years or more before the plans are perfected for undertaking the special work which is to be in addition to the regular courses in geology, and in the interval the Miller Memorial Lectures are substituting. Each series is being given by a man outstanding in his particular department of the subject, and the attempt is made, where possible, to have part of the lectures of popular as well as of purely scientific interest. The first series, four in number, was delivered in February by Prof. A. P. Coleman, of the University of Toronto, and was of absorbing interest. The second was presented during March, and consisted of four lectures by Professor Waldemar Lindgren, head of the Department of Geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Lindgren is one of the most eminent authorities on economic geology in the world, and his lectures were replete with information concerning the most advanced theories on the deposition and concentration of economic minerals.

The Eighty-fifth Anniversary

On March 7th Queen's celebrated its 85th Aniversary, the University having first opened its doors on this day in 1842. Since then Old Queen's has passed through many trials and tribulations, but due to the constant zeal of principal and staff, self-sacrificing in its interest, and the continuous loyalty of graduates and friends, it stands to-day tried and tempered by the years, a university of which not only the alumni but Canada as a whole may well be proud.

The first class in 1842 consisted of ten students and a staff of two professors, Rev. Dr. Liddell being the first principal. The original home of Queen's College, as it was then called, was a little

frame house on Colborne street, Kingston, which still stands. Classical literature, divinity and moral philosophy were the first subjects taught, and Principal Liddell performed the duties of a professor with a yearly salary of £400. Professor P. C. Campbell received the sum of £300. Principal Leitch came out from Scotland to fill the position that the Rev. John Machar, professor of Hebrew, had been occupying temporarliy. Among the small staff dissension arose, and Dr. Snodgrass determinedly took up the task at a time when his distinctive qualities were greatly needed. In the late sixties the Government of Ontario withdrew its grant, and the Commercial Bank, which held the college funds, failed. Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras set forth to beg for the College from the church and the graduates, and for the time Queen's was saved. Under the efforts and direction of such men as Principals Grant, Gordon and Taylor, and Professors Watson, Cappon, Fowler, Herald, Dupuis, Goodwin, Gwillim, Nicol and a host of others, there has come down after nearly a century of devoted labour and sacrifice the Queen's of 1927, from whose halls have gone several thousands of men and women, who have ever done their parts in the development of their own and other countries.

Queen's Extension Lectures

This year Queen's has again, through the Department of Extension, offered a splendid program of extension lectures. Not only organizations in Eastern Ontario, but also clubs, alumni associations, and other bodies in all parts of the province have applied for and have received good service from the University.

The addresses were on many topics. Organizations had an opportunity of choosing subjects in the fields of literature, history, politics and economics, religion, medicine, biology and science. In addition, a list of addresses on agricultural subjects was drawn up for Farmers' Organizations and Women's Institutes.

Of particular interest were the lectures offered to the public of Kingston. These have been a regular feature for the past four years and have steadily grown in popularity. This year the Department of English provided a series of four addresses before Christmas on the subjects, "Some Conversations with Great Writers," "Is there an American Language?" "Some Elizabethans," and 'The Poetry of Robert Browning.' After the New Year the Faculty of Applied Science gave a series of six lectures with lantern slides, and in an interesting way introduced us first to the "Solar System" and the 'Making of the Earth," and completed the series with the "Trend of the Human Race."

The Postgraduate Lectures in Medicine

This course, which has been in existence for a number of years, consisted during the present session of a series of ten lecture-demonstrations delivered by distinguished clinicians and research workers from different universities. The aim throughout has been to have at each lecture some particular problem of medical interest dealt with by one who has made it a special study and has devoted considerable original work to it. In view of the personal association, these addresses are in fact authoritative reviews, and, in consequence, of decided value to the practitioners and to the senior students in whose interests especially the scheme was developed. The series also provides an opportunity for physicians resident in proximity to Kingston to hear discussed unusual phases or new develop-

ments in the science of medicine. The opening address was given by Professor John Fraser, of the University of Edinburgh,and took the form of a talk to medical students on how to prepare themselves for their profession. The subsequent lectures were on technical subjects.

Principal Taylor Engaged

Principal Taylor has announced his engagement to Miss Muriel Bray, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bray, of Hastings, Surrey, England. Miss Bray was educated at Eastbourne and got her LL.A. degree from St. Andrew's University. She came to Canada in 1915 on the staff of Bishop Strachan School. After several years of service there she left to take up literary work in New York, where she has been one of the editors of the Book of Knowledge. The marriage will take place privately in the early summer.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Science Dance and Dinner

THE annual faculty functions were held as usual during the present academic year. Space forbids more than a mention of the Medical dinner and dance, which were held before Christmas, and those of the Arts faculty which took place shortly after the vacation period. All of these events were quite up to their usual standard of excellence. The Science dance and dinner and the Levana dinner are of recent vintage, and possibly a word or two regarding them may be fitting here.

The "Science Formal," as the old time Science dance is now termed, was held during February, and was quite the customary success. Each year one is given to wondering how any improvement is possible, and just as surely the affair of the succeeding winter surpasses that of the previous one. 'Twas ever thus. Many years ago, when "Bob" Hepinstall painted the immense scene of a ship passing through the "Soo" Canal as a decoration for the platform of Grant Hall, or when the huge thermometer indicated by the rising of its mercury the number of the dance, perfection had then indeed been achieved. The hall became for the 1927 occasion a veritable Japanese garden. To quote a few lines from the *Journal*: "The white, latticed roof of a pagoda stretched from the edges of the gallery, and its multi-colored peak reached the ceiling of the hall. From the centre hung a small replica of the pagoda, and in it were lights of each of the prismatic colors. Japanese parasols faced downwards, and they too contained lights of various colors. The platform was a particular bit of art. On one side a fountain shimmered in the lights that played upon it, and an arched bridge crossed the pond beyond it. Grass and flowers occupied the centre, and to the right was represented the setting sun, under whose rays the orchestra played." The whole function reflected great credit upon the genius of the Engineering Society.

Even as the dance surpassed its predecessors, so did the dinner the following evening excel those of previous years. The dinner itself was good, and the sub-

sequent speeches were of such a nature that, for the first time in many a year, not one student was seen to leave the hall till the "bell rang." The speeches were all of an informal, man-to-man type, and the address of the evening, that by Mr. J. D. Craig, Director General of Surveys for Canada, was particularly entertaining. It took the form of a talk upon part of the Arctic regions of Canada, and was illustrated by several rolls of motion films taken under Mr. Craig's supervision.

The "Old Grad," whether of Arts, Medicine or Science, would do well to drop in at the haunts of by-gone days and visit once more his faculty's dance and dinner.

The Intercollegiate Assault

This year's assault team did not win the Intercollegiate Assault-at-arms, but they did make a showing of which a young team might well be proud. Of the fifteen boxers and wrestlers on the squad, no less than nine were novices to the extent of not being on the team of the previous year. These new men necessarily lacked experience, but on their showing against 'Varsity and McGill that is all they did lack. Several of the Queen's men were merely shaded, losing on points to veterans of many campaigns. In all Queen's won five bouts, three in the preliminaries and two in the finals. The latter two were the 150 lbs. wrestling, won by Honsberger, and the heavyweight wrestling, won by Ketiladze.

The coaches, Messrs. Bews and Day, started the season with a group of the most enthusiastic boys who ever trained in the gym. The squad has now had the advantage of a season's coaching and of the valuable experience gained in two assaults; they have met intercollegiate champions, and found them not quite the invincible demi-gods they had seemed; and another year of the same enthusiasm should see Queen's again assuming a position of eminence in the field of boxing, wrestling, and fencing.

Hockey

Queen's had an intercollegiate hockey team this year to be proud of, although it lost every game; a hockey team against which the dice of fate seemed loaded, that met one heartrending "tough break" after another, and yet fought every game to the last gong; a team that played the more furiously the more hopeless the game; and that lost every contest by only one point or in overtime.

There is little reason for pride, however, in the support that was given the hard-fighting team. When the boys battled their old-time rivals and the league winners in Kingston, and lost 5 to 4, there were less than fifty student supporters in the rink. Such a condition is somewhat discouraging from the players' as well as from a financial viewpoint. It would seem that the retention of hockey as an intercollegiate sport at Queen's presents a real problem.

The Levana Dinner

The annual dinner of the Levana Society was held in Grant Hall on March 5, and proved one of the most enjoyable events of the year both for the students and graduates who attended. The tables looked charming with their decorations of red and yellow tulips and tall red candlesticks, while the lovely gowns of those present added further color and beauty to the scene.

It was said that never before had there been such a glorious assemblage of delicious foods. The gusto with which the war-cries of Levana were afterwards

rendered seemed to bear this out. Following the dinner and the customary toasts came the speaker of the evening, Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P. The subject of Miss McPhail's address was "Woman and Social Progress." Different phases of women's activities were dealt with by the speaker in a most interesting manner, and Levana was unanimous in its appreciation of the address.

The dinner as a whole was a splendid success, and too much credit cannot be given to the committee in charge.

Intercollegiate Basketball

This year saw a very close basketball series, and for a time it looked as if Queen's would retain the championship. The team displayed splendid defensive tactics, but seemed somewhat weak in shooting, "Ike" Sutton being the only consistent scorer. The great game of the year was when the quintette defeated 'Varsity in overtime in Toronto, but it was the supreme effort, and the three following games were lost, the championship going to Western. A crippled captain and the loss of a star forward were in a large measure responsible for this.

There is another year coming, however, and though Bobby Clark and "Peewee" Chantler will be missing, there are several promising recruits. Under the captaincy of Bill Mainguy the prospects are bright.

Debating

Debating at Queen's is keeping step with all the other activities. From time to time various comments are heard that academic interests are forced to suffer because of the extraordinary interest taken in sports. However, one activity seems to supplement the other, for during the four years that Queen's held the Rugby cup, she also held the debating championship. This year the debaters established an exceptionally good record by winning unanimously on both sides. Interest is even expanding beyond the intercollegiate series. Last year the Imperial team was brought to the University, while this season an American team has accepted an invitation from Queen's.



ALUMNI NEWS

Births

Cameron—To S. G. Cameron, ex-president of Arts '28, and Mrs. Cameron, on Feb. 25th, a daughter (Jean Beverley Anne).

Davidson—At Three Rivers, Que., on Nov. 28th, to Mr. Chas. W. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson (Gladys Sexton, Arts '20), a son (Daniel George).

Flanagan—At People's Hospital, Sayre, Penn., on Jan. 10th, to Dr. G. E. Flanagan, Arts '17 and Med. '23, and Mrs. Flanagan, a son (George Ernest, Jr.).

Hodgins—In Kingston, on March 14th, to W. C. Hodgins, Arts '21, and Mrs. Hodgins, a daughter (Shirley Jean).

Perry—At Wilkinsburg, Pa., on March 18th, to Sydney V. Perry, Sc. '23, and Mrs. Perry (Hazel Bigford, Arts '23), a son.

Ronan—At Kenora, Ont., on Feb. 28th, to James Ronan and Mrs. Ronan (Lulu Fleming, Arts '17), a daughter (Anna Mary).

Marriages

Carter—At Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary, Alta., on March 23rd, Gwendolin Shortt Carter, Arts '26, daughter of Mrs. Martha Carter and the late David Carter, of Calgary, and James Harper Mitchell, of Oliver, B.C. Miss Carter is a niece of Dr. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa.

Macpherson--Smith—At the home of the bride's parents in Ottawa, on March 5th, by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, Alma Harriet Smith, Arts '26, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Smith, and Donald Cecil Macpherson, Sc. '24. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson will reside in Quebec City, where Mr. Macpherson is on the staff of the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd.

Rystogi—In Schenectady, N.Y., on Feb. 19th, Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Heber, and Clifford A. Rystogi, Sc. '26.

Shaw—In Ottawa, on March 17th, Madelaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Grant, Colingwood street, Kingston, and William J. G. Shaw, Arts '23.

Deaths

Chamberlain—On Saturday, March 5th, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, a former member of the Ontario Legislature for the County of Dundas, and a gentleman intimately associated with the public life of Eastern Ontario for many years, died at Chaffey's Lock, Ont., in his ninetieth year. He had been in ill health for the past two months. Dr. Chamberlain was one of the oldest graduates of Queen's, having obtained his degree of M.D. in 1862. He belonged to the fast disappearing type of practitioner who was both physician and dentist, having studied dentistry, and practised for some time before entering Queen's in 1859. In 1871 he received the further degree of L.R.C.P. from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston. Upon relinquishing the inspectorship of asylums and prisons, the late Dr. Chamberlain retired to Morrisburg, Ont., where, until 1919, he conducted a sanatorium. He then withdrew from active practice and retired to Chaffey's Lock. He is survived by one son, Dr. W. P. Chamberlain, Tampa, Fla., and one daughter, Mrs. Lera Earngey, Toronto.

Notes

1871-1890

Rev. James Cumberland, Arts and Theol. '77, has resided in Kingston since his retirement from the active ministry a few years ago. Rev. Cumberland has continuously retained his great interest in his Alma Mater, was for a number of years a member of the University Council, and most enthusiastic about all University matters. He has at his disposal a large fund of interesting anecdotes of the early days of Queen's, and from his many memories came the facts given in the biography of the late Professor Dupuis which appeared in the last issue of the Re-

view. Mr. Cumberland was aided in the preparation of this article by his son, Robert W., also a brilliant graduate of the University.

1881-1890

Dr. Alexander Forin, Med. '84, of Edmonton, Alta., has recently been relieved of his duties as medical supervisor of the Workmen's Compensaion Board of Alberta, and retires on pension after many years of valuable service.

Dr. Edward Ryan, Arts '86 and Med. '89, has been chosen to take charge of the provincial hospitals in Ontario. Dr. Ryan has for a number of years been superintendent of the Ontario hospital at Kingston, and occupies a position in the front rank of the mental experts of the province. His appointment as Director of Medical Services should tend towards improving the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

1891-1900

Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell, Arts '99, and **D. I. McLeod,** Arts '08, recently made a trip to the south of France to meet the English directors of the Pioneer Mining Corporation and allied companies.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Byrnes, Arts '98, has been appointed by the Board of Home Missions superintendent of the United Church home missions in northern Manitoba and Ontario.

Dr. J. H. Dempster, Arts, '99 (Med. '09, Detroit), is president of the Wayne County Medical Society for 1926 and 1927.

Dr. Jennie C. Drennan, Med. '95, is at present bacteriologist for the New York State Department of Health in New York City.

R. A. Farquharson, Arts '98, Principal of the Robert Farquharson School in Toronto, has been responsible for many promising engineers coming to Queen's, among them "Bill" Alderson, of Alderson & McKay.

Miss Flora B. Stewart, Arts '98, recently addressed the Life Underwriters' Association at the Educational Congress held in Toronto, and also repeated her lecture in Hamilton. Miss Stewart is a recognized authority upon women's insurance, and the subject of her addresses was "Assurance for Women." Both phases of the question were presented, that of the actual insuring of women as well as the underwriting of insurance as a vocation for the gentler sex.

M. B. Tudhope, Arts '94, has been chairman of the Board of Education at Orillia, Ont., since its formation in 1918.

1901-1910

Dr. F. C. Bell, Arts '05 (and Med. '09, University of Manitoba), of Vancouver, B.C., is president of the Alpine Club of Canada.

Dr. N. L. Bowen, Arts '07 and Sc. '09, who was Professor of Mineralogy at Queen's for two years after the War, is petrologist at the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington, D.C. He is engaged in the study of silicate equilibrium and the application of the data to the problem of the origin of the igneous rocks. Dr. Bowen, who is probably the foremost living petrologist, is to give a series of lectures at Princeton University in the near future on the genesis of the igneous rocks.

Dr. S. G. Chown, Arts '09 and Med. '11, recently delivered a paper before the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Victoria, B.C., on the Causes of Convulsions in Infants and Children.

W. C. Clarke, Arts '10, who was for a number of years on the staff of the University in the departments of Economics and Commerce, is at present economist for the firm of S. W. Straus & Co., New York City.

Mrs. Catherine M. R. Cross (Catherine M. R. McConkey), Arts '03, was president of the University Women's Club of Winnipeg during 1925 and 1926.

E. L. Fuller, Arts '08, has been added to the high school inspector staff for Alberta. Mr. Fuller, who was at one time Principal of the Victoria High School in Edmonton, has had wide experience in educational work and has taken an active part in the development of the new system in Alberta.

Dr. John Jackson, Med. '10, after spending 1924 and 1925 in England and on the Continent in postgraduate work, is practising in Edmonton.

J. H. McDonald, Arts '10, was Mayor of North Bay for 1923, '24 and '25. Three years are apparently all that are allowed.

Rev. W. D. McIntosh, Arts '07, Theol. '10, was inducted during 1926 into the pastorate of Knox United Church, Embro, Ont.

M. J. Patton, Arts '09, recently joined the staff of Messrs. McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Investment Bankers. Mr. Patton is taking charge of the publicity, analytical service, and direct mail work for this firm.

Rev. H. T. Wallace, Theol. '06, formerly of the Theological faculty of Queen's, and later of Toronto, has recently accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Orleans, Vermont.

1911-1920

Leslie Bell,, Arts '11, has recently been confirmed in his election to the Federal House for the St. Antoine division of Montreal.

Rev. J. J. Black, Arts '16 and Theol. '18, has been since July, 1926, pastor of the Collier Street United Church of Canada in Barrie, Ont.

Perry A. Borden, Sc. '11, joined, in February, the staff of the electrical engineering department of the Bristol Co., makers of recording instruments, at Waterbury, Conn.

John Buss, Sc. '19, after taking a postgraduate course at the Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., is now with A. D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., as resident manager of the Lowe Paper Co.

F. E. Cann, Arts '11, was recently elected secretary and vice-president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. of Greensboro, N.C. This is an attainment after some thirteen years in the insurance business.

Miss Violet E. Cooke, Arts '17, is at present doing postgraduate work in public health nursing at Teachers College, Columbia, N.Y.

Miss Viola May Davidson, Arts '18, has spent several summers doing research work in marine biology at St. Andrews, N.B., and has continued this investigation during the winters at the University of Toronto.

Mrs. R. Dier (Helen Baxter, Arts '17), has recently moved to Barrie, Ont.

Sister M. Electa (Mary V. Kennedy), Arts '14, is principal of the St. Mary's Academy and supervising principal of two separate schools in Windsor, Ont.

Dr. G. E. Flanagan, Arts '17 and Med. '23, after doing a year's hospital work, has been in private practice since last October at Richland, Lebanon Co., Ia.

J. W. Greig, Sc. '18, is doing petrological research in the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington after spending two years in post graduate work at Columbia and Harvard.

Miss Hilda L. Hague, Arts '16, secretary to Dr. J. L. Stewart, President of Yenching University, Peking, China, has been spending some time at her home in Kingston, and expects to leave again for China in June.

John M. Hazlett, Arts '15 and Med. '19, is at present located at the Lockwood Clinic, Toronto, Ont.

Watson Kirkconnell, Arts '16, has been for the past year national secretary of the Canadian Authors' Association, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Mr. Kirkconnell is undoubtedly well fitted for this office, as he has a backing of published works upon a great variety of subjects.

I. F. Kinnard, Sc. '18, assistant engineer on the staff of the General Electric Co., at West Lynn, Mass., and **T. C. Lennox,** Sc. '11, development engineer of the same company's transformer department at Pittsfield, Mass., were recently awarded the Charles A. Coffin Foundation certificates of merit. These certificates, in memory of the late Charles A. Coffin, first president of the General Electric Co., are awarded for outstanding services towards the increase of the company's efficiency or progress in the electrical art.

Norman Macdonald, Arts '11, Professor of British history at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, leaves for England in June to spend two years on research problems in history.

W. A. Marrison, Sc. '18, is at present in the research laboratories of the Western Electric Co., New York. When music was first recorded on films, about a year ago, a new department was established by the Western Electric Co., and "W. A." was put in charge.

T. M. MacIntyre, Sc. '20, is resident engineer for the Gatineau Power Co. on the dam at Farmer's Rapids.

George Webber MacLeod, Sc. '13, has been closely allied with the mining boom in the Goudreau and Michipicoten areas. Mr. MacLeod for the past four years has been practising his profession in the district, and is there recognized as one of the foremost authorities on mining.

N. C. MacPhee, Arts '19 and Sc. '24, has been with the Piston Ring Co., Muskegon, Mich., since October, 1926, as metallurgist.

E. K. Robinson, Arts '13, Sc. '15, is manager of the Cornwall division of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited.

P. L. Sanford, Arts '13 is practising law in Calgary, Alta., under the firm name of Bennett, Hannah & Sanford.

Dr. E. H. Wood, Med. '14, was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in October, 1926.

Dr. J. G. Young, Med. '11, who practised for some time in Saskatchewan, spent some time recently in postgraduate work upon the eye, ear, nose and throat in London, Vienna, and Budapest, and is now carrying on a successful practice in his chosen specialty in Edmonton, Alta.

1920-1926

Alan Brown, Sc. '23, has been appointed assistant engineer on the staff of the Gatineau Power Co.

R. P. Burns, Sc. '23, is resident engineer for the Lake Superior Paper Co. at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and **Leslie Cleminson,** Sc. '25, is also on the engineering staff of the same company.

George Carson, Arts '25, has been appointed Inspector of Taxation for the Kingston district. Mr. Carson's course in Commerce at Queen's should well fit him for this position.

J. E. Comer, Sc. '22, is Canadian sales engineer for Peaccok Bros. Ltd., at Montreal.

H. S. Deeley, Sc. ' 26, is at present on the mining staff of the Canadian Johns Manville Co. at Asbestos, Que. **F. P. Hewgill,** Sc. '22, **R. A. Denovan,** Sc. '14, and **J. LaFlair,** Sc. '25, are also on the staff of the same company.

E. M. Dolan, Arts '24, is editor of the "Sanitary Age," the Canadian domestic, sanitary, and heating fortnightly, emanating from Toronto.

J. R. Fee, Arts '25, has also been awarded the War Memorial Scholarship in the College of Education.

T. O. W. Fowler, Arts '24, has been awarded the War Memorial Scholarship in the College of Education, University of Toronto.

Gerald Graham, Arts '23, has been awarded a scholarship of $1,000 per year for two years by the Parkin Trust. These awards founded in memory of the late Sir George Parkin, are somewhat similar to the Rhodes Scholarships. Mr. Graham is at present doing postgraduate work at Harvard under the Queen's Arts Research Fellowship. He will probably enter Trinity College, Cambridge, in the autumn.

Major Leroy F. Grant, Sc. '26, was appointed councillor of the Engineering Institute of Canada at its annual meeting held recently in Quebec City.

W. A. Hambly, Sc. '23, was recently appointed assistant metallurgist for the Studebaker Co. of America in their plant at South Bend, Ind. "W. A." reports a son and heir, "Billie," 18 months old, a real husky, and a future Queen's football star.

Alfred Hodgkins, Comm. '25, has been appointed director of commercial education for the collegiates of Regina, Sask., and also vice-principal of Scott Collegiate.

H. R. Jolliffe, Arts '24, is taking postgraduate work at the University of Chicago looking towards the Ph.D. degree.

Rev. C. G. Jones, Arts '23, was inducted last September into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Campbellville, Ont.

Neil MacDonald, Sc. '23, has entered business and joined the staff of the Barrie Tannery Co., Barrie, Ont. Mr. MacDonald is the president of the Barrie Branch of the General Alumni Association.

M. S. Macgillivray, Sc. '23, has been located for some months at Arvida, Que., with the Aluminum Company of Canada.

K. D. McBean, Sc. '21, after spending some time in England as representative of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., is at present assistant superintendent in this company's smelter at Trail, B.C.

John H. Orr, Med. '23, of Kingston, who has been lecturer in Bacteriology at Queen's for some time, has been awarded the Alpha Hoffman Fellowship for the coming year.

Dr. Wilson Powell, Arts '21 and Med. '24, was recently appointed clinical assistant in diseases of children at the Yale Medical School and examining physician for nutrition clinics of the public schools of New Haven, Conn.

Roy S. Reynolds, Sc. '24, recently visited Kingston, renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Mr. Reynolds after playing splendid hockey on the Queen's and Kingston teams for several years, was this year the star defence player of London Battery, intermediate O. H. A. champions. He is at present with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at London, Ont.

Leslie Stevenson, Arts '22, for some years connected with the E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd., was in February appointed secretary of the Gatineau Forest Protective Association Ltd., with headquarters in Ottawa.

Paul B. Sykes, Comm.'23, has recently been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in

New Zealand, and will leave his home in Ottawa to take up his new duties about the middle of April.

J. B. Whitton, Sc. '24, was recently made superintendent of the Fraser, Brace Construction Co. on the Chelsea plant of the Gatineau Power Co.

J. H. Woodruff, Arts '24, who was a member of the Sault Greyhounds, winners of the Allan cup in 1925, and who later played with the Montreal Maroons, is at present at Sault Ste. Marie on the staff of the Algoma Steel Corporation.

D. G. H. Wright, Sc. '21, who had been chief geologist of the Dome Mines Limited for several years, has been appointed chief geologist of the Howie Gold Mines Limited. Mr. Wright has had valuable experience in the Red Lake field, and should prove a great asset to his company.

The death occurred at Toronto on March 14th of Helen Margaret, younger daughter of Alexander Longwell, Arts '00 and Sc. '03, and Mrs. Longwell. Little Miss Helen was in the lower fourth class at Havergal College, showed marked ability in her studies, and was very popular with all her school friends and companions. Miss Muriel Longwell, a sister, is in her final year at Queen's.

On the staff of the Barrie Collegiate are the following Queen's graduates: **Miss Lillie Traver,** Arts '14; **Miss Florence MacDougall,** Arts '16; Miss Dorothy Shannon, Arts '25, and **Ewart E. Kidd,** Sc. '25.

On Sunday, March 20th, the death took place in Kingston of Harriet Bourne, widow of the late William Wallace Kirkpatrick. The late Mrs. Kirkpatrick was the mother of Dr. S. F. Kirkpatrick (LL.D. 1922), who was Professor of Metallurgy at Queen's for a number of years, and who at present resides in Ottawa.

In Kingston, on March 9th, the death took place of John Henry Hughson, father of **Wm. R. Hughson,** of Sc. '15, of Kapuskasing, Ont.

At the venerable age of ninety years **Mr. John McKelvey** died in Kingston on Feb. 23.

(Continued on Page 66)

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Mr. McKelvey was a lifelong resident of Kingston, and always most interested in Queen's and its activities. He was Chairman of the Board of Governors of the School of Mining for 1899 and 1900, after having been a member since 1895, and continued to act on the Board till 1917. Three of his grandsons are Queen's men—Dr. Jack L. McKelvey, Arts '22 and Med. '26; G. J. McKelvey, of Arts '27, and R. G. McKelvey, of Arts '30.

In Detroit, on Feb. 4th, the death occurred of Mrs. W. J. Embury, wife of William J. Embury, of Sc. '20. Mrs. Embury, who before her marriage was Helen Butler, daughter of Mrs. Frank Butler, of Kingston, was ill but a very short time, and the news of her death came as a great shock to her relatives and friends.

Mrs. H. G. Dawson, wife of Dr. G. H. Dawson, Med. '85, died suddenly at Cape Vincent, N.Y., on January 31. Mrs. Dawson was formerly Miss Jennie Buckley, and it is with deep sorrow that her many friends will read of her passing.

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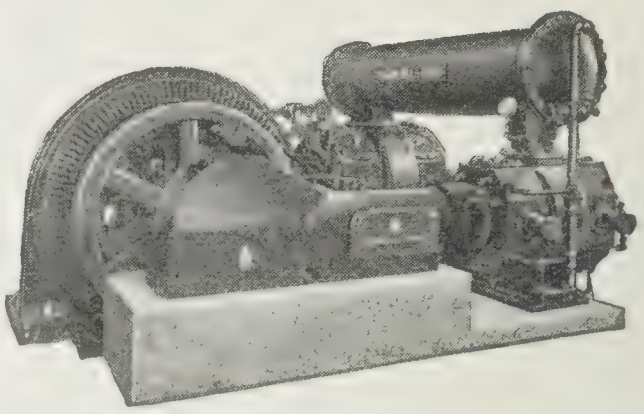
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"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

JAMES WILLIAMSON, LL.D.

By John Watson, Professor of Philosophy, 1872-1924



JAMES WILLIAMSON

WHEN I came to Canada in 1872 as Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics—as my Chair was voluminously called—Dr. Williamson was in active service as Professor of Mathematics and Physics. Like Wordsworth's "Simple Child" with her "rustic, woodland air," we "were seven." Dr. William Snodgrass, besides his duties as Principal, gave a course of lectures to Divinity students, and Dr. J. B. Mowat taught Hebrew and Church History. These two eminent scholars composed the entire Theological staff. In Arts John D. Mackerras was Professor of Classics; George D. Ferguson taught History and English Literature; Nathan F. Dupuis was Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science; it was my privilege to give some tincture of Philosophy to the students of Arts; and Dr. Williamson dealt with Mathematics and Physics.

In the interval between the Doctor's appointment in 1842, the first session of the University, and my arrival he had at different times taught almost every subject in the curriculum, including Philosophy, which, I believe, he taught on the basis of Locke's "Essay of the Human Understanding." His versatility was quite in keeping with the wide and liberal education he had received in the High School and the University of Edinburgh, though it was somewhat unfortunate that he was only permitted for a short time to make use of his accurate scholarship in the teaching of Latin and Greek. Although he was interested in all branches of learning, his enthusiasm would have found a more adequate and congenial outlook in dealing with the literature of Greece and Rome.

As a teacher of Physics Dr. Williamson was handicapped by a certain clumsiness of manipulation, which occasionally led to amusing results, as when, in a public lecture on "Magnetism and Electricity," he could only get the pith-ball to move by lifting up the lid of the glass case and giving it a gentle push with his finger. I was myself witness of one of his unaccountable failures. Four Americans appeared one day in the Physics classroom, and their leader announced that they had "heard of the Queen and her doin's," and "thought they would give her a call." It so happened that the Doctor had just been showing me a new instrument he had received for eliciting electric sparks, and he was quite successful in manipulating it when he and I were alone. But when he undertook to exhibit the sparks to the Americans, the machine struck work, and though he did his best to coax it into action, it obstinately refused to show its powers to Americans. These failures were rather typical of "Billy's" left-handedness.

The classroom in which the subjects of Mathematics and Physics were taught was in those days enriched by an open stove, which was very handy in allowing the teacher to collect his thoughts when he was puzzled by the refractory character of some problem in Mathematics. Somehow or other the old gentleman often managed to make a mistake in working out a problem, and his rather rubicund nose was apt to be well chalked by being rubbed. If this simple device were unsuccessful, he usually had recourse to the stove: opening the door and shutting it, then returning to the solution of the problem. A graduate told me that on one occasion his voyage from the blackboard to the stove had numbered no less than six times, and after all he was forced to solve the problem by looking up the answer in the book, writing it down quickly, and at once clearing the blackboard of the recalcitrant figures.

Astronomy was a favourite subject of Dr. Williamson's, and the story goes that shortly after his arrival, while spending an evening at the house of Principal Leitch, he skipped out to have a look at the heavenly bodies. His lengthened absence alarmed his host. Even the dark opening of the well was searched for him in vain, and a messenger was sent to his lodgings, but without avail. At last he was found on the roof of the house. Standing on the lowest rung of a ladder, he started by contemplating the western heaven, and as the orbs of night went down, he mounted higher and higher until he reached the housetop.

The absent-mindedness of the Doctor was proverbial. His second wife was a sister of Sir John A. Macdonald. When he was living at Heathfield, Dr. Williamson, on one occasion, carefully piloted his gardener into town, determined to see that he registered his vote for "John A." A wily tout of the Liberal party suddenly approached and asked the Doctor what he meant by circulating lies about the Liberal candidate. Of course the supposed culprit was highly indignant, and meanwhile the other tout succeeded in getting the gardener to vote for the wrong candidate.

Like his wife and sister, Dr. Williamson felt the highest admiration for Sir John A. Macdonald, and Miss Macdonald, in particular, had a touching and implicit faith in her brother. It happened that the Governor-General, according to her account, asked him to point out the house in Bath where Sir John was born. As they walked along they came in sight of the house, but it seemed to Sir John that it was a dreadfully mean-looking house, especially as just at that moment a little black pig came out of the doorway. Instead of pointing to the real house, Sir John directed attention to a decent-looking building on the other side of the street, and said: "That's the house, Your Excellency." Miss Macdonald always ended the recital by adding, "And my brother says that's the only lie he ever told in his life." Which the good lady believed!

I hope I have not conveyed the impression that Dr. Williamson was a simpleton. Very far from it! On one occasion Dr. Knight and I were witnesses of the natural shrewdness which was one of his characteristics. The three of us had started out on a fishing expedition, and a farmer who drove us to the lake, hearing us call our friend "Doctor," concluded that he might get some advice without paying for it. He was troubled, he said, with his kidneys, and a friend had suggested that a little gin was good for the ailment. "What did the Doctor think?" "Well," said Dr. Williamson, "if you are troubled in that way, you had better go

in to Kingston and consult a doctor. "But," he added with a twinkle in his eye, "if it is a gin complaint that is troubling you, I think you had better remain at home."

We found fishing with Dr. Williamson to be somewhat hazardous. He had a habit of getting up suddenly in the boat, imagining that he had had a "bite," and we were all threatened with an unintentional dip in the water. On this occasion he had somehow got hold of a dreadful bait loaded with numerous hooks, and as he swung the fine line to which it was attached round his head, one was in danger of having his eye put out. I remember expostulating with him so decidedly that he was forced to take to a less formidable method.



THE SECOND HOME OF QUEEN'S

In 1876 Dr. Williamson was appointed Vice-Principal of the University, and for twenty years the pleasure of every successful graduate in Arts on receiving his degree was increased by the kindly way in which the Vice-Principal presented him. In 1882 he resigned the Chair of Mathematics and Physics, accepting the honorary position of Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. At the close of the session of 1892 the University Council, to mark the completion of his fiftieth year of connection with Queen's, presented the venerable professor with a bust of himself, sculptured by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy. The Honourable Justice Maclennan, in making the presentation, referred in glowing terms to the unabated energy, the loyal devotion, and the solicitous care which the professor had shown towards the University, declaring that the loving enthusiasm of his students, past and present, had manifested itself in a way which would hand down to future generations the features whose genial light had shone upon hundreds of young spirits, awakening and developing attachments more precious than rubies and more enduring than bronze.

In March, 1895, he was attacked by the illness which eventually carried him off, and the 26th day of September of that year was his last day on earth. Of him one may say in the well-known words: "He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

Dr. Williamson was above all things the students' friend, and their love and regard for him was shown by the pet names they gave him. They fondly spoke of him as "Billy" or "Old Billy." But he could be severe when severity seemed necessary, as when he said to a too bumptious Freshie: "Sit down, Peter, and think you know nothing." Not the least part of his usefulness to the University, said Judge Maclennan, lay in the unconscious influence exerted by his personality upon the students. His kindness of heart and the urbanity of his manner, his genial spirit and unselfish regard for their welfare, endeared him to his students, and exerted a salutary and enduring influence upon their lives such as his learning and culture could not in themselves have effected.

THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

By J. H.

A GOOD map of the Dominion of Canada is an interesting thing to study.

North of the sixtieth parallel of latitude lies what may be roughly described as Arctic Canada and Alaska. The sixtieth parallel is the northern boundary of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In general terms this parallel may be said to mark the limit of organized settlement, and to the north of it lie the unorganized, or provisional, North-West Territories and Yukon. Approximately one-half of Canada lies in this territory, which is wild, sub-Arctic, and therefore, supposedly, barren, rude, forbidding, unpromising.

Several trips into the far North during the past two decades have given me the opportunity — and pleasure — of seeing something of the northern territory from Ontario west to the Rocky Mountains; and in March, a year or two ago, it was my good fortune to be obliged to descend the Mackenzie River to its delta.

There is nothing remarkable about such a journey. It can, as a matter of fact, be made in great comfort. Many enterprisnig tourists have made this discovery for themselves, aided and abetted—it goes without saying—by the Hudson's Bay Company. Ladies have made the trip, and they professed to enjoy every moment of it, though one might exclude those moments sacred to the attentions of mosquitoes and other pestilences. Good steamers, seaworthy, provided with creature comforts, ply the northern waters; by taking thought the would-be tourist may travel aboard them and be richly entertained, instructed, beguiled, and betimes tortured.

It was imperative that I should proceed to the North ahead of the steamboat. The call came too late to allow of travel over the ice, and there was nothing for it but to make most of the journey by canoe —sixteen hundred miles by canoe— and the balance by the annual river steamer.

From the City of Edmonton we took train to Peace River Crossing; from there we dropped down the Peace River in our canoes, crossed Great Slave Lake, and descended the Mackenzie proper; at Fort Good Hope, which is north of the Arctic Circle, the steamer overtook us, and with her we went down to McPherson on the delta.

The Crossing, or the Landing, as it used to be called, lies on the east bank of the Peace. Most of the town is situated on a bench, or alluvial terrace, above which the terrain rises to something like eight hundred feet from the river, and at this elevation is a plateau, or peneplain, now sparsely timbered and described accurately enough as "park-like" in appearance. Here herds of buffalo roamed in former times over a grassy, rolling prairie such as the shaggy creatures loved.

Four miles to the south of Peace Crossing is a little railroad station rejoicing in the Biblical name of Judea; it stands finely, at the top of the escarpment, and from it you may see the Crossing with its modern railroad bridge and its police barracks. The hamlet nestles in an elbow of the river, while beyond, in all its vastness, lies the pregnant North. South and west the Rocky Mountains are concealed in mists. In the gorge below, the waters of the Smoky River commingle with those of the Peace; and on the opposite bank of the Peace is the site of Mackenzie's winter camp of 1792-3.

It was on the seventeenth day of April that I sat down, without a coat, to rest after my climb, to enjoy one of the world's most glorious prospects, and to dream a little of Mackenzie. His fame really rests, however, less upon his exploration of the river that bears his name, and which he called "the River of Disappointment," because his mind was set upon the Western Sea, than upon his journey to the Pacific Ocean.

On this particular night there was some frost, but I sat out upon the veranda of the hotel until 9 p.m. without a coat or extra clothing. It is an amazing climate; the sun by day is gloriously hot, and the clear air stimulates like good wine. There were few green things as yet, but the sides of the valley were covered with wild crocus, pale mauve, delicate and lovely against the dark earth.

We embarked on the twenty-seventh of April, and our canoes competed with cakes of ice in a race for the Northern Sea. The weather varied from day to day, sometimes from hour to hour. Hot sun gave place to sudden squalls, with snow. But it is to be remembered that we were outracing the spring.

On May 5th we were about latitude 58° 30′ N. We left our camp at six o'clock in the morning, in a soft stillness, not a ripple on the water. Passing the river banks we noticed the willows touched with pink and giving promise of imminent greenness. Wild life was abundant, bullfrogs chanted noisily, there were countless duck—the drakes being still with their mates—the drumming of the spruce partridge was heard, geese flew overhead, and there were even robins.

At Fort Vermilion we saw the spring, green grass, but for some time we had travelled west and had added but little northing to our course.

It was May 20th when we touched the shore of Great Slave Lake, and plunged anew, headlong, into winter. We saw before us twelve thousand square miles of ice. (Mackenzie found the lake ice-locked on June 9th. Navigation of this lake may not safely be counted on before the first of July in an ordinary season.) Yet even here, at this time, gardens showed promise of growth, and rhubarb was being watched and tenderly cared for. It is amazing what can be brewed with that humble vegetable as a base.

Fort Resolution, on the lake, is the dog capital of the North. Dogs are a necessity, but a great pest due to their thieving propensities. They are accomplished thieves when not fully gorged. Lay down a leather glove, and it is immediately snapped up and swallowed.

There is a convent school at Resolution conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and any waif of Arctic or sub-Arctic childhood is welcomed here, fed, and taught. There are about sixty children in the school, and their staple diet is whitefish caught in the lake at their door. Little, very little, meat ever comes the way of these children. There is game across the lake, but the Indians do not bring much of it to Resolution.

Barley, oats, some wheat at times, and potatoes are grown at Resolution. The plowing used to be done by oxen, but the oxen have departed, and no more have been brought in, so that ploughing is now done by the dogs. They turn a furrow, maybe two, then they are unhitched and race for the lake to cool off in the water and gain some respite from the flies that torment them. About 28.000 whitefish are taken annually for the winter supply of the humans, and other thousands are fed to the dogs. The whitefish weigh about two pounds each, they are delicate and choice eating—occasionally.

On the night of our arrival at Great Slave Lake a heavy storm broke up the ice and drove it off-shore, so that we were

able to find lanes of open water in which to navigate our canoes, if not with safety, at least with progress. We travelled nearly one whole day, then the wind shifted, the ice blew back, and we ran for a point of land, where we remained marooned for nine solemn, fish-eating days. The lake trout is a handsome thing, pinkish of flesh, hearty, full of oil—and biliousness.

Still those were wonderful days; the sun was astonishingly hot. We used to sit beside the frozen lake, and the "skeeters" sang to us, and in return we fed them. (The "skeeters" are as likely to dam the tide of settlement as is the climate.) At this time we could see comfortably to read or write at any hour of the day or night. The sun sets in this latitude, but late, and the colours of the sunset, savage in their brilliance, dissolve into the hues of dawn.

Navigation of the lake at this season, and indeed at any reason, is anxious work. Across this inland sea the north-easter has a sweep of hundreds of miles, nothing impedes it, it blows viciously from polar regions without let or hindrance.

July 2nd found us far on our journey across the lake, and we went ashore at a point where the Hay River comes in. Here is located an Anglican mission, into the arms of which we were literally blown, for the seas had run mountains high, and catastrophe had stalked us for a day or two. The head of the mission we found between the handles of a plow that was hauled by dogs, and behind the plow came pupils dropping seed potatoes into the furrow. There are nearly a hundred pupils of both sexes at the school; they come from many Indian tribes and from the Eskimo bands of the Arctic coast. To feed this big family a thousand tons of potatoes are harvested annually, and six tons of flour, a ton of rolled oats, and some groceries have to be imported, but the inevitable whitefish is the staple. At this settlement the gardening is of a particularly expert sort, and celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, carrots, parsnips, spinach, beets, onions, lettuce, beans, rhubarb, gooseberries, are grown. Many varieties of flowers have also been cultivated season after season.

Yet this is a hard country; the very place names are suggestive. We began our traverse of the lake at Fort Resolution, and we ended it at Providence. though we might well have gone to *Fond du Lac*. The names are nearly always significant: Reliance, Good-Hope, Point Separation, and Turn-Again. Wrigley means something too.

The water system we have so far followed is really the Mackenzie River, but it has other names, Peace, Slave, etc. The Mackenzie proper flows out of Great Slave Lake, and the channels are not easily found, nor are they simple to navigate. Fort Providence lies a few miles down the river, which here flows with speed; visibly the waters pile up to the centre, and it is well to ride the crest and take pains to avoid the eddies lest disaster occur. The mighty river bears a canoe along rapidly, and in a surprisingly short time Fort Simpson looms ahead. The Fort, named for a famous governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir George Simpson, was once a place of some pride, glory, and ceremony. There is an obsolete electric generating plant here; also a primitive fur-baling press—still used at times, an affair of staunch framework with levers of hewn timbers. There was, at one time, a fine library, and a natural history museum, both of which are now to be found in Winnipeg. Some remnants of the library yet remain, but the books are ill-cared for. It was something of an experience to handle these old volumes and to read names celebrated in Arctic history, discovery, and trade—Hardisty,

Rae, Ross, Franklin, Richardson.

Simpson is an island at the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers. The island is a deposit of alluvial silt, and its soil is very rich. The mainland, however, differs most markedly; through it the Liard races over rocky ledges that have tempted a few hardy men to prospect for gold. Prospecting in that territory, mountainous as it is, is not for the feeble, or the merely ambitious; it calls for hardihood, and an uncommon degree of courage.

On the island of Simpson there is a Government agricultural station of sorts, successful enough in its way, but it does seem a trifle in advance of the immediate necessities of the country. Yet it has done excellent work and amassed valuable data. Here again there are Catholic and Anglican missions, a police post, and the residency of the Indian agent of the district.

North of this veritable agricultural oasis farming efforts and prospects diminish rapidly, though some endeavor to cultivate the soil perists even as far as the delta of the Mackenzie, at Macpherson. The climate grows more severe as we travel north, and what is perhaps of greater significance, white men grow fewer in the land. The season is short, the winter long and severe, the soil sparse. Agriculture, as we know it, may be said to cease at Fort Simpson. Such is the present condition, but the inevitable need for a reserve meat supply that will some day face the world may easily change all this.

On June 9th we reached Fort Norman, at two o'clock in the morning. The Rocky Mountain peaks paralleled the river, and the snow was practically gone from all but the summits. Spring was here, the sun hot by day, and much of the night. It seemed that the season had appeared magically, with the surprising suddenness of a drop-scene descending over the land. Wild roses bloomed, phlox and purple vetch carpeted the earth, the trees were in full leaf, and we found immense patches of lupins, steel-blue in colour, delighting the eyes. The timber on the islands is good, but on the mainland it is both poor and soft. Westward the land rises steadily into mountainous regions; eastward lie the Barren Grounds—the "no wood" country of the Indians.

Fort Norman is at the junction of the Mackenzie and Great Bear rivers. Westward, across the Mackenzie, stand the Rocky Mountains, the "spirit stones." Across the Bear River there is a remarkable monadnock, a solitary mountain, fourteen hundred feet in height. Its river faces are steep, but its landward slope falls away more gently, eastward, to the Arctic tundra. The rivers have exposed bands of lignite, which burn spontaneously now as they burned in 1789 when Mackenzie noted them.

We are still south of the Arctic Circle, so that the sun does set, but only for a short time is it below the horizon. Day and night are generally hot and brilliant, and the mosquitoes are—unspeakable. In spite of every discomfort there is an exhilaration in the air, a stimulus unique. Throughout the night native children play, there is no ordered sequence of life, no regular meal hours, men eat when hungry, and they sleep when tired. A few miles farther north, where the sun does not set at all in summer, the stranger may be asked for the time, and when he replies he may be asked another question, "Is that day or night?" Time means nothing in this latitude, in June. Summer is the season of tribal holidays. After the perils of winter, after the hard work of trapping and travelling, after the hardships, the hunger, the biting cold, the natives lie in the grateful sun and bask. Here is an Indian paradise.

We crossed the Circle into the Land of the Midnight Sun on June 26th. One cannot quite shake off the notion that the Midnight Sun is endowed with some special quality of romance, and yet it is the same sun that gilds the day in lower latitudes.

Mackenzie's river now sweeps through rampart walls of limestone two hundred and fifty feet in height. The river, which has been as much as three miles in width, now contracts to about five hundred yards, and the volume of water thus restricted races madly — they say at a speed of twelve miles per hour.

Emerging from the Lower Ramparts the river spreads again and meanders through flat lands, the "Grand View," and we come to New Chicago, a collection of a dozen miserable fishing huts. The delta lies ahead, where the river divides into countless streams or channels that are shallow, full of silt, and call for expert navigation. Yonder lies Point Separation, where in 1862 Sir John Franklin and Dr. Richardson parted company, one to explore the Arctic coast to the east, the other to the west. We reach the mouth of Peel's River and turn for Fort Macpherson, our *Ultima Thule,* latitude 67° 41′ N.

Barley is grown at Fort Macpherson, not wheat. Potatoes grown anywhere north of the Arctic Circle are poor, worthless things. Have we then passed the utmost limits of remunerative agricultural effort?

> . . . The far North, both in Western and Eastern hemispheres, is destined to be colonized in the same general way as were the western prairies of Canada half a century ago and by the same type of people, with a resulting civilization not fundamentally dissimilar.
>
> —Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Within the memory of middle-aged men Winnipeg was thought to be the northern limit of the wheat belt. Since the war soldier settlers have gone into the Peace River country; they have grown wheat there; they have had some hard times, as all settlers and pioneers must have, yet despite the distance from market, they are still there. Even beyond—for two hundred and fifty miles still farther north, to Fort Vermilion—has the ever restless tide of adventurers swept. And far past that there are the outposts.

Consider for a moment how forbidding was the climate of Manitoba to the Selkirk settlers. If ever pioneers met, faced, and bravely bore hardships and misfortune, they did. They conquered. They beat pestilence, flood, famine, war, and civil strife. Six long years after their original settlement they were far from firmly established—"rude little thatched-roofed cabins had been knocked together, with furniture extemporized from trees and stumps. Round each cabin there swayed in the yellow July light, to the rippling prairie wind, tiny checker-board patches of wheat, and barley, and oats, the first fruits of infinite suffering, of infinite despair—type for all time, sacrificial and sacred, of the pioneer.

Such a picture is not easily forgotten; it haunts our minds. What we do forget is that such scenes as this are being enacted somewhere—to-day. The future must see this proud and pitiful struggle re-enacted many times. Something like it will perhaps be witnessed in the Canadian Arctic.

Agriculture—if we may broaden the term to include further activities than the mere tilling of the soil—though possibly a trifle slow to adopt innovations, and generally conservative, is not the fixed thing we are too prone to suppose it is. It is a plastic art. If you doubt this, turn your attention to experiments that have been conducted in Alaska—to the culture of the reindeer herds. The same experi-

ments were tried in Labrador, and, though they failed rather dismally, the lack of success there may be probably attributed to want of attention to detail rather than to any other cause. Experiments in Baffin Land were not marked by greater success, but Alaska remains a portent, a monument to present achievement.

The domestication, or partial domestication, of the reindeer and the polar oxen (Mush Oxen) would transform the far North. The Barren Grounds, despite their ill-name, are able to supoprt countless thousands of these indigenous animals. The vast Arctic prairies are ideal grazing grounds. Some day the transforming touch of genius and organization may make them over into acres of economic import.

Eskimo and Indians are alike adapted to become herders. They cannot be turned into sedentary farmers, their instincts and habits alike are nomadic. The country could be made one vast range for the raising of fur and meat, the native could follow his natural bent. He could firmly establish himself against the intermittent hunger and want that are his present lot.

The fur trade led directly, and inevitably, to the conquest of the great West of Canada. The fur trade has done much to open the North, but more is required. Scientific efforts to preserve the fur-bearing animals, to enable them to multiply under due measures of protection and sanctuary, to farm them, must be made eventually, if our fur supply is to be maintained. Fur prices soar, and will continue to soar year by year; and the demand increases. It seems insatiable. Why not adopt measures of conservation that will protect the natives and indigenous animals?

The discovery of petroleum in the far North shook up a few dreaming pioneers, and there was a time, in 1914 and again in 1921, when it looked as if the North might resound to the clamour of an invading host. But the expected boom failed to materialize. Considerable exploration work has, however, been done by prominent companies, and those competent to judge feel that Canada probably has a pretty little "nest-egg" tucked away in her northern oil field or fields. The country, undoubtedly, "has the formation." It has some drill holes. It has a well or two. Just how much it has got, few people really know. However, the concensus of opinion seems to be that oil fields of the North are not yet for development. Not yet!

There are stories of gold, silver, copper, nickel, and other valuable minerals in the North. Geologists have pointed to favourable mineral-bearing formations. The histories of Cobalt, Porcupine, and Rouyn, may well be repeated in the far North. Already a few intrepid adventurers have brought out their specimens. The transportation problems would be immense ones to face, but not insuperable. The railroad will creep along. Peace River to the North by way of Fort Vermilion, or the Hay River, is perhaps the next advance to be loked for.

Is the far North destined to be settled?

No one dare suggest that the maximum of comfort, luxury, ease, is to be found in the Arctic; but the lands awaiting the overflow of popultaion are few to-day, and in the future the less hospitable lands must of necessity be occupied.

The climate is severe, but it may be possible to develop a technique that will enable us to overcome the worst features of the climate. How much more severe is the cold of the far North than that of parts of settled Ontario? Many white men have spent winters in the North, sometimes they have lived in tents, and in moderate comfort at that. They have

followed active, healthy lives through calm and storm. One need pay very little attention to the weather; t is necessary to pay attention to the mind, to keep it sturdy and active, in trim to urge the body to undertake activities. The Arctic regions are as insidious as the Tropics, and for analogous reasons. The Arctic, in winter, furnishes ample excuse and incentive to idleness, that leads to atrophy an decay. The greatest hardships of the North are those of the mind—inertia, idleness, and the desire for artificial heat for the body. The North can, and w.ll if given the opportunity, furnish bodily strength rather than demand it. If the mind is attuned to its surroundings, the North supplies zest and a boundless en ergy not to be found in softer, milder airs.

The great problem of the North is not one of climate. It is one of *FLIES*. Something must be done about the flies!

It is not an impossible task to make the Arctic decently habitable, but it is a great task, just as it was an immense effort to render certain tropical lands fit for the habitation of white men.

The farther north apples and wheat can be grown the better they are. The same thing is true of men. The North has always furnished the hardy races; and where these races have failed to contribute notably to our sum total of intellectual culture, and the fine arts, they have furnished Vikings, conquerors, pioneers.

The beauty of the Arctic summer is a revelation—the glory of wild flowers in profusion, their amazing variety; the zest of all animal life, the keen desire to live each moment; the unending gorgeous day; the vast spaces with overhead a blue sky, across which wisps of fleecy cloud float airily; the sudden summer storm, lovely in its contrast and its brevity, with its cleans.ng downpour followed by the benisons of heat and light. How the wild things revel in it all! Day and night they disport themselves with seeming abandon, though they are ever watchful as wild creatures must be. Summer is the season of carnival, love, and joy.

Yet summer is short, and winter comes —the long Arctic winter, when there are no longer flies to torment, when the mercury falls, for days at a time, far below zero. Away from the great lakes and open spaces there is nothing to fear in the cold, intense though it may be, and often is. Even on the plains the pioneer conquers cold. Men are doing it every day with stern joy, but with joy nevertheless.

Some day the settlement of the far North may receive a tremendous impetus. In the meantime the tide of settlement is unmistakably turning north. The intrepid pioneers and traders are there already, blazing trail, forcing back the barriers, making the prophecy of Mr. Stefansson a possibility, if not a probability, of the not distant future.

The North holds some lure that creeps into the secret places of men's hearts, insidiously, tenderly, so that those who go into the Arctic, and return—go back. No longer is the Arctic barren, inhospitable, lifeless. The fabled North is being swept away by knowledge, and experience.

LORD LISTER

Extracted from an address entitled "Lister, the Man," delivered by Dr. Thomas Gibson before the Faculty of Medicine on April 5, 1927, the centenary of Lord Lister's birth.

JOSEPH LISTER was born one hundred years ago—on the fifth of April, 1827—in a quaint old Queen Anne mansion, Upton House, in the ancient county of Essex, the son of Joseph Jackson Lister and Isabella Harris, his wife.

The Listers came of Yorkshire yeoman stock, and had been members of the Society of Friends since the beginning of the 18th century. Joseph Lister's mother also came from a Quaker household. His parents were both fine examples of the type. His father was a skilful artist, a pioneer in the development of the compound microscope, and the designer of the first achromatic lens. He was made an F.R.S. in 1832.

Young Joseph went to Quaker schools for some years, and, though proficient in many studies, very soon took to the practical study of natural history. Quite early he declared his intention of being a surgeon, choosing thus the one profession open to those of his belief. The early letters that passed between father and son show on how charming a footing family life took its happy and varied course in Quaker homes of this period.

At the age of seventeen Lister entered London University. There he took his B.A., and in 1848 began his medical studies at University College Hospital. He was house surgeon in 1851, at a period when one afternoon each week sufficed for all the operations — in the wards of three surgical chiefs. Anaesthesia had arrived in 1846, but disaster often followed the most trivial operations from the prevalence of many types of malignant sepsis.

Lister was M.B. London and F.R.C.S. in 1852, and already he was searching with his father's microscopes for fungous growths in those dying from hospital gangrene. It must ever be remembered that Lister, like his own ideal surgeon, John Hunter, came to surgical manhood through a long course of study as a naturalist, and more especially as a pathologist.

Next came Lister's sojourn in Edinburgh, where he was resident house surgeon at Syme's Surgical Clinic and assistant to the great doctor in his private practice. In 1856 he married Agnes, Mr. Syme's eldest daughter, and withdrew from the Society of Friends, attaching himself to the Church of England. At the same time he set himself up in private practice.

In 1860 he was appointed Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. His brilliant gifts now blossomed forth in every direction. Each morning he was early at work in hospital, lectured daily, carried on private consultations in the afternoons and research at night. Here he perfected several new operations and laid the foundation of the new antiseptic system. How much this was needed, one statement will suffice to show. Lister's first chief, Erichsen, considered that a twenty-five per cent. mortality after simple amputations was a record not to be ashamed of. It was often much higher.

Lister first heard of Pasteur's illuminating researches in 1865, and from these he concluded that the causative germs of septic diseases must be implanted at the

time of accident or operation. He chose carbolic acid as the first means of sterilizing wounds already infected and as a guard at the door of all fresh surgical wounds.

In 1869 he returned to Edinburgh to occupy the Regius Chair of Clinical Surgery, formerly held by his father-in-law, James Syme. In his second Edinburgh period Lister passed eight fertile and happy years, continually striving after new means of perfecting his methods and preaching the gospel of antisepsis.

London called him in 1877, and, against the desires of his students and friends in Edinburgh, he went to King's College as Professor of Clinical Surgery. With him, he insisted on taking two house surgeons (graduates) and two senior students as dressers, men thoroughly versed in his own technique. The first two survive, and one of them is Dr. John Stewart, of Halifax, N.S.

Lister's reception, when he arrived at the centre of the British surgical world, was at first chilling, to say the least. Progress was slow and discouraging. Continental and American observers kept constantly coming to observe the new methods, however, and Lister's life continued to be full with teaching, operating, consulting and everlasting experimenting with new dressings, new instruments, new ligature material and the writing of paper after paper giving his latest views and results.

He was frequently called upon to represent British Surgery as the guest of French and German conferences, and his adequate knowledge of these languages, together with his distinguished appearance and perfect urbanity, brought honour to himself and to his country upon these occasions.

In order to illustrate his modesty of statement when reporting certain remarkable results of antiseptic practice, a brief extract may be given:

"Since the antiseptic treatment has been put into full operation . . . . my wards, though in other respects under precisely the same circumstances as before, have completely changed their character, so that during the last nine months not a single instance of pyaemia, hospital gangrene, or erysipelas has occurred in them. As there appears to be no doubt regarding the cause of this change, the importance of the fact can hardly be exaggerated."

In 1892 Lister, at the age of 65, retired from his King's College professorship, although he agreed to keep on his hospital ward work for another year. In December of this year he was greatly honoured as the representative of the Royal Societies of England and of Edinburgh by being the mouthpiece of British Medicine and Surgery in offering homage to Pasteur on his 70th birthday, at the historic meeting in the Sorbonne.

Lister was called upon first among the foreign delegates to present his address of greeting and tribute, and was received with a great outburst of cheering. At the end of the address Pasteur rose from his seat, came forward leaning on President Carnot's arm, and embraced his friend.

In 1893 an irretrievable loss befell Lister in the death of Lady Lister, his companion and collaborator for so many years, after only a few days' illness of pneumonia. This calamity darkened and saddened the rest of his life.

In 1895 he was elected President of the Royal Society and was made a Peer of the Realm in 1897 with the title of Baron Lister. He was among the first group elected to the new Order of Merit, established by King Edward 7th in 1902.

The last ten years of Lister's life were spent in retirement, and on February 10, 1913, he died full of years and honours,

and was laid to rest, after a notable funeral service in the Abbey, in the quiet cemetery at West Hampstead, by the side of his wife.

The only adequate attempt known to me to give a detailed description of the outward form and manner of Lister as he moved about his daily work in the prime of his life, is that contained in Section II of Dr. John Stewart's Listerian oration of June, 1924, delivered before the Canadian Medical Association.

"He was then in the prime of his strength. In face and figure he was one of the handsomest men I have ever known. His brown hair was beginning to turn gray. His bright, expressive eye was a clear hazel colour, and he had a pink and white complexion which any debutante might envy. He was tall, about 5 feet 11 inches, exceedingly well proportioned, active in his movements, and gave the impression of vigorous health. With all this manly grace and vigour and an energy that carried him swiftly through the corridors of the hospital, and up the stairs two steps at a time, there was then and on into serene old age an indescribable air of gentleness and even shyness. I always felt that there was a quaint fragrance, so to speak, of the innocent, happy child in Lister."

"He was always plainly dressed in the conventional frock coat and silk hat of the professional man in Victorian days, with a narrow black tie in a bow knot, with mother of pearl shirt studs, and usually light grey trousers. Sometimes he wore a light fawn-coloured overcoat. He was fond of horses, and we used to think his favorite pair, a black and a dark gray, the finest that drove to the hospital gate."

"His countenance was singularly engaging at all ages of which memorials of it are extant. Deeply serious and thoughtful, calm, patient, and reserved, full of concealed strength, it was also full of a rich sweetness, and there were unmistakable signs of latent humour about the mouth."

Every one was impressed by the devotion and consideration he lavished upon his public ward patients. The tradition is that they all, especialy the children, loved Lister. Stewart tells us of dressing a case one day, that of a small street-arab whose wrist Lister had excised for tubercular disease, one of his own operative innovations. The boy paid no attention to his own wrist nor to Dr. Stewart's manner of dressing it. His eyes were fixed upon the beloved figure of the chief passing from bed to bed. As Lister left the ward the lad turned at last to his dresser and said: "I think it's the little yins and the auld wimmin he likes best."

Of the devotion of the young graduates who served under him as house surgeons, let John Stewart's words suffice in illustration: "The difficulty will be for any man to find language to express what our master was to us. We knew we were in contact with genius. It is beyond my power to express the feelings of reverence and love I have for Lord Lister or to say how much his life has meant to me."

And the late Dr. Malloch, of Hamilton, one of Lister's house surgeons in 1868, wrote many years later: "Many of the students of my day, reading of the honours conferred on their old teacher, have seen the page blurred before them and returning thanks for the great privilege that had been theirs, must have regretted that they had not made a better use of it."

His nephew and biographer, Rickman Godlee, says that all his students became his friends, and that their affection was not diminished by the fact that on occasion he could be very severe.

Speaking as president of the British Association at the Toronto meeting in 1897, Sir Michael Foster said: "In early life Lord Lister belonged to a Society, the members of which called all men Friends, and now in turn, because of his inestimable beneficence and service to mankind, all men the world over call him Friend."

Happy are the professions which, rich as they are in glorious names and noble memories, can cherish with pride such princely exemplars as Louis Pasteur and Joseph Lister. "Lovely and pleasant were they in their lives, and in death they were not divided."

As we reflect upon the honoured close of the lives of such chieftains of science as these, we can sincerely recall Milton's great lines on Samson's death:

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame; nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

Or those lines of a great woman novelist:

"O may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence, live
. . . . . .
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge men's search
To vaster issues."

So let our last thought of Lister be that he still lives and moves among us, as we use and develop the great legacy which his fresh insight and patient discoveries have bequeathed to us. "Down to the last syllable of recorded time" shall his "works follow him," carrying ever fuller streams of healing to all the nations.

ROBERT C HAMBERS, B.A.,D.D.

ROBERT CHAMBERS was born in North Norwich township, Oxford county, Ontario, on May 1st, 1849. He was the eldest son of Major Robert and Catherine Lucas (Nesbitt) Chambers, and a grandson of Robert Chambers, of Moyaneh, Tyrone county, Ireland, who came to America in 1814 with a family of five sons and five daughters, and settled in Elizabethtown, N.J., moving two years later to York, now Toronto, Canada.

He was a graduate at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, with the degree of B.A. in 1866, and at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J., in 1869. In 1897, after the Armenian massacres of 1895-96, Queen's University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D.

In 1869 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Nairn, Ontario. He was married December 31, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lawson, of Dereham township, Oxford county. In 1876 they went to Whitby, Ontario, and in 1879 went as missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to Turkey, where they resided from 1897 to 1912 in Bardizag, Nicomedia, near Constantinople, and from 1914 to 1915 in Constantinople. Being British subjects, they were obliged to leave Turkey in 1915, when they returned to America.

The first task of Dr. and Mrs. Chambers as missionaries was to engage in relief work in the region of Erzeroum, which was stricken by the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. Dr. Chambers travelled extensively throughout Armenia and the part of Transcaucasia bordering on Turkish Armenia, and with his younger brother, William Nesbitt, a fellow missionary, developed the Erzeroum and Erzin-

gan fields. His life there brought him into close and sympathetic touch with all that is best in the Armenian character.

He visited Etchmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian Catholicos in Caucasia, and was an intimate friend of the Catholicos.

In 1869 he was called to take charge of the Nicomedia mission field, Bithynia, some 60 miles east of Constantinople. There he developed many churches and primary schools. He assisted in the development of the Girls' High School at Adapazar, but gave his main strength to the growth of the Bithynia High School for Boys, at Bardizag, where he resided. This came to be regarded by Armenians as an important educational institution.

During the Armenian massacres of 1895-96 his tact in dealing with Turkish officials and his strenuous efforts in using his influence as a British subject saved many a town and village in Bithynia from massacre. To cope with some of the destruction resulting from the massacres, he founded a large orphanage which grew up into the Favre Boys' Home, an important annex to the Bithynia High School. Under his supervision the small mission boarding school which depended entirely on outside support grew rapidly into a self-supporting school of high standing, offering special commercial and academic courses. On his staff he gathered about him Armenian scholars of sterling worth.

The attendance of the school grew from 88 boys in 1891 to 350 in 1912, while the original school-house was replaced by several large buildings and dormitories, of which one, named Chambers Hall, was donated by former students. All this was done despite financial stringency and in the teeth of strenuous opposition on the part of the Turkish Government.

During his residence in western Turkey, Dr. Chambers instituted the Western Turkey Mission Board of Education, of which he acted as secretary. After the Young Turk Revolution of 1908 he was consulted by Turkish officials who were drawing up a scheme for the reorganization of the primary schools of Turkey, but this scheme became abortive owing to the complete change of face of the Young Turks a few years later. For many years he served on the board of advisors of the Armenian College for Girls in Constantinople.

On their furloughs, 1888-91, 1912-14, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers travelled in the United States and Canada, addressing Congregational and other churches on missionary work in Turkey. When the war broke out they were in Turkey, and compelled to leave in 1915, they returned to America, and were immediately engaged in the raising of funds for relief work in Turkey. From July, 1916, until his last illness in January, 1917, Dr. Chambers served as Secretary of the New England Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief (now the Near East Relief).

Dr. Chambers died on April 2, 1917, in Newton Hospital, Mass., after an illnes of three months, his death being hastened by overwork on behalf of the people to whom he had devoted his life. Although he spent his life in the cause of a foreign people, he maintained a deep interest in the land of his birth, and his last request was to be buried there. His name throughout his lifetime was on the scroll of the Presbytery of Paris.

Mrs. Chambers lived for six years after her husband's death, and passed away in October, 1923. Symbolic of their close relationship in life, they rest beside each other in the family plot in the Presbyterian cemetery, Woodstock. They are survived by two sons, Robert, of New York City, and Lawson Powers, of St. Louis, Mo., also graduates of Queen's University.

THE LATE JAS. A. MINNES

By H. A. Lavell, B.A.

IT is not often that such widespread sorrow is occasioned as was manifested when it became known that James A. Minnes had suddenly passed away at his home in Kingston on the 6th of April.

Such general regret was natural at the loss of a man so widely esteemed. Possessing a very winning personality, unaffected and constant, it was easy for him to make friends and hold them, but coupled with that happy faculty—indeed underlying it—was his manifest loyalty to high ideals and a rare altruistic spirit. Great-hearted, broad-minded, transparently sincere, with steady purpose and well poised judgment, he won the respect of those who knew him even though it was only by reputation, while those who were fortunate enough to be at all closely associated with him held him in warm affection as well.

In the death of Mr. Minnes the University has sustained a loss difficult to estimate, so close and intimate has been his connection with it. Entering Queen's with the class of '89, a group of men who have since rendered distinguished service in various callings, he cheerfully and efficiently bore throughout his course his full share of the activities and responsibilities of college life in class-room, corridor, and campus. Unobtrusive and wholly free from self-seeking ambition, he maintained among his fellow students a position of high influence, and the friendships then formed proved lasting and precious.

The qualities that won the regard of his class-mates marked his later career. After leaving college he became associated with the wholesale dry goods house of Macnee & Minnes at Kingston, and after his father's death assumed, with his brother, the management of that important business. But though that heavy task demanded from him much energy and skill, it is not surprising that, with his high sense of obligation to others and his genuine interest in their welfare, Mr. Minnes answered the call to service in the wider sphere of civic life. After serving as alderman for four years he was, by acclamation, elected Mayor of the city in 1900, the youngest Chief Magistrate, it is said, who has ever served in that capacity in Kingston. He was for many years an active member of the Board of Trade, and for a time was its president. He was also an outstanding member of the Masonic and Oddfellows orders.

But a special devotion was shown by him in the service he rendered as one of the governors of the Kingston General Hospital. It was largely through his efforts that the movement set on foot a few years ago to enlarge and improve the plant of that useful institution enlisted such splendid support among the philanthropic citizens of Kingston; and his inspiring activity was a material factor in bringing to pass the erection and equipment of the new buildings which have rendered this hospital the peer of any in Ontario, not only in the care of the sick, but in research also, and as a field of instruction and demonstration for students of medicine.

It was inevitable that, with such evidence of efficiency and public spirit, friends of Queen's should seek the aid and counsel of Mr. Minnes on its governing board, and in 1918 he was elected a trustee by the University Council. In this important capacity he served his Alma Mater faithfully and well to the day of his death. Indeed the evening before he was stricken with his fatal illness he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustee Board, a meeting where peculiarly difficult problems were

grappled with, and as always his wise discretion and clear vision greatly aided in reaching satisfactory conclusions. His admirable temper and sympathetic understanding enabled him to deal with contentious matters calmly and judicially, while his business experience and public service proved invaluable in the consideration of broad educational policies and in the administration of the financial concerns of the University. His colleagues will greatly miss his companionship and counsel.

His sorely bereaved wife and family, when the bitterness of their grief has somewhat abated, will find consolation in the proud consciousness that their memories of him are unclouded and unstained, with no sting of failure or shadow of unworthiness; and that, throughout his own city and far beyond its borders, his name is held in honour and affection. That is a precious legacy, more enduring than riches, a testimony alike of his real worth and of the exalted standard and ideals by which almost unconsciously the world at last measures men.

HONORARY GRADUATES OF '27

Hon. James Alexander Robb, LL.D., M.P., Minister of Finance for Canada, was born at Huntingdon, Que., on August 10, 1859, and is a son of Alexander and Jenny (Smith) Robb, both Scottish. For years he was a member of the firm of McDonald & Robb, millers, Valleyfield. He was educated at the district school and Huntingdon Academy. From 1908 till 1910 he was Mayor of Valleyfield, and served on the council prior to this. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1908, 1911, 1917, and re-elected in 1921, 1925, and 1926. He was appointed Liberal Whip at the opening of the 13th session of Parliament in March, 1917. Upon the formation of the ministry of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in December, 1921, he was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce. He was re-elected after assuming office. On August 18, 1923, he was appointed Minister of Immigration and Colonization, relinquishing his former portfolio. During the prolonged illness of Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, which developed during the winter and the spring of 1923, he became acting Minister of Finance, holding that portfolio until the Government resigned on June 28, 1926. After the election of 1926 he was re-appointed Minister of Finance on September 25, 1926. He is a member of the United Church.

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Sir Leicester Harmsworth, LL.D., London, England, was born in November, 1870, the son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, barrister-at-law, of Middle Temple. He was educated at the Marylebone Grammar School, N.W., and Oxford. He has given to Canada paintings of Louis XV, Saunders, Monckton, Borden and Northcliffe; also invaluable collections of Monckton papers, Wolfe's Order Book, twenty-four volumes of James Wolfe's library, and Capt. Thomas Bell's Journal. He has done a vast amount of good for the study of history in Canada.

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Rev. Albert Mackinnon, D.D., was born in Nova Scotia, and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a minister at Greenock, Scotland, and served as a chaplain in the British forces during the war. He was called to the Scottish congregation at Calcutta in 1919, and to the Scottish congregation at Rome in 1923.

He is a prolific writer, and has published fifteen books, including "Malta, the Nurse of the Mediterranean," and "Things to See in Rome." He is secretary of the Archaeological Society of Rome.

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Rev. Charles Wallace Bishop, M.A., D.D., of Albert College, Belleville, graduated in Arts from Toronto University in 1904, winning the gold medal in philosophy at Victoria College. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1907, and was for four years at Calgary, Alberta. He became National General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and remained in that position until 1921 administering all the work of the organization in Canada and overseas. In 1921 he retired to return to his work in the ministry, and took a postgraduate course at Columbia University and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1921-22. In 1922 he was appointed to Sherbourne Street Church, Toronto, and in 1926 was appointed principal of Albert College. Belleville.

THE MEMORIAL UNION

By W. P. Wilgar, B.Sc.

Trustee of War Memorial Fund

EVERYONE who gives the matter any thought must feel that the service of Queen's men in the Great War deserves a fitting memorial.

The response to a questionnaire sent out in 1918 made it quite clear that the memorial should take the form of a Students' Union, where the men of the University might find a common meeting ground in a structure designed to preserve throughout the life of the University the names of those who gave their lives in the service of Canada and the Empire, as well as the war records of the 1500 men and women who, by their courage and loyalty, made the name of Queen's known and respected on every front.

Most graduates will recall the Orphans' Home, the large limestone building with extensvie grounds just opposite the College on Union street. After careful and prolonged consideration, the committee in charge of the matter made the purchase of this property on March 22nd. The building, though no architectural gem, is substantial and dignified, and can be remodelled to give the accommodation needed at a cost within the reach of the committee. A new structure of similar construction and providing the same space would be quite beyond present resources, and it is surely not fitting that hope of greater prosperity should delay this tribute to a glorious service, this obligation which the living owe to the memories of those who made the great sacrifice.

The building provides a well ventilated and well lighted basement, and three stories. The basement will accommodate the student organizations common to all



faculties, the Alma Mater Society, the Athletic Board of Control, the Journal, and the Queen's Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. The ground floor will contain the restaurant, the kitchens, and the Union offices. The top story will have a small banquet room or board room, the offices of the different faculty organizations, the steward's quarters, and a few bedrooms for transient graduates. The second floor provides



two beautiful rooms. The common room, having the area of the whole main building, will be a students' club room, and will be made as attractive as good furnishings, tasteful decorations and carefully considered lighting can make it. Young men cannot fail to respect and guard such an environment.

The Memorial Room will be in the extension at the back, and will be completely sound-proofed. Its details are as yet indefinite, and no thought or expense will be spared to make its dignity and beauty express the reverence in which it must be held. The architect has been given a number of suggestions, and is preparing tentative plans embodying these. The room will probably be finished in dark oak and furnished as a library. Strict silence will be required.

In the Memorial Room will be found the names of the sons of Queen's who died in service, and it is hoped that their photographs (in uniform) may be secured as a permanent reminder that this is their room in the home of their Alma Mater.

A complete list of the fifteen hundred Queen's alumni who served overseas will be prepared in book form, and a second volume will contain citations of those who won honors and awards for gallantry. The preparation of these records will entail a great deal of thought and care if they are to perform their proper function, but the effort will not be wasted if the tradition of Queen's part in the Great War is maintained for the inspiration of future generations of students.

There are many graduates to whom this tradition is very dear, and there are many homes where the memory of those who gave all is treasured with love and pride. The Memorial Room will maintain in the university home of the undergraduate this atmosphere of pride and affection in the deeds of these elder brothers, who were found doing their part wherever Canadians were needed in the defence of the Empire.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT

AT a meeting of the C. I. A. U. held at Queen's University on April 9th last, certain decisions were made—decisions that affect the status of Intercollegiate sport to a marked degree.

Three important matters were considered, namely, the Four Year Rule, the Single Sport Rule, and the Freshman Rule.

The first ruling adopted was that a player should be limited to four years' participation in senior Intercollegiate Rugby or hockey. This rule is to come into force after the coming fall, and is retrocative to the extent that it affects men who have already been playing on the senior teams. It will be most of all felt by students who are on the combined Arts-Medical course and those who are taking straight Medicine.

The second decision made was that a man should not be allowed to play in senior Rugby and senior hockey in the same year.

The third question—that of the permitting of freshmen to play on the senior Intercollegiate teams — involved a change in the constitution of the Union, and, since it failed to get unanimous sanction, the rule was not adopted.

The four year playing rule and the one senior sport rule received consideration on the basis that in the latter years of a man's course, particularly in Medicine, his academic work is so heavy that it would be seriously interfered with if the man gave too much attention to Rugby and hockey, which, with the present coaching methods, involve long periods of intensive training. It was, presumably, to save the student who desired to place his academic training first, rather than his athletic endeavors, from the persistent solicitation of his undergraduate friends, graduates, and other interested people, whose chief desire was winning, even at the cost of a man's scholastic standing.

At Queen's the chief difficulty was not in a man's playing more than four years, but rather in his playing in two lines of major sport, Rugby in the fall and hockey in the winter. The result in the latter case was that one sport almost connected with the other from a seasonal viewpoint, and that, throughout practically the whole session, the man was giving a great deal of attention to sport. The academic standing of a man who participated in but one line had not, even though playing for more than four years, suffered at Queen's.

The representatives of Queen's University were agreeable to the freshman rule from an ideal standpoint, yet, unlike 'Varsity and McGill, the financing of athletics at Queen's had to be considered. They were quite willing to agree to the freshman rule if 'Varsity and McGill, with their larger gates, would give some financial help such as many of the smaller colleges in the United States receive in competing with colleges in the larger centres. Queen's felt that the adoption of the regulation would limit its constituency, as far as senior teams went, to six hundred male students. Such a condition would so severely handicap athletic effort that it was felt the standard of play could not be kept sufficiently high to attract the crowds necessary for the financing of athletics. This was particularly the case in Rugby, upon the surplus receipts from which Queen's has, for the past four or five years, had to depend for the financing of her other lines of athletic endeavor.

What is the result of the whole situation of the status of Intercollegiate sport? Queen's and McGill will be handicapped by the fact that they have a lesser number of students to draw from than 'Varsity,

Queen's even more so than McGill. If they had been limited by the freshman rule as well as the four year regulation, it would, undoubtedly, have meant the disappearance of Queen's as a menacing factor in the winning of Intercollegiate championships.

Another point that must be considered is this: 'Varsity has two senior Rugby teams, one in the senior O.R.F.U., the other in the senior Intercollegiate. It may well happen that, in a year or so when the four year rule comes definitely into force, 'Varsity will adopt the policy of building its O. R. F. U. team rather than its senior Intercollegiate one. In other words graduation will not be from the O. R. F. U. to the Intercollegiate, but rather the reverse. In addition, 'Varsity is very closely affiliated with her graduate team in the senior O. H. A., and it may well be that in this case also, the step will be from the Intercollegiate to the sister league, rather than vice-versa. To some people this would indicate that the O. R. F. U. and the O. H. A. may possibly deliver a better quality of sport, as far as the actual playing of the game is concerned, than will the Intercollegiate.

Queen's has no O. R. F. U. team, and it means—if a personal reference will be pardoned—that a man like McKelvey, who is but twenty-one years of age and who has several years yet to go on a combined Arts-Medical course, can no longer participate in senior Intercollegiate Rugby. The result will be that, if such a man desires to continue his connection with Intercollegiate sport, he will take the only alternative and will drop back to the intermediate series for his exercise. This situation will, in a very few years, develop a severe handicap for the associate members of the league, like R. M. C., Loyola, St. Michael's, and Western. Men of undoubted senior quality and training will be able to compete, as it were, out of their class. Such will be equally the case at McGill. There is nothing in the regulations to prevent its intermediate Intercollegiate teams becoming competitors and overshadowing the associate members' best efforts.

Gradation of sport is a good thing, and if former senior players ultimately play in the intermediate ranks, they are going to lose just as much time as they would if they played on the senior teams. A severe blow would be dealt to the athletic endeavors of the associate members, and would, undoubtedly, affect their championship efforts.

The situation is one that most certainly touches Queen's, but nothing official has been forthcoming—despite the reports of the Montreal and Toronto newspapers to the contrary—as to its attitude on the whole matter. It seems very much as if Queen's were simply griting its teeth, assuming the same attitude that governed it in the seventeen long years wherein it achieved but one victory on the Rugby field, and is girding its loins to fight vigorously, handicapped though it may be by committee-room decisions.

There is no doubt that all these regulations are extremely fine in the ideal, but "the fly in the ointment" is that drastic rules of this character affect unfairly the smaller universities. Queen's has ever worked under the handicaps of small numbers and financial difficulties, and these new restrictions have certainly not lessened the burden. It hardly seems just that the university which in seventeen years of constant defeat came back smiling gamely, with no alibis, should be so severely handicapped just when it had become a potent force in Intercollegiate sport only made possible by its gameness and sporting instincts.

EDITORIAL NOTES

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To the Graduates of '27

LADIES and gentlemen! Let us rise and drink to the health of the "Graduates of '27," the finest and noblest that have left the halls of Old Queen's (in spite of the contention of each and every older graduate that his or her class was the only one that could possibly fill this bill).

We welcome the newcomers to the graduate ranks and trust that they may find stimulus and inspiration in the accomplishments of many of their fellow alumni.

May they meet with unstinted success in their chosen vocations, and throughout the future, retain the interest in and enthusiasm for their Alma Mater that have been so conspicuous during their student days!

To the list of 5,000 odd graduates of Queen's there were added this spring the names of 4 Honorary, some 140 Arts, some 41 Science, 1 Theological, and approximately 44 Medical graduates. Eighteen former graduates received advancement to higher degrees.

The General Alumni Association places itself before these men and women as a means of keeping fresh something of the memories and associations of college days, of retaining their contact with their Alma Mater, and of uniting their individual good-will towards and enthusiasm for Queen's with that of some five thousand others in forming a solid force to help and aid the University throughout the years to come.

Upon the permanent executives of the various years, particularly the secretaries, Messrs. R. E. Rourke for Arts, D. E. Culver for Science, and J. S. Guthrie for Medicine, rest the responsibility of keeping their classes intact. We trust these gentlemen will do what they can towards this end and act as the connecting links between this year's graduates and the Alumni Association.

The Review

There will be no issues of the *Review* during the months of June and July. In August a summer edition will be published, and subsequent to this the next issue will appear after the opening of the College term in the fall.

During the summer months the Alumni Office will be in full operation, and it is hoped that the alumni will continue to send in, as they have been doing throughout the past weeks, any items of news that come to their notice. At this time of year many changes of occupation take place, particularly among the Science men, and notes regarding such changes are welcomed by our readers. Will the alumni please bear

this in mind and let us have all the news they can, either of themselves or of other Queen's men and women.

Congratulations to 'Varsity

From the "Grads" of Queen's to the "Grads" of 'Varsity go hearty congratulations upon the winning by the latter of the senior amateur hockey championsh p of Canada. When the Toronto Grads won the Allen Cup by two brilliant performances, following a tie game and a defeat, they proved themselves a great hockey team.

Intercollegiate Athletics

Under the heading of Intercollegiate Sport, the *Review* is undertaking, in this issue, to place before its readers the athletic situation as it stands resulting from the recent meeting of the C. I. A. U. in Kingston.

Such comments upon it, as we feel justified in offering, are given, and the whole question is now submitted to the alumni of Queen's for their consideration.

The *Review* will heartily welcome contributions from interested graduates concerning the situation, and the Athletic Board of Control, which is faced with the athletic problems of the University, financial and otherwise, would undoubtedly appreciate suggestions or constructive criticisms.

The Students' Union

The *Review* is very glad to have for this number a short article on the Students' Union from the pen of Prof. W. P. Wilgar. Prof. Wilgar has been connected with the project since its inception, and his effective description of the various details of the building deepens the impression of the suitability of such a structure as a lasting memorial to the Queen's men who gave their lives during the war.

Honours for Queen's

Queen's came third in the number of scholarship awards made by the standing committee of the National Research Council of Canada. Universities of Canada and Great Britain were represented, and Queen's received six of the honours. The scholarships are of two classes: bursaries, with a value of $750, and studentships, with a value of$1,000. The *Review* tenders the congratulations of the Alumni Association to the recipients of the awards.



UNIVERSITY NEWS

The University Elections

IN the recent elections to the administrative boards of the University some six hundred and twenty ballots were cast by the graduates in the cases where they were entitled to vote. A somewhat similar number were received in the election to the Athletic Board of Control.

To the Board of Trustees, Mr. R. O. Sweezey, B.Sc. '08, consulting engineer, of Montreal, and president of the General Alumni Association; and Judge H. A. Lavell, B.A. '88, judge of Frontenac County Court, were elected by the graduates.

Messrs. R. W. Anglin, M.A. '97, high school inspector at Toronto, and H. H. Horsey, B.A. '95, of Ottawa, were new men among the ten members elected to the University Council by the graduates to hold office until 1933.

The result of the ballot for the Athletic Board of Control showed that Messrs. R. M. Smith, B.Sc. '14, acting Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario; T. A. McGinnis, B.Sc. '09, contractor, of Kingston; and Dr. C. W. Drury, B.Sc. '09, metallurgist, of Welland, had been elected by the graduates. The Board is now made up as follows: C. D. T. Mundell (acting chairman), Principal Taylor, Prof. M. B. Baker, Prof. D. M. Jemmett, Prof. J. Matheson, Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, Messrs. A. J. Meiklejohn, T. A. McGinnis, R. M. Smith, C. W. Drury, James Richardson, R. A. Elliott, D. Boucher, J. Stevenson, R. Thompson, G. McKelvey, W. P. Hughes, and J. S. McDonell.

The Lister Centenary

At eleven o'clock on April 5th, the centenary of the birth of Lord Lister, short ceremonies were held in Convocation Hall to honour the memory of the man who did so much for medical science and for mankind in general through his discovery of antisepsis. Three papers were read, one by Dr. Thomas Gibson on "Lister, the Man," one by Dr. James Miller on "Lister, the Scientist," and one by Dr. J. L. Austin on "Lister, the Surgeon."

The papers were of great interest, particularly to the medical fraternity. Two of them were quite technical, but the other on "Lister, the Man," held more popular interest, and a summary of it appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

Principal Taylor's Marriage

The marriage took place quietly on May 5th, at seven o'clock in the evening, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, of Principal R. Bruce Taylor to Miss Muriel Bray, of New York. The Very Rev. Dean Carlisle conducted the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor sailed the following day by the steamer "Montcalm" to spend the summer abroad.

The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bray, of Hastings, England, received her degree of LL.A. from St. Andrew's University, and came to Canada in 1915, joining the staff of the Bishop Strachan School in Toronto. After several years of service there, she left to take up literary work in New York, where she has been one of the editors of the Book of Knowledge.

Among the witnesses were R. F. Bruce Taylor, of Toronto, son of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Anderson, son-in-law and daughter, of Montreal; the groom's sister, Mrs. Hector Hall; and Miss Dobie, of Toronto.

Changes in University Staff

At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the resignations of Prof. Reid McCallum, of the Department of Philosophy; Prof. Caldwell, of the Commerce Department, and of Prof. W. Alexander, of the Department of English, were received. Leave of absence for the year was granted to Prof. Callander, of the Department of Greek, and to Dr. J. Orr, of the Department of Bacteriology.

Promotions were made as follows: Dr. D. C. Matheson, who was Professor of Anatomy for several years, was given the status of a full department head; Associate Professor R. K. Hicks, of the French Department, was made a full professor, and assistant professors Rose, Jackson and Earl were made associate professors. Steps were taken towards providing for a successor to Professor Caldwell, of the Commerce Department, and to Professor MacCallum in Philosophy.

Convocation

The eighty-sixth session of Queen's University was brought to a close on May 4th in the holding of the Spring Convocation. The proceedings were much the same as in other years except that they seemed somewhat more decorous than usual, there being very few of the customary gallery interruptions. In the days of yester-year a sparkle of wit used to occasionally emanate from gallery sources—one time-worn remark that formerly was almost counted on being to the effect that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Possibly the fact that, outside of those graduating, very few of the students now remain in the City for convocation ceremonies accounts for the quietness.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Charles Wallace Bishop, Principal of Albert College, Belleville, Ont., and Rev. Albert Mackinnon, Rome, Italy, in absentia. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Sir Robert Leicester Harmsworth, London, England, in absentia, and the Hon. James Alexander Robb, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Government. Brief sketches of the careers of these men appear on another page of this issue of the *Review.* It may be safely said that Queen's in bestowing these honors continues to follow the policy of *laus cui debita est,* a policy that has always caused such honours to be highly valued.

One of the most interesting features of the convocation was the unveiling of a bronze tablet to be placed in the halls of the Old Arts Building in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Chambers, a graduate of Queen's of the class of Arts '66, and Mrs. Chambers, who were missionaries in Asia Minor for nearly forty years. The tablet was presented by Dr. A. A. Bedikian, of New York City, on behalf of the former students of Dr. Chambers in the Bythinia High School, Bardizag, Turkey, who are now resident in the United States. A short biography of Dr. Chambers also appears in the present number of the *Review.*

Theological Installation

On Tuesday, May 3rd, installation ceremonies were held in Convocation Hall in connection with the appointment of Rev. Dr. J. R. Watts as Professor of Practical Theology at the University.

This chair has been vacant since the resignation some years ago of Dr. R. Laird, now Treasurer of the United Church of Canada. In the interval, lectures on the subject have been given by Dr. Jordan and Dr. Watts. Rev. Dr. Watts has been for some time pastor of St. Paul's Eastern Church, Ottawa.

Fellowship in Pathology

Mrs. Alice F. Richardson, of Kingston, Ont., has recently established a fellowship in connection with the Queen's Medical School and the Kingston General Hospital, to be known as the Richardson Fellowship in Clinical Pathology.

The appointment to this fellowship will be made by the Medical Faculty, and must be approved by the Board of Governors of the Kingston General Hospital. The fellowship will carry a salary of $1,200.00 per year, and its duties will commence in June of this year.

Queen's in the West

Dean J. Matheson and Mr. S. Stalford, Jr., Campaign Director, have recently returned from a two months' trip through Western Canada in connection with the endowment campaign.

Starting from Winnipeg, visits were made at the larger centres right through to Victoria; and on the return journey, the southern parts of the western provinces were covered and meetings held in as many as possible of the towns where Queen's graduates are located. The cities of Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, and Sudbury were also visited on the way back.

Dean Matheson reported the trip very successful as regards the endowment, and stated it was a real pleasure to meet with the splendid enthusiasm for Queen's that exists almost unanimously among her graduates in the West.

The Dean feels that an occasional tour of this sort, aside altogether from endowment matters, taken by a representative of the University would be most beneficial from all angles. It would do much towards keeping alive the interest of the alumni by bringing to them a personal touch of their Alma Mater, as well as present an opportunity for placing before others some idea of the position that Queen's occupies in Canadian life.

Endowment Contributors

At a meeting of the Endowment Committee held last November, it was agreed that on the conclusion of the campaign the University should express its gratitude to contributors by issuing a booklet containing their names and giving honour to all who had assisted.

The final number of the *Queen's Campaigner,* issued in January, 1927, made the first announcement of the plan, but unfortunately some unauthorized additions appeared in this unofficial report. It was stated that the booklet would give a complete list of graduates, geographically distributed, with the names of contributors specially marked. Subsequently several circular letters were mailed from the Endowment Office repeating the original error.

The Endowment Committee greatly regrets that until recently it was not aware of these announcements, and it now desires through the *Queen's Review* to state authoritatively that there never was any official intention of publishing lists that would ignore the gifts of the general public or distinguish contributors from non-contributors. The plan is merely to publish a booklet commemorative of the campaign, with an alphabetical list giving the names of all who have assisted but omitting the amounts of individual subscriptions.

The Endowment Committee in reaching its decision had in mind the very general practice of publicly acknowledging gifts. It had in mind also the main purpose for which the Doomsday Book was dedicated in 1888, "to create a roll of Benefactors, inscribed with the names of all who have aided this institution from its foundation."

BRANCH SOCIETIES

London Branch

THE annual meeting and dinner of the London alumni was held on February 25th in the library of the Technical School, London, Ont. The room was tastefully decorated with Queen's colors, about fifty members and guests were present, and the whole function proved a splendid success.

At the banquet the retiring president of the society, Mr. H. B. R. Craig, B.Sc., occupied the chair, and the outside guests were Principal R. B. Taylor and Mr. G. J. Smith, the secretary of the new General Alumni Association. After the dinner, which was interspersed with college songs, Mr. Craig reviewed the notable features of the past year in connection with the London association. He urged that more than one meeting a year be held in order to bring the members more closely in touch with one another, and stated that, while the year had been one of extraordinary effort in connection with the endowment fund, it had, nevertheless, been one of great pleasure in the knowledge of a work earnestly and enthusiastically done.

Mr. J. G. McEachern, B.A., presented the financial statement of the society, showing that $11,000.00 had been contributed by the graduates in London and nearby centres during the recent endowment campaign—an amount coming close to the objective set for the district at the start of the campaign.

The toast to Sister Universities,proposed by Mr. T. W. Oates, B.A., B.Com., was responded to in a very humorous speech by Dr. K. P. R. Neville, M.A., Registrar of Western University. Dr. Neville in his remarks stated that there were more Queen's graduates on the staff of Western than those of any other university.

Principal Taylor, the chief speaker of the evening, outlined the progress of the endowment to date, congratulated the London district on its success in raising the amount it had, and in his own inimitable manner placed before his audience many details regarding the work of and life at the University. In conclusion, Dr. Taylor said that Queen's was going on in the same determined fashion that had carried her so successfully through her many years "on the Old Ontario Strand."

Speaking of the new General Alumni Association, Mr. G. J. Smith, its secretary, told something of the history of the development of the organization, and what it hopes, with the co-operation of Queen's men and women, to be able to accomplish for the alumni and for the University. He stated that the formation of the new institution was held by many of the graduates and staff of the University to be one of the most important results of the recent campaign.

During the course of the evening the following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. T. W. Oates, Arts '20, Com. '21; Vice-President, Dr. B. T. McGhie,Med. '16; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Stothers, Arts '21; Executive Committee, Mr. C. J. Burns, Arts '08; Mr. F. A.Whitton, Arts '11; Mr. A. F. McKillop, Arts '16; Miss P. S. Morgan, Arts '25; Miss A. Taylor; Mr. T. J. Thompson, Arts '96.

As a closing feature several rolls of motion pictures were shown of some of the famous football games and of the devel-

opment of Queen's from a very humble beginning 85 years ago to its present position as one of the outstanding universities of the Dominion.

Windsor Branch

The first Queen's grads dance of the Border Cities alumni was held in the Scottish Rite Hall, Windsor, Ont., on the evening of March 25th, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a goodly number of guests.

The dance, fashioned after the social evenings at the University, revived pleasant memories of Grant Hall for many of those present, and had also charm for those to whom it was new. The tricolor decorations enhanced the beauty of the attractive ballroom, and the expressions of admiration of the guests amply repaid those responsible for their efforts.

It is understood that these dances are to be periodic functions, and they should do much to promote fraternity among the alumni of Windsor and the surrounding localities.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Windsor Branch was also held on April 7th, and were most successful, the enthusiasm of the many alumni present being strikingly apparent.

The chief speaker of the evening was Principal R. Bruce Taylor, who dealt in a most interesting manner with University matters, emphasizing particularly the hope that Queen's would grow rather in intellectual development than in numerical strength, in order that 'the personal touch' between faculty and student might not be sacrificed to the machinery which the maintenance of a very large institution makes necessary.

Following Dr. Taylor's address, a brief speech on behalf of graduates of other universities was made by Neil C. Ortved, an alumnus of Copenhagen and Glasgow. Mr. Ortved was introduced by Dr. J. M. Young, Arts '02 and Med. '04, past president of the branch, who presided at the meeting.

Election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, J. E. Benson, Arts '10; Vice-Presidents, Miss M. H. Brown, Arts '19; Rev. D. N. Morden, Arts '05; W. D. Fletcher, Sc. '10; Dr. S. M. Asselstine, Med. '14; Miss A. Wrong; Secretary, Miss A. Hume, Arts '14; Treasurer, Miss E. Coon, Arts '17; Executive, W. H. Becking, Arts '23; Rev. W. Moore, Arts '08; T. W. Kennedy, Sc. '23; Dr. C. T. Whitty, Med. '24; K. C. Hortrop, Arts '24.

Ottawa Branch

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Branch was held in the Ottawa Ladies' College on April 8th, approximately two hundred Ottawa alumni and friends being present.

Following the business meeting, refreshments were served and an informal dance was held, which proved most enjoyable. Classes from 1864 to the present were represented, and older as well as younger alumni seemed to take great pleasure from the whole event.

During the meeting addresses were delivered by Professor H. Heaton, head of the economics department of the University, who spoke upon "A Comparison of British and American Humor"; and by Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the secretary-treasurer of the General Alumni Association, who dealt with some of the activities at the University during the past year, and with the purposes and aims of the Alumni Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, Dr. O. D. Skelton, Arts '99; Honorary Vice-President, Dr. S. J. Keyes, Arts '04, Paed. '22; President, Mr. Charles Bland,

Arts '07; Vice-Presidents, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O., Arts '02; Mrs. J. J. Dunlop, Arts '20; Rev. T. J. Thompson, Arts '96; A. E. McRae, Sc. '15; Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Monture, Sc. '21; Assistant Secretary, Miss M. R. Malcolm, Arts '24; Executive, Miss E. Smith, Arts '23; Mrs. J. M. Wardle, Arts '18; O. E. Ault, Arts '24; W. H. Losee, Sc. '12; A. M. Grant, Sc. '03; Dr. V. Kneiwasser, Med. '21; W. H. Norrish, Sc. '12.

Montreal Branch

The annual meeting of the Montreal Branch took place in the hall of Trinity Church, Montreal West, on the evening of April 22nd, and the following officers were elected for 1927: Honorary President, Prof. W. P. Wilgar, Sc. '03; President, Dr. A. D. Falkner, Med. '04; Vice-President, W. A. Newman, Sc. '11; Secretary, E. I. Holmes, Sc. '24; Treasurer, F. Benger, Sc. '13; Executive, R. M. Calvin, Arts '11, Sc. 14; W. H. Slinn, Sc. '16; Rev. K. E. Taylor, Arts '20; B. E. Norrish, Sc. "08; W. L. Dawson, Sc. '13; Dr. J. F. McIver, Med. '18; A. E. Cadman, Arts '18; Chas. Spearman, Sc. '10; A. F. Byers, Arts '99; George E. Fraser.

Subsequent to the business meeting a short address on University events and on the new General Alumni Association was given by Mr. G. J. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Association, and an informal dance was held, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the sixty or more alumni present.

PRICELESS THINGS.

Mary (Naismith) Matheson

Such priceless things to me have come:
  The rose that blooms, the dawn that's lent
For one brief hour and then is gone—
  Yet made life seem a sacrament.

And I have heard the mystic song
  That fought for utterance to Earth,
Then weary lay, all spent and gone,
  Struggling and dying in the birth.

And I have known the fragrance sweet
  Of lovely thought and gentle word,
And Youth with laughter so replete,
  And music as of Heaven heard.

Dreams I have known in Youth's glad time
  That oft had to be sacrificed
And hidden; yet they still are mine—
  What matter, though unrealized?

And I have known the friend who thought
  Ne'er of himself that others might
Fulfil their lives; and so he wrought
  Unselfishly his day and night.

Such priceless things have come to me
  That I would fain hold close and dear;
Lest, sailing on so wide a sea,
  I miss the wealth that lies so near.

ALUMNI NEWS

Births

Cays—At the Kingston General Hospital, on May 9th, to Dr. F. A. Cays, Med. '08, and Mrs. Cays, a son (Duncan Alexander).

Chown—At the General Hospital, Kingston, on March 27, to D. M. Chown, Arts '13, and Mrs. Chown (Mary MacPhail), Arts '17, a son (Alan Oliver).

Freeman—At Battersea, Ont., on Oct. 12th, 1926, to Dr. N. V. Freeman, Arts '15 and Med. '22, and Mrs. Freeman (Gertrude Deadman, Arts '22), a son (Hugh Kilborn).

Hay—On Wednesday, April 27th, at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, to M. N. Hay, Sc. '23, of Massena, N.Y., and Mrs. Hay, a daughter.

Montgomery—At the General Hospital, Kingston, Ont., on April 11th, to Dr. J. M. Montgomery, Med. '24, and Mrs. Montgomery, a daughter (Barbara Ann).

Raney—At the General Hospital, Kingston, on April 20th, to Rev. W. H. Raney, Arts '95, and Mrs. Raney (Elizabeth L. Argue, Arts '19), a daughter.

Swift—At Burlington, Ont., on March 15th, to E. R. Swift, Sc. '23, and Mrs. Swift, a daughter.

Windeyer—At Toronto, on April 29th, to Mr. Walter Windeyer and Mrs. Windeyer (Lois Taylor, Arts '25), a daughter.

Marriages

Brough—On December 22, 1926, Janet Mitchell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell, Wellington County, Ont., to Thomas A. Brough, Arts '93, of Vancouver, B.C. The marriage was performed by Rev. W. A. Guy, Arts '97, minister of St. Columbia Church, Victoria, B.C.

Platt—At St. Thomas Church, Belleville, Ont., on April 18, 1927, by Rev. John Lyons, Pauline Vipond, of Streesvtille, Ont., to Dr. Garfield Platt, Arts '08, Med. '12.

Taylor—At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on May 5, Muriel Bray to Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, Principal of Queen's University (Details under University News).

Deaths

Chambers—At Los Angeles, California, on April 8th, the death took place of William Chambers, Arts '83, brother of Mrs. H. A. Lavell, of Kingston, and son of the late Rev. T. S. Chambers, Mr. Chambers graduated from Queen's in 1883, later studied law, and went West in 1887. He practised law in Los Angeles until a few months ago, when ill health forced his retirement.

Ferguson—The death occurred in London, Ont., on Monday, April 11th, of Dr. Robert Ferguson, one of Canada's outstanding medical practitioners, widely known for his interest in medical education. Dr. Ferguson was a gold medalist of Queen's, obtaining a B.A. in '82 and an M.D. from Western in '90. He practised his profession in London for thirty-seven years, and for a great many years filled the office of coroner for that city, bringing to the position a patience and capacity for detail that made him one of the best coroners in the Province. Surviving him are one son, one daughter, a stepson and stepdaughter, all of London.

Herald—At Fernie, B.C., the death occurred on Jan. 1st, after an illness of just a few days, of Dr. R. T. W. Herald, Med. '90. During the past few years Dr. Herald had maintained a practice in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat work. He is survived by his widow and one son. His brother, Dr. D. Herald, also a Queen's graduate, has for some years lived at Canoe River, Salmon Arm. At the outbreak of the war, Dr. Herald and his eldest son enlisted in the 72nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders. The son unfortunately was killed shortly after his arrival at the front. Dr. Herald served with distinction, and as medical officer of the battalion was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry while attending the wounded during the battle of Vimy Ridge. He was invalided to England at the end of 1917, and on his return to Vancouver early in 1918, organized the first Vimy dinner on April 9th, 1918, in commemoration of the battle. He also organized the Seaforth As-

sociation, composed of ex-members of the regiment.

Hilker—Dr. Adam Hilker, of Med. '89, died in Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 9th at the age of fifty-nine years. After his graduation from Queen's Dr. Hilker later took his degree of M.R.C.S. at Edinburgh. During the war he served in France and England.

Preston—On Dec. 21st, in Brockville, Ont., the death took place of Dr. Robert H. Preston, of Med. '64, in his eighty-seventh year. Dr. Preston had practised continuously at Newboro for sixty-two years; he had represented Leeds County in the Ontario House, and had also been reeve and councillor of Newboro.

Millar—Rev. J. Ferguson Millar, Arts '99, died early in April at Penticton, B.C., after a painful illness of six weeks' duration.. Within his own congregation, St. Andrew's, as well as among people whose religious persuasion was different from his own, in the church courts, and in the United Church, the testimony was always the same—the Rev. J. F. Millar was an energizing personality, a kindly friend, an able minister. The United Church of Canada in British Columbia is poorer to-day by his passing. Born in Kincardine, Ont., in 1870, graduating from Queen's in '99, he was called to Blakeney, Ont., after a year at Banff. For the past sixteen years he has been the minister of St. Andrew's Church, Penticton. He was chairman of the local hospital board, chairman of the Central Relief Committee, organizer of every juvenile sport, and found time to comfort and counsel every needy parishioner. He was elected Moderator of the Synod, Moderator of Presbytery, Convener of Home Missions, and was a member of the first General Council of the United Church. Rev. Millar is survived by his widow and an only son, Bruce, also by four brothers—Rev. J. M. Millar, of Edmonton; George, of Vancouver; Robert and William, of Kincardine, and two sisters, Mrs. Ivor Thomas, Nanaimo, B.C., and Elizabeth, of Kincardine.

Minnes—On Wednesday, April 6th, the death occurred at his home in Kingston of James A. Minnes, a member of the class of Arts '89. Mr. Minnes had been ill but two days, and the news of his very sudden passing came as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances. A memorial tribute to Mr. Minnes from the pen of Judge H. A. Lavell, a life-long friend, appears on another page of this issue of the "Review," and is most moderate in its eulogy of a man esteemd by all who knew him and who ever was active on behalf of his Alma Mater and his home city. May it suffice here to say that Queen's, in this case, is glad to have the word "alumnus" at its disposal, for, though the late Mr. Minnes did not actually finish his Arts course and become a graduate, he was an "alumnus' in the truest sense of the word, and brought to the service of the University on all occasions his willing help and keen business advice.

Smith—The death occurred at her home in Lakefield, Ont., on January 15, 1927, of Clarice M. Leighton, Arts '14, wife of Dr. J. Cameron Smith, Med. '13, and daughter of R. H. Leighton, Arts '10, of Lindsay. Mrs. Smith, who was only ill for a few days, leaves three children, Lula, Douglas and Donald, all attending public school.

Notes

1881-1890

Dr. George E. Hartwell, Arts '88, who had been in the disturbed area of China, has recently been reported safe. Dr. Hartwell, one of the pioneer Canadian missionaries to China, leaves with reluctance the work in which he was interested for such a length of time.

Dr. Margaret McKellar, Med. '90, has been a medical missionary in central India since October, 1890. At the great Delhi Durbar some years ago Dr. McKellar was a guest and had the Kaiser-i-Hind medal conferred upon her for "Public Service in India."

N. A. Macpherson, Arts '89, is city court judge at LeRoy, N.Y.

Dr. J. R. Shannon, Arts '84, Med. '90, is surgeon director of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Adam Shortt, Arts '83, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, has left for Geneva to be one of Canada's representatives at the International Economic Conference in May. The conference is under the auspices of the League of Nations.

1891-1900

W. M. Brandon, Arts '99, has been appointed county court judge for Wentworth.

Ont. The Government is to be commended on this choice. Mr. Brandon has been chosen solely because of his fitness for the office, and his elevation to the bench will be as pleasing to the public at large as to the legal profession. The new judge enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community he has so faithfully served, and the appointment merely means another addition to his honourable record of public service.

S. N. Graham, Sc. '00 and '03, Professor of Mining at Queen's, is this summer visiting Red Lake and other Ontario mining areas, in the interests of the Anglo-French Exploration company, of which he is the Canadian representative.

W. A. Grange, Arts '98, was recently elected president of the Rotary Club of Napanee, Ont. Mr. Grange is president of the Napanee branch of the Alumni Association.

Dr. B. N. Hamm, Arts '99 (Med. Oregon), is now practising in Tampa, Fla., after spending some 16 years in Oregon. Dr. Hamm tried the Florida state board examinations in January last, and his name headed the list when the results were announced.

Prof. J. F. Macdonald, Arts '99, Associate Professor of English at University College, Toronto, and formerly of the English department at Queen's, recently spoke before the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto on "The Place of Detective Stories in Modern Fiction."

Dr. Margaret O'Hara, Med. '91, returned this spring to her home in Smith's Falls, Ont., from India. Dr. O'Hara went to the foreign mission field in 1891, and was so highly honoured in her work that she was decorated with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal by the Government of India "for distinguished service in humanity's cause." On April 10 Dr. O'Hara was 71 years old, and returned to Canada for a well-earned rest after 36 years of service in India, most of which time had been spent at the station of Dhar. This station was opened in 1895, and so interested was the Maharajah in the work that he presented that year a beautiful site for a hospital and bungalows, which were opened in 1897. The good wishes of Queen's graduates go to Dr. O'Hara for her leisure years.

T. J. Rigney, Arts '95, City Solicitor of Kingston, Ont., returned recently from a trip to Bermuda and Central America, considerably benefited in health by some weeks spent in the southern climate.

1901-1910

Rev. Reginald C. Bartels, Arts '10, is located at Kurachi, British India, where he is chaplain of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

G. C. Bateman, Sc. '05, after an extensive and varied mining experience, has been for the past two years filling the important position of secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Mining Association. This association among other activities looks after the interests of the mine owners of Ontario in the matter of legislation.

Dr. A. E. R. Boak, Arts '06, was on the Near East research expedition in Egypt for the University of Michigan during 1924-25. Dr. Boak is professor of ancient history at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sir Robert L. Borden, LL.D. '03, former Premier of Canada and present Chancellor of Queen's, was recently the guest of honour at a dinner given in London, England, by Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner. Sir Robert is to deliver the Rhodes Memorial Lectures at Oxford University this summer.

Miss D. J. Dickie, Arts '09, recently left for England to spend some time in further study at Oxford and on the Continent. Miss Dickie had till last autumn been teacher of English and history at the Calgary Normal School. Her contributions to education in Canada have been quite exceptional, for with a programme of study and teaching to her credit, of which any one might be proud, she has produced a great assortment of literary works, particularly dealing with Canada. A recent work of Miss Dickie's entitled "When Canada was Young," has attracted considerable attention.

Gerald G. Dobbs, Sc. '06 and '08, is located at Gurmahisani (via Tatangar & B. N. Ry.), India, as general superintendent of ore mines and quarries for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

Mrs. Meta Fay (Meta Newton), Arts '02, is president of the Munroe County Women's Democratic Club, Rochester, N.Y., and a member of the Democratic state committee. Mrs. Fay is secretary of the Queen's Alumni branch in western New York State.

Dr. Leonard W. Jones, Med. '02, is one of the leading eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists of western New York. He is president of the Rochester Queen's Alumni, most enthusiastic about all things Queen's, and keeps the interest in his Alma Mater constantly alive in the Rochester area.

Dr. S. J. Keyes, Med. '05, of Kingston, Ont., has been appointed coroner for the County of Frontenac.

Miss May Macdonnell, Arts '09, is acting as Dean of Women at Queen's during the absence of Miss Hilda Laird, and is in charge of Ban Righ Hall.

Dr. W. R. Patterson, Arts '08 and Med. '06, spent some time studying in Vienna, Austria, during 1926.

G. W. Ritchie, Arts '10, is a member of the Ritchie Cut Stone Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., which firm supplied the beautifully cut stone for the Douglas Library at Queen's. Mr. Ritchie has been prominent in civic affairs at Hamilton, and is at present a member of the parks commission there.

Dr. Bruce Rose, Sc. '09, Assistant Professor of Geology at Queen's, has recently been made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada for outstanding work in geology. After graduating from Queen's, Dr. Rose went to Yale, where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1913. He joined the Geological Survey of Canada and was associated with it till 1920, when he engaged in oil work for private oil companies in Canada and India. He joined the Queen's geological staff in 1922. Election to the Royal Society is a coveted honour, and Dr. Rose is to be congratulated. In Section 4 of the R. S., the geology and mineralogy division, Queen's has some 12 representatives out of a total of 30.

Rev. D. M. Solandt, Arts '00, recently addressed the Rotary Club of Montreal on "The Intellectual and Spiritual Background of National Life."

W. W. Swanson, Arts '05, head of the department of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has been spending some time in Europe on behalf of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Marketing Commission.

Arthur Voaden, Arts '03, is principal of the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute and of the new St. Thomas Vocational School. The vocational school was built in 1926, and is called "The Arthur Voaden Vocational School."

Mrs. Herbert Wood (Mona Knight, Arts '01) ranks as one of Vancouver's outstanding vocalists. She has recently returned to Vancouver from the East, where she had been studying in Toronto, and in New York under the conductor of the Metropolitan Opera. Mrs. Wood sang before Lady Willingdon at the Women's Canadian Club luncheon in Vaucouver a short time ago, and the latter was most enthusiastic in her commendation of the artist's talent.

1911-1920

A. N. Ball, Sc. '14, is on the engineering staff of Messrs. Morrow & Beatty, at Kapuskasing, Ont., on mill construction.

J. W. N. Bell, Sc. '13, is owner and manager of the Haileybury Assay and Engineering Laboratory at Haileybury, Ont. "Jack" is secretary-treasurer of the Queen's Alumni in his district, and is ever enthusiastic about Queen's.

J. R. Belton, Sc. '17, is supervisor in the planning department of the Gutta Percha Rubber Co. Ltd. at Toronto.

M. I. Beeshy, Arts '15, has made a special study of English china and pottery, and has a warehouse at Ridgeway, in the Niagara district, possibly the only one in America devoted solely to the distribution of English ceramic products.

Murray Cameron, Arts '15, has been for the past year principal of the high school at Fort Frances, Ont.

R. H. Farnsworth, Sc. '16, until recently with the Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Co., at Cornerbrook, Nfld., has accepted a position on the engineering staff of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., at Quebec City.

Miss Mary Hamm, Arts '20, who has been located in Japan with an export and import firm, expects to locate in New York City in the near future.

Dr. J. E. Hawley, Arts '18, is at present engaged in research in oil shale under the auspices of the National Research Council, Washington, D.C. He is located at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and after June 1 will be at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. Since graduation Dr. Hawley has been engaged in oil geological work in Ecuador, India, and Burmah, as

well as in North America. He obtained his doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Hilda Laird, Arts '18, Dean of Women at Queen's, sails for Europe in May, and will spend some time at Heidelburg, Germany.

S. C. Morgan, Sc. '16, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Alberta, has obtained a year's leave of absence to do graduate work at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and their daughter are now at Pasadena.

Dr. Lawrence J. Nacey, Med. '13, has been appointed eye and ear specialist at the institute for incorrigible boys at Industry, N.Y.

R. M. Smith, Sc. '14, Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario, recently spoke before the Kingston Motor Club. He reviewed the progress made by the Department of Highways and outlined the plans for 1927.

K. S. Robb, Arts '20, is now assistant actuary with the Dominion Life Assurance Co., Waterloo, Ont.

Miss Janet Frances Saunders, Arts '18, is head cataloguer in the library of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

1921-1927

Miss Bertha Bassam, Arts '22, is classifier and reviser in the library of Columbia University, New York City.

W. W. Beaton, Sc. '26, is located at Haileybury, Ont., with the Swedish-American Prospecting Corporation, in the capacity of mining engineer.

R. W. Beattie, Sc. '24, and **C. Y. Hopkins,** Arts '24, now doing graduate work at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., where they have held during the past academic year teaching fellowships, have been awarded for next year full fellowships in chemistry. Both Mr. Beattie and Mr. Hopkins are working for the doctorate.

Dr. E. L. Bruce, Sc. '09 and Arts '11, Professor of Mineralogy at Queen's, will examine the minerals in the Woman, Narrow, Brick, and Clearwater lakes area of the district of Patricia, for the Ontario Department of Mines, this summer.

Orin A. Carson, Sc. '23, assistant in the department of metallurgy at Queen's, who has recently been spending some time at Columbia University on special work, has returned to Queen's to complete his Ph.D. studies.

H. M. Cave, Arts '25, is doing postgraduate research work in experimental physics at Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng.

Dr. W. H. Coverdale, LL.D. '22, Rector of Queen's, was recently re-elected president of the Canada Steamship Lines at Montreal.

H. F. Cross, Arts '22, was in September, 1926, appointed instructor in history and English at Heidelburg University, Tiffin, Ohio.

C. F. Davison, Sc. '23, was appointed, a few months ago, department superintendent of the Canadian Salt Co., in charge of liquid chlorine and hydrochloric acid in its plant at Sandwich, Ont.

J. W. Eggleston, Arts '26, has been since August, 1926, a member of the editorial staff of the Toronto "Star."

J. H. Findlay, Sc. '27, has been awarded a bursary in physics at Queen's by the National Research Council. He will take up work in this connection in the fall of 1927.

W. C. Gardiner, Arts '26, who has been laboratory demonstrator in the department of physics at Queens' during the past academic year, has been doing additional work in the department of chemistry for his Master's degree, which he obtained this spring. Mr. Gardiner has been awarded a private assistantship at Princeton University, and intends pursuing there his work in electrochemistry for the doctorate.

D. G. Geiger, Sc. '22 and '23, lecturer in electrical engineering at Queen's for the past year, is making transmission investigations for the Bell Telephone Co. at Montreal during this summer.

H. B. Hanna, Sc. '24, has been for the past year construction superintendent for the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Bromptonville, Que.

Harold Jolliffe, Arts '24, who has been taking a postgraduate course at Chicago University, has gone to Brandon College, Brandon, Man., on the staff of the classics department.

Rev. Donald MacInnes, Arts '22, Presbytreian minister at Port Dover, Ont., was re-

cently awarded the degree of Bachelor of Theology by the Auburn Theological Seminary at Auburn, N.Y. Rev. MacInnes is permanent secretary of his year in Arts.

Leo Marion, Sc. '26, holder of a bursary in chemistry at Queen's during 1926-27, has been awarded a studentship at McGill University. He intends working on cellulose under Professor Hibbert. Mr. Marion received his M.Sc. this spring.

N. A. Marrison, Sc. '23, recently resigned from the engineering staff of the Linde Canadian Refrigeration Co. of Montreal to accept a position with the Shipley Construction and Supply Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

R. O. Merriman, Arts '22, is again assisting on the staff of the banking department at Queen's for the coming summer.

A. G. Muirhead, Sc. '26, has been assistant in industrial chemistry at Queen's during the past year.

D. S. Pasternack, Sc. '24, has been awarded a bursary in chemistry at McGill by the National Research Council.

B. M. Sargent, Arts '26, has been awarded a bursary in physics at Queen's by the National Research Council.

W. R. Sawyer, Sc. '26, who has held the Milton Hersey fellowship at Queen's during the past year working on celluloid chemistdy for his M.Sc. degree, has been awarded a bursary by the National Research Council and intends working under Professor Johnson at McGill.

Arthur K. Sills, Arts '24, is located at Porto Rico in the actuarial department of the Sun Life Assurance Co.

Miss Marion Spence, Arts '25, has been awarded by the National Research Council a studentship in bacteriology to be held at Queen's.

G. G. Suffel, Sc. '25, who has been for the past two years assistant in the department of mineralogy at Queen's, will do field work during the coming summer for the Ontario Department of Mines under Dr. E. L. Bruce.

R. H. Waddington, Sc. '23, is at present assistant superintendent of the electrolytic refinery of the International Nickel Co. at Port Colborne, Ont.

O. E. Walli, Sc. '25, is on the engineering staff of the Kaufman Rubber Co. at Kitchener, Ont. Queen's was glad to welcome Mr. Walli back during the past winter when he accompanied the Kitchener B., W. & F. Team to Kingston for an exhibition assault-at-arms with Queen's. His wrestling bout with his old time rival, A. H. Honsberger, was a splendid event.

1927 MEDICINE

The following is a list of the members of the class of '27 Medicine and the hospitals to which they are going:

R. A. Breckenridge, General Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.; D. W. Buchanan, General Public Hospital, Saint John, N.B.; G. D. W. Cameron, postgraduate course at 'Varsity, Toronto; G. E. Carlin, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; L. F. Clary, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; J. J. Collins, ...; A. D. Cox, ...; W. E. Cudmore, ...; J. S. Daly, Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.; G. W. Danton, General Hospital, Brantford, Ont.; J. S. Delahay, Kingston, General Hospital; R. E. Downey, Mercy Hospital, Bay City, Michigan; H. E. Eckhardt, Utica State Hospital, Utica, N.Y.; J. R. Emery, General Hospital, Brantford, Ont.; H. E. Faver, Binghampton State Hospital, Binghampton, N.Y.; F. R. C. Forster, ...; H. M. Gardiner, General Public Hospital, Saint John, N.B.; J. J. George, St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; F. M. Goodfellow, Western Hospital, Toronto, Ont.; J. S. Guthrie, Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.; E. G. Haliday, the Woman's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Higgins, Faxton Hospital, Utica, N.Y.; F. G. Keyes, ...; J. G. K. Lindsay, General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.; J. C. Macfarlane, Ottawa Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.; John Mann, General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.; G. E. Matheson, Memorial Hospital, Orange, N.J.; H. S. McCartney, the Woman's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; H. J. McLeod, Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N.J.; C. S. McWilliam, St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N.Y.; Wilbur Merkley, ...; H. S. Mitchell, General Hospital, Montreal, Que.; C. E. Moore, Beverley Hospital, Beverley, Mass.; W. D. Noonan, Mercy Hospital,

Bay City, Mich.; Charles Quinn, Columbus Hospital, New York City; I. E. A. Revelle, ...; R. E. Ross, ...; C. F. Smith, St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N.Y.; W. M. Spear, Iowa State Sanatorium, Oakdale, Iowa; R. A. Starrs, Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.; H. M. Stephen, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Ont.; A. R. Stevenson, ...; A. G. Strang, General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.; L. T. Williamson, Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.; K. G. Yip, Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich.

1927 SCIENCE

The members of the graduating class in Science are following their respective professions in the locations as listed:

G. R. Adams, Civil, Price Bros., Riverbend, Que.; N. S. Beaton, Min. and Met., Anglo-American Corp. of London, Broken Hill, N. Rhodesia, Africa; R. C. Brehaut, Min. and Met., Hunter, Young & Co., Winnipeg, Man.; R. G. Cockburn, Mech., ...; C. H Coursolles, Chem. and Met., ...; Harry Cox, Chem., Proctor Gamble Co., Toronto, Ont.; D. N. Culver, Elect., Can. Gen. Elect Co., Peterboro, Ont.; A. R. Currey, Mech., Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, Que.; G. R. Davis, Elect., Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, Que.; L. M. DeLong, Min. and Met., Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail, B.C.; R. W. Drybrough, Elect., ...; J. F. Findlay, B.A., Physics, Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, Que.; J. W. Gathercole, Mech., Bailey Meter Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Hamilton, Min. and Met., Howie Gold Mines, Red Lake, Ont.; A. H. Honsberger, Min. and Met., Surveying, Rouyn, Que.; J. P. Howard, Civil, Canadan Bridge Co., Walkerville, Ont.; J. W. Houlden, Mech., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Phillipsburg, Penn.; H. M. Ide, Mech., ...; F. H. James, Civil, Canadian Bridge Co., Walkerville, Ont.; H. C. Jenkinson, Mech., American Blower Co., North Tonawanda, N.Y.; R. K. Kilborn, Civil, Cape Construction Co., Montreal, Que.; D. H. Kincaid, Chem. and Met., ... R. A. Kirkpatrick, Civil, T. N. O. Ry., North Bay, Ont.; A. C. Knapp, Mech., ...; F. L. LaQue, Chem. and Met., ... E. E. Little, Elect., ...; J. A. Little, Min. and Met., Prospecting, Sudbury district; C. S. Lundy, Min. and Met., Detroit, Mich.; J. M. MacLeod, Min. and Met., Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Britannia, B.C.; F. A. Orange, Mech., ...; J. H. Pettit, Chem., Electro Products, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; A. M. Potter, Min. and Met., Surveying, Rouyn, Que.; J. S. Robinson, Bailey Meter Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. J. Sandreson, Chem., ...; C. W. H. Scott, Civil, ...; W. J. Thomson, Chem. and Met., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa.;; M. C. Thurling, Elect., Can. Gen. Elec. Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; A. G. Timmins, Elect., Gen. Elec. Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; A. F. White Elect., Canadian General Elec., Peterboro, Ont.; R. W. Willis, Civil, Can. Bridge Co., Walkerville, Ont.; J. L. Wilson, Civil, Can. Bridge Co., Walkerville, Ont.

GENERAL

The Honourable William Harty celebrated in Kingston on March 8th his eightieth birthday. Mr. Harty has always been very actively interested in Queen's, and was a member of the Board of Governors of the School of Mining from 1893 till 1914, acting as chairman from 1901 to 1911. The "Jock Harty Arena," to the erection of which Mr. Harty made a splendid contribution in memory of his son, the late Dr. J. J. Harty, of Med. '97, stands as a fine mark of the Harty interest in the University. All good wishes go to the venerable gentleman for the years to come.

Dr. J. F. McFadyen, of the Theological staff at Queen's, leaves shortly for India, where he has accepted the principalship of the United Free Church of Scotland College at Nagpur.

On Easter Sunday morning, April 17th, there passed away in Watertown,N.Y., Elizabeth Gibson, wife of the late Edward J. Fokes, formerly of Kingston. The late Mrs. Fokes was the mother of **Rev. Alex. F. Fokes,** of Arts '10.

Principal A. H. Kent, of Queen's Theological College, is at present in Europe for the purpose of securing a successor to Prof. J. F. McFadyen, who leaves Queen's this spring.

In the Kamloops-Okanagan Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, the largest interior presbytery of British Columbia, Queen's is represented by: **Rev. Dr. John**

Pringle, Arts '75, at Mount Olie; **Rev.T. J. S. Ferguson,** Arts '98, at Vernon; **Rev. A. McMillan,** Arts '99, at Rutland; **Rev. H. Feir,** Arts '95, at Oliver; **Rev J. A. Petrie,** Arts '01, at Chase; **Rev. C. A. Campbell,** Arts '91, at Field, and **Rev. W. Stott,** Arts '07, at Armstrong. Rev. H. Feir is chairman of the presbytery and Rev. J. F. Miller is secretary.

Dr. L. J. Austin, Professor of Surgery at Queen's, has been re-elected president of the Cataraqui Golf and Country Club at Kingston.

In Kingston, on Saturday, April 2, the death occurred at the age of 81 years of Mrs. Mary E. Gray, following a lengthy illness. The late Mrs. Gray is survived by four children, all graduates of Queen's—**Dr. D. W. Gray, Med. '04,** of Calgary; **Dr. T. J. Gray,** Med. '04, of Saskatoon; **J. M. Gray,** Arts '02, of Kingston, and **Mrs. W. H.** Chalmers (**Henrietta A. Gray,** Arts '99). Dr. D. W. Gray and Dr. T. J. Gray served overseas, the latter holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Principal R. B. Taylor recently addressed the 66th annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, his subject being "The Call of the Ocean." Among several other addresses Dr. Taylor also spoke a short time ago to the Rotarians of Kingston and Napanee on the topic of "Public Speaking."

Queen's men are intimately connected with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec City. This society has now entered upon its 103rd year, having been founded by Lord Dalhousie in 1824. Each year a number of lectures are given by means of a fund established some years ago by the late Dr. James Douglas, of New York. On the council of the society are: **Rev. Dr. A. T. Love,** Arts '78, **Hon. Frank Carrel,** LL.D. '19, **G. W. Parmalee,** Arts '89, and **J. C. Sutherland,** Arts '01. Among the members of the society are also **Rev. A. D. Matheson,** Arts '12, and **Andrew Fleming,** Sc. '08.

Desmond Burke, a member of the class of '29 Science, Lieutenant in the G.G.F.G., Ot-

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tawa, and winner of the King's Prize at Bisley some three years ago, has again brought distinction to Queen's by being chosen a member of the Canadian rifle team for this year's national contests at Bisley, England.

At the annual meeting of the New York State section of the American College of Surgeons held during March, the following Queen's men were present: Doctors **T. H. Farrell**, Arts '90 and Med. '95; **J. E. Gage**, Med. '98; **T. J. Goodfellow**, Arts '07 and Med. '09; **C. D. Gallagher**, Med. '21; **D. M. Allison**, Med. '00; **G. L. Warner**, Med. '23; **William Moffatt**, Arts '94 and Med. '98; and **William Hale, Jr.**, Med. '10. At the surgical clinic Dr. Hale, surgeon at Faxton Hospital, presented a paper describing the removal of a safety pin from the stomach of an adult. Dr. Farrell, opthalmologist at Faxton Hospital, read a paper describing the clinical aspects of sleeping sickness. Dr. Gallagher, resident pathologist of Faxton Hospital, presented views on laboratory management. Dr. J. E. Gage presented a paper on brain tumor.

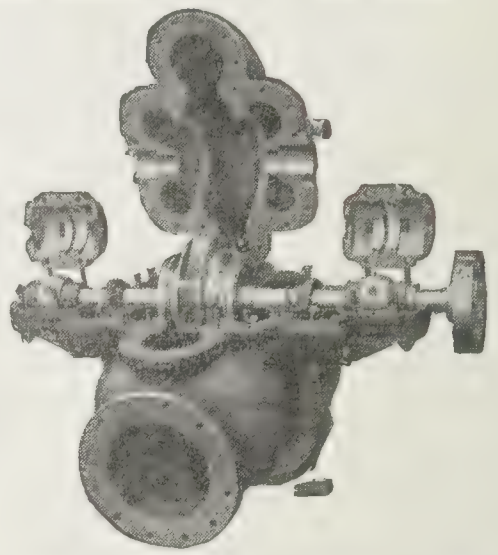
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"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

REV. WILLIAM SNODGRASS, D.D.

By Malcolm Macgillivray, Arts '72



PRINCIPAL SNODGRASS

A GLANCE at the portrait accompanying this sketch will show the strength, and dignity and insight of the man. There is no mistaking the cultivated, capable endowments and balanced judgment of that Scottish type. And his work and fellowship in the Principal's chair, in the classroom, in the social circle, and at the Church board, brought out with distinction these characteristics of the man—a man of affairs, with worthy interests many, and broad and human sympathies.

Dr. Snodgrass was a Scot by birth and training, and hailed from the county of Renfrew and the University of Glasgow, as did Watt, and the Cairds, and John Stuart Blackie, and others of eminent repute in various walks of life. At the close of his college course he was licensed and ordained in the Scottish Kirk, and sent out by the Colonial Committee of that Church to labor in Prince Edward Island. For four years he was minister of St. James congregation, Charlottetown, and at once took a leading place among the preachers and administrators of his denomination. About that time the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, having become vacant, its congregation was looking round for a man of talents and experience to fill the vacant place; and the choice fell on the Rev. William Snodgrass of Charlottetown. Coming to that leading congregation, among the strongest and most influential in the Upper Provinces, he was at once recognized for his pulpit power, and active interest in the work and welfare of his denomination—the Presbyterian Church of Canada in Connection with the Church of Scotland.

Dr. William Leitch, Principal of Queen's, died in 1864. He was a man of academic distinction and charming personality, and his removal was felt to be a serious loss to the University, and the Board of Trustees was not a little anxious as to the future. The University had suffered in past years from lack of internal harmony, and this had become so acute that it reached the highest court in the Realm before it was settled; and, though settled in that way, it left a smouldering unrest that did not make for the good of the institution. Dr. Leitch was a man of wisdom and tact, and that soreness of feeling would have passed away under his judicious administration, had he been spared. There was also a growing concern for the financial future of the University through the failure of the Commercial Bank, in which a substantial amount of University money had been invested and lost.

So, naturally the eyes of the Board were turned to the strongest man they could find to take up the Principal's work, and fortunately the choice fell on the Rev. William Snodgrass, minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal. And it was equally fortunate that he accepted the call. That was in 1864. The duties of the Principal were twofold, administrative and professorial, as head of the University, and primarius professor of divinity, for theology at the time was a faculty of the University after the Scottish models. On his appointment to this important and responsible position, his *Alma Mater,* the University of Glasgow, conferred on him, *honoris causa,* the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Conditions around Queen's needed a man of force and initiative at her head. Confederation, which we have, these recent days, been celebrating with so much acclaim, was no more than accomplished when another serious financial blow fell upon us. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was the first Premier of Ontario, and one of the first acts of his government was to abolish the grants given for many years to certain universities, although they had Church connection. Protests were made, but the Government remained firm. Public moneys could not be continued to denominational institutions, and this cost Queen's $5,000 of her annual income. Sixty years ago the staff was not large, neither were the salaries, even before the bank failure and the withdrawal of the Provincial Grant; and after these two untoward events the revenue was trivial amount, derived from Arts student fees and from two other sources, neither of them of abundant yield, the Kirk in Ontario and Quebec, and the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.

A crisis had verily come. What could be done to meet it? The Synod of the Kirk was summoned to assemble in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, January, 1869. It was a grave situation for Queen's, and time must not be lost in devising a way out. I was an interested listener to the serious and animated debate on the issue. Various shifts were mooted. Unite Queen's and Morrin. Pull up stakes and move to Montreal, where a more hospitable provincial treatment might be accorded. One member suggested, perhaps not seriously, that the beneficiaries of the Temporalities Fund surrender their rights to save the University, and there were those who said "Yes" to that ultra proposition. And as a last recourse the doors might have to be closed.

As I remember the drift of the discussion, and the various measures proposed to deal with the tense situation, it was Principal Snodgrass who advised, and won the Synod over to his view, that immediate appeal for $100,000 be made to the Church and graduates, and such other friends, in Kingston and elsewhere, as might be well disposed. The next question: who would undertake the unprecedented campaign? The eyes of the Synod turned towards two men, Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras of the Classical chair. Yes, they were willing, huge and arduous as they well knew the undertaking would prove. There were present some who, while they admired the courage and devotedness with which those brethren so willingly faced the project, doubted its success. The sum mentioned was so large, the adventure was new, the Church membership to which the appeal must be chiefly made was not rich, and money was tight throughout the whole community.

And in the way lay another difficulty. In the absence of the Principal and Professor Mackerras during the session, pro-

vision must be made for the teaching of Divinity and Greek and Latin. With little delay, however, men were available to fill the breach; the Rev. Kenneth Maclennan, M.A., of Whitby, would take Divinity, the Rev. W. Maxwell Inglis, M.A., St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, Latin, and the Rev. Professor Williamson, Greek.



PROFESSOR MACKERRAS

And the campaign was launched. The leaders organized the work, and visited and canvassed the congregations of the Church, and willing local helpers were not wanting, but the leaders "bore the heat and burden of the day." To get $100,000! Men gasped at the magnitude of the appeal, and at the faith of the men entrusted with it. But at the close of the campaign, and within a reasonable time, the response was better by $10,000 than the estimated objective. Yet, in a few short years, the joy of that unqualified success was clouded with sorrow. The labor of the canvass had overtaxed the strength of the enthusiastic and brilliant Mackerras, and the University mourned his death for many a day. The Principal, a man of sturdier frame, emerged from the campaign, exhausting though it was, with unimpaired health and strength. Afterwards, from the rostrum, and in the social circle, he would, now and then, give the class and the company some interesting and illuminating points from his experience among the people in the notable adventure.

The campaign was both an educational and financial success, and from that day to this the University has gathered strength and widening influence in the community. Ground was broken then, and new ranges of interest and service were opened up which have repeatedly yielded rich, and yet richer, harvests ever since for Queen's herself, as well as for other educational and philanthropic institutions, encouraged by our example and success. And Principal Snodgrass was in the forefront of the movement. Queen's has been the mother of not a few academic innovations, all found to be so useful in the various lines of education that in every instance sister institutions have followed her example.

During the principalship of Dr. Snodgrass, important additions were made to the staff. The Rev. J. H. Mackerras, M.A., was made head of the Classical course, N. F. Dupuis, M.A., of the Scientific, Rev. G. D. Ferguson, B.A., of the Historical, John Watson, M.A., of the Philosophical. The three first named were Queen's graduates of high standing. Professor Watson was a graduate of high rank from the University of Glasgow, that eminent seat of learning which has given to the world so many scholars and teachers of distinction. The fact of such appointments would, alone, have made any principal's term of office notable. So far as I know, it was under the same

régime that occasional special lecturers were secured, like the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, in Homiletics and Pastoral work, and the Rev. Dr. Bell, of Walkerton, in Science and Religion.

And other interests of far-reaching educational and religious value were looming up over the edge of the horizon. It looked like the dawn of a new era. In 1861 the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church of the Upper Provinces united, forming the Canada Presbyterian Church. Shortly, adventurous men of insight, and serious concern for the religious well-being of these provinces, broached, in several Presbyteries of the Kirk, the question of a larger Church Union. Why could not the Kirk and the Canada Presbyterian Church unite? They were of the same religious lineage. Their doctrine and polity were the same. Then, why not be one, avoid overlapping, and the waste of men and means, and all in the higher interests of the Canadian people? But the majority, for some years, frowned down the suggestion. The time was not ripe, they said, if ever it would be. Still, the idea of the larger union persisted and grew stronger. The younger men of the Kirk had visions that the early defeats in Presbyteries and Synod, on the question, did not dampen or darken, and they were among the most capable and devoted men of their denomination.

The Canadian Confederation was proclaimed July the first, 1867. If four provinces of common interests could unite for their own individual good, and the general good of Canada, why not four churches of common stock, one doctrine and one polity, two in the Maritimes and two in Ontario and Quebec, unite for the same worthy reasons? So the vision was broadening, growing clearer and more alluring every day, and it came to richest fruit and promise June 15th, 1875, at a great meeting in Montreal. And that splendid movement had the full support of Principal Snodgrass. Were this the place, one would like to give some of the honored names who, in faith and works, brought to pass that momentous union. The Principal was Moderator of his own Synod, and one of the four Moderators who attached their names to the Articles of Union, and the *Presbyterian Church in Canada* came into being. Recalling the objections of the Kirk minority, east and west, it is curious to see how constant the type is. That old, fiercely intrusive opposition to Union was disentombed, pretty much, in its very wording, and used to balk, if possible, a recent and more comprehensive Church Union.

In the fall of 1875, all through 1876, and until June 20th, 1877, a controversial outbreak in the Presbyterian Church caused Dr. Snodgrass the deepest chagrin and anxiety because it was without justification, and yet fraught with divisive and dangerous possibilities in the flare of prejudice and passion. He saw clearly, from the first, how unwarrantable and ill-advised the clamor was. And from this arose the so-called "Macdonnell case."

A sermon which the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., preached in New St. Andrew's, Toronto, in the fall of the Union year, and in which he expressed the hope that the doom of the lost might not be "everlasting," and also raised the point whether the Greek word *aionios* might not be less positive and final in its strict meaning than the word for it in our English Testament. Some of the brethren promptly scented heresy in this. The Presbytery took the matter up, and opinion was divided. Looking back over the ground, after fifty years of calm, the so-called heresy case seems to have sprung from a panicky error of judgment, to put

it mildly. A few of the younger members of the Presbytery saw no ground for so serious a charge as heresy, but they were promptly outvoted. Of that small group, who stood for reasonable tolerance and liberty, the only survivors are Dr. E. D. Maclaren, of Vancouver, and the writer. When the matter came up in the Assembly of 1876 Mr. Macdonnell's attitude was declared to be unsatisfactory, according to the standards of the Church, and he was given till next Assembly to get over the difficulty he felt, and leave unchallenged the current interpretation. Probably, however, during that year, other brethren had been changing their minds more than Mr. Macdonnell. At the Halifax Assembly, 1877, a statement submitted by Mr. Macdonnell to the Court, by request, but in no material point different from statements he had previously offered, was declared satisfactory, and the so-called "case" was ended to the great relief of the Church. During the past fifty years heresy hunting has been in disfavor in Canada—one result of that "case." It left a bad taste in the mouths of many, and Dr. Snodgrass was distinctly of the number. He resigned in 1877, and accepted the congregation of Canonbie, Scotland.

Something has been said of Dr. Snodgrass as a wise and energetic administrator, and a high-minded Christian citizen. The few survivors of his classes, and others interested in the story of Queen's, her principals and staff and teaching, would probably like a paragraph or two on his method and point of view as a teacher. For the years that I attended his classes in Theology and Apologetics, I found him highly instructive and personally much interested in his students. He was the last man to fall into the trick of a showy or pedantic manner. Whether using a textbook, or giving his own lectures, the matter was solid, and the style clear and logical. The ordinary textbooks of his day were Hill's *Lectures in Divinity,* Paley's *Evidences,* and Butler's *Analogy.* He much admired Canon Liddon's Bampton Lectures, *The Divinity of our Lord,* and his Lenten Lectures, *Some Elements of Religion.* As Church students we were expected to read with close care the Bampton Lectures, of which he did not fail to remind us. The other volume, *Some Elements of Religion,* he dealt with not infrequently in class, and sometimes in private when he had the opportunity. Liddon was one of the big, brainy men of the day, and for thoughtful people, the most attractive preacher in London. The Doctor carried us through Hill's Lectures, with note and comment as needed. Butler's *Analogy* could not be called light reading. The drift of the reasoning was not always clear to the student, and the style was involved, but the good Principal was patient with us, and threw light on the way. Paley's *Evidences* was easier reading. The style was racy and direct, the arrangement and illustrations lucid, and the argument in favor of "design" was then deemed convincing. What he insists on, in each particular case of adaptation, is the necessity of an intelligent and designing mind for contriving and determining the forms of organized life, in animals and plants. The adaptation was to be held as proof of the existence of a purposive design on the part of the Creator. This is the whole argument. But the theory of Evolution, which has gained such widespread attention and acceptance, putting stress on the influence of the environment, the necessities and inner urge of the creature, the struggle for existence, in making the adjustments which the view of Paley's day called design, has deprived his argument of its value, that is, for those who believe in Evolution.

The Principal was quite aware of the fascination and claims of Darwin's theory, but without saying much, yea or nay, in such a wide and debatable field, he taught Paley as prescribed by the Church. The face of the world, and of scientific thought, has changed much since the days of Lardner and Paley. If a question in the region of changing evidence was raised in the class the Doctor did not evade it. The force and cogency of the new biology could not, offhand, be gainsaid, but only the trained expert should deal with it, he said, and the Pulpit should not hazard battle so long as it was not fully instructed in the premises. Just then, the scientists had the whip hand, and clumsy ridicule was no match for the *Origin of Species* and the *Descent of Man.* The preacher was better employed, meantime, with his spiritual and ethical teaching, and wide reading in the new field without prejudice.

It was a stirring time of thought. Historical Criticism was disturbing the old Exegesis and Apologetic. The Bible was coming under a new kind of examination and analysis, but we were told there was no ground for panic. Here, as in the more strictly scientific field, the Principal was wise in council. Only incidentally did criticism come within his department, but his advice was this: before accepting or rejecting a new point of view, let us honestly try to understand it, and see its bearing on religion and life. It could only be humiliating and hurtful to the Christian cause to challenge combat, and by rashness and ignorance suffer defeat. The cause of truth was never served by rampant imprudence. Master the facts as far as diligent use of our faculties and facilities permit, and let the truth prevail. Up and down, and all about, it is God's world, and truth is one. It has been many years since, and I have read reams and reams on Evolution and Criticism, but nothing better than the Principal's counsel to his classes has come my way. Professor J. Clark Murray, when those moot points came up in the Philosophy classroom, spoke substantially to the same effect.

The Principal had two gifts of which few people knew: he was an expert shorthand writer, and, although a Strathclyde man, he had some acquaintance with the Gaelic tongue.

After we left the shelter and the immediate benefits of Queen's, our Principal kept in touch with us old students as far as possible, and continued his friendly interest in us. The last time I met him was during his attendance at the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Toronto. He called on me, and spent part of an afternoon with me. After his retirement from Canonbie, he resided in Kilmacolm, and enjoyed his well-earned leisure for a few years, passing to his rest in 1906.



ATHLETICS ALLIED WITH ACADEMICS

By John L. McKelvey, B.A., M.D., C.M.

A reply to an article by "Don" Carrick, of Toronto University, entitled "Athletics vs. Academics," which appeared in the Easter number of "Mayfair."



JOHN L. McKELVEY

Dr. John L. McKelvey, while at Queen's practically led his classes in both Arts and Medicine. In addition, he was an active participant in undergraduate activities of almost every sort. He was president of the Alma Mater Society, the election to which office is the highest gift of the student body. The effect of his personality and effort exerts an influence to this day on the student viewpoint.

Dr. McKelvey participated as well in many branches of sport at Queen's He was Intercollegiate champion heavyweight boxer the year he took part in that particular activity. He played on the senior Intercollegiate hockey team, as well as aiding in other years Queen's O. H. A. entrant. In Rugby he was probably the greatest middle wing of all time.

Dr. McKelvey's academic and athletic record at college, his personality, and his subsequent success, well qualifies him to present another side of the problem so ably discussed by Mr. Carrick.

MR. CARRICK, in his excellent article, "Athletics vs. Academics," published in the Easter number of *Mayfair,* forcefully discusses intercollegiate major sports in relation to their effects on the academic success of a serious minded student. The reading of this contribution was productive of much pleasure, and, no doubt, in many cases, as in my own, of considerable disagreement with the conclusions as stated.

Any opinion on such a subject by "Don" Carrick, outstanding athlete and brilliant student, is almost certain of the prominence which the article in question received in the columns of several widely-read newspapers. Its thoughts, however, together with the mixed blessings of the comments thereon by sporting editors, are apt to be generally accepted, *ipso facto,* and react to no good were other salient facts not presented as well. Fancy, if you will, the disturbed mind of a prospective football player, serious as regards his academic course, entering university with this article before him. His decision to reserve all his energy for the classroom might involve a considerable handicap to his college as well as be an intensely foolish error in connection with his own future development. Such practice applied in "Thither Gaul" might raise no objection in some narrow minds, but the personal loss would be the same.

It is in the hope of correcting such impressions, which the author in his modesty may not have anticipated, that I venture to reopen the subject.

The argument, as presented by Mr. Carrick, is not new either here or in the country to the south of us. New thought, however, as evidenced in argument and legislation, has been cropping up with increasing rapidity during the past five or six years. Then too, conditions of intercollegiate sport in the United States are dealt with. These need not concern or trouble us. For reasons of financial restrictions and national temperament similar conditions will not prevail in this Canada of ours in any present generation; and in any case we have sufficient problems, upon which information is available, in our country to employ our attention and energy.

When one carefully examines Mr. Carrick's article one derives some peculiar impressions. The first and outstanding one is the thought that the author appears not at all sure of the wisdom of his choice of activities at the University of Toronto. The second is surprise at the incompleteness of his reply, in the light of his own experience, to the statement of the bald half-truth that "Participation in sport develops a man's body generally." And the third is the conclusion that he fails entirely to consider seriously, before drawing his conclusions, the ultimate aim or object of a university course. The first and last would appear untenable in the face of the well-known fact that "Don" Carrick has made, and is still making, a marked success of his course; that he has developed, in spite of a double portion of responsibility in athletics, the stability of character which he deplores as unattainable beyond the classroom, and that with a university record such as his —both academic and athletic—he, himself, should well fill all the requirements for that acme of college attainment—the Rhodes Scholarship. One is prone to think that Mr. Carrick may feel he has not reached during his university career the excelsior of accomplishment, which he feels within his reach—one wonders what more could be desired—or else that he has lacked the time or space to thoroughly examine the problem he is attacking.

Let us consider the last of the three points mentioned above. What is the ultimate end of a university training? So many statements upon this subject have been made by much wiser and older men than either of us that it is only with some misgiving that one approaches it. But, as our old hero, Socrates, pointed out—To define the good is to find that the good is the ultimate best, and the choice is then beyond reasonable question. Is a university solely a dispenser of technical knowledge? This is given of course; but even in Medicine, the most rigorous of specialized university courses, a certain lack of completeness must be made up by postgraduate study. Is the essential feature of a university course any one of the thousand and one things offered? We must feel that we have failed indeed if our university training has not increased our ability to enjoy life in its fullest sense, to appreciate the *Eudaimonia* of the Greeks, to attain a background for the remainder of our existence. Such a background cannot be supplied from classrooms or books alone, from sport alone, or from any one feature of university life without all the rest. All of this is a truism, well worn and smoothly mouthed by many; but it is a fact and is the justification of extra-curricula activities, including sport, which hold and always have held so prominent a place in our universities.

What has all this to do with specialized sport? First of all, it means that sport is a necessary part of a well-rounded youth—be it within or without the university—of which more anon. Secondly, the same rule applies to sport as to any

other undertaking, namely, that one receives from an enterprise, or a course, or indeed a life, exactly in proportion as one gives himself to it; and a half-hearted interest in sport will return only a half measure of valuable experience, or less, if one applies mathematical rules of progressively decreasing values. We at Queen's learned in recent years to think and plan, and work more effectively at our football than we did at other and more distant times; and I am sure we will agree at once that future decisions in other lines will always be colored with a new light as a result of the lessons learned.

Studies suffer by participation in sport? No. Rather they are glorified by a broader outlook. Arduous daily schedules steal time from Latin, or economics, or phychology? I can remember whole weeks with no classes; and the inspiration of them will help me all my life as no intimate knowledge of physiological chemistry could ever do. I do not wish to minimize the value of the latter, for contact with it is very necessary to many of us. One must remember, however, that youth must learn to meet the world; and what the world wants, if its demands from a medical graduate can be accepted as a criterion, is an ability and a desire to work. Of knowledge, the world will return a store. Choose a book knowledge alone from your school and the world will laugh at you, however unjustly, and limit your opportunity for the broader variety. Come out of a university with all the academic training you can get, but also with the record of difficult situations, whatever they may be, well met and overcome, and the world will take you to its arms, kill you prematurely with the work it will pile upon you, but reward and honor you withal. If the university cannot help us to meet the situation it has failed, or we have, and when failure comes it is the latter rather than the former, I believe, which is more often at fault.

Certainly many athletes come to the day when they find that examinations—the poorest index to a university course—present a barrier with which they cannot cope. Ask yourself, in all fairness, whether this is the result of an arduous football or hockey régime, or not. Such men are either lazy, or pleasure-seeking, or mentally unfit for university work; and I do not know which of the three the dictates of human kindness would think least unattractive. Osler states that laziness is the greatest of medical crimes. One wonders! At any rate those who fall in this category have no place in sport in the university, and, indeed, but very small place in the life of a busy world. It is much better that such men—or women—fall from grace as soon as possible rather than give up sport and have the university training wasted on what is almost certain to be unfertile ground. Grant you, sport is blamed for their early demise; but sport is well able to bear the blame, and it is better so than that the almost inevitable later failure be placed at the doors of our schools when it is the world, in later life, rather than the schools, in earlier, that censures them for their deficiencies. That the situation is not a serious one is shown by some statistics prepared by the honoured former dean of Arts at Queen's, Dr. O. D. Skelton, which show a higher average academic record for athletes than for others. Concentration of effort spells success whether in the field or in the classroom. Then let us not give up the opportunity to learn it on the field, or elsewhere, if we can.

Have we reached the limit of concentration in sport? That problem is for wiser heads than mine. We may be approaching it in football; but my own

opinion is that even further concentration in all other branches of athletics by at least two of the three schools would give the participants more value for the time spent.

As to Mr. Carrick's answer to the adage that "Participation in sport develops a man's body generally"—a word. Surely he did not mean to stop where he did! How sorry we should be for all university athletes were this even a small part of the great gain to be had! What of the friendships, so solidly made and remembered; the difficulties met and surmounted; the physical anguish taken with a smile; the self-denial so well taught; the value of thoroughness and hard work made so evident by success, or even by failure if properly accepted? These lessons and many others flood our minds—and Mr. Carrick's.

Do athletes count as lost the hours of lectures and laboratory missed through sport? After serious consideration of the time spent in sport in relation to my career—the possibilities which it has opened to me—I count my gain as equivalent to three years time. I could name others to whom it has meant even more; and among them I should be tempted to place Don. Carrick, were my personal knowledge of him great enough to justify hearsay.

Few, if any, of us are sorry that we took part in athletics, and those of us who have graduated have come to feel even more deeply the value of it all. The man who learns to give his best in sport, executive work, or any other extra-curricula activity—to concentrate, if you will—has learned something of more value than the lost academic work of which he might or might not have availed himself. He will continue to give his best, either in field or in academic work, with the results that Dr. Skelton has shown; and he will leave his school, as Don Carrick will, with greater possibilities—a wiser and a better man.

Ex-President Roosevelt's motto, "When you work, work hard; and when you play, play hard," has worked so well in application in so many fields of endeavour that we may have little to fear for its employment in university affairs or in anticipating other than good from specialization in intercollegiate sport.



INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS
1925-1926

QUEEN'S AT CONFEDERATION

IT would seem that this issue of the *Review,* following so closely upon the celebration all over Canada of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, might very fittingly present a brief description of Queen's as she was during the Confederation period. To draw such a picture directly from the memories of those who were present at the time is, of course, the most desirable method. This has been possible only to a very limited extent, as very few of the men who attended Queen's during Confederation times are "with us" to-day. Most of the details of the years '66, '67, and '68 had, therefore, to be gathered from other than personal sources.

In the "Treasure Room" of the Douglas Library at Queen's there is a massive tome called the "Domesday Book of Queen's University." It is a huge volume, some eighteen inches in length, of corresponding width, and five or six inches in thickness. It is beautifully made, its pages—each bordered and decorated—are the finest of paper, its cover and outside jacket, the choicest of leathers. The compilation of such a book was suggested many years ago by Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of the University. With his love for Queen's and his customary foresight Sir Sandford realized what an asset the possession of such a history would be in future years. In the preface of this invaluable work, its purpose is stated in the following words: "It is, therefore, the design in the following pages to narrate the origin of the University and inscribe its annals year by year. From the pages of the "Domesday Book," every one inscribed in a hand of singular regularity, and the material for which was prepared with meticulous care, were gleaned most of the interesting facts that appear below.

The *Review* is also very glad to have received a letter from the only (to the best of our knowledge) living graduate of the class of '67, Dr. A. Holford Walker, of Toronto, and to be able to publish a short sketch, together with a photograph of Dr. Walker, taken some years ago, as well as some excerpts from his most interesting letter.

In the session of 1865-1866, that preceding Confederation year, there were registered at Queen's 36 students in Arts, 13 in Theology, and 60 in Medicine, a total of 109. During this term the Medical Faculty, which had been in existence since 1854, was reorganized as the "Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons" in affiliation with Queen's, and remained in this form until 1881, when the original status was resumed. The revenues of the College, still of a very limited nature, were this year diminished by a deficiency now amounting to $1,130 in the receipts from the Temporalities Fund, and by the reduction of interest on investments in the Commercial Bank. Important additions, however, were made to the usefulness of the University by several bequests, chief of which was one of $2,000 from Mr. George Michie, of Toronto. The fee for a full course in Arts at this time was $25.00 per session.

Convocation in the spring of '66 saw 2 honorary degrees granted, 4 M.A.'s, 10 B.A.'s, 1 D.D., and 10 M.D.'s. Of the 27 graduates of this year the only known survivor is Mr. Francis H. Chrysler, B.A., K.C., for the past number of years a prominent barrister of Ottawa, and still "hale and hearty."

The registration for the session of '66 and '67 was somewhat larger than that of the previous term, there being 34 Arts, 13 Theology, and 87 Medical students in attendance, 134 in all. Under the judicious management of Principal Snodgrass, seconded by the harmonious and earnest efforts of his colleagues, the University continued to be considered throughout the country as a seat of learning second to none in the Province. Further extremely welcome financial donations were received at this time as well as 874 volumes for the library from various donors.

At the close of the session, in April, 1867, 1 honorary degree, 1 M.A., 7 B.A.'s, and 13 M.D.'s, were given, 22 laureations in all, and of the recipients the only one known to be living is Dr. A. Holford Walker, of Toronto.

The session of 1867-1868 opened with 115 students in attendance, 28 in Arts, 12 in Theology, and 75 in Medicine. The University had for the past three years greatly prospered, its income had been straitened indeed, but careful management had balanced its expenditure. This year, however, it was plunged into very grave and unexpected financial difficulties, affecting more than half its revenue, threatening seriously to impair its means of usefulness, and even to endanger its existence. The failure of the Commercial Bank entailed a capital loss of $22,000 and a depreciation in yearly revenue of approximately $1,100, while the announced withdrawal of the Parliamentary Grant meant facing soon a further annual deficiency of $5,000. The Trustees, however, faced the situation resolutely, and a year or two later an endowment campaign was commenced, which by great effort, chiefly of Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras, netted the amount of $100,000. Thus the emergency was met, while at the same time Queen's was benefited by the progress that was made towards her firmer establishment on an independent basis. During the session of '67 and '68 there were again many handsome monetary gifts made to the institution, as well as some 700 books to the library, which now boasted of 8,100 volumes.

In the spring of '68 there were 25 graduates, 2 honorary, 6 M.A.'s, 3 B.A.'s, and 14 M.D.'s. Not one of the graduating class of '68 survives.



QUEEN'S IN 1867

To realize the contrast between the University of 1867 and that of 1927, one must picture the Arts students taking their classes in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other scientific subjects—or "Natural Philosophy," as the latter were then called—in what is now the Old Medical Building. In this square limestone structure, built several years before, Convocation Hall was also then situated. One must see the students hurrying across to what is now the Principal's Residence for their instructions in classics, English

literature, logic, philosophy, and theological subjects. In the east end of this building were the class-rooms, and in another part, the library. The Medicals assimilated the truths of antomy and kindred subjects in the old Commercial Bank, a stone structure which still stands on the south side of Princess street, just below King.

Of the members of the staff at this time many names are venerated to this day—Snodgrass, Mowat, Williamson, Murray, Mackerras, and Dupuis, in Arts and Theology; Fowler, Lavell, Kennedy, Litchfield, Maclean, Horatio and Octavius Yates, and Bell, in Medicine.

Of the student body, many are the weird and interesting tales and traditions that come down to us of those early days. It is quite apparent that the Medicals were the liveliest lot, though occasionally among the Arts men "history was made." The highly organized college life of the present day was not known; though, even then, the Alma Mater Society had been in existence for some time and was, apparently, a more virile force in student affairs than it now is. It was a very live institution, the main society of the University, and in its debates not only the students, but also the graduates in the city, took a most active part.

Reminiscent of Confederation days at Queen's a few excerpts from Dr. Walker's letter may be apropos:

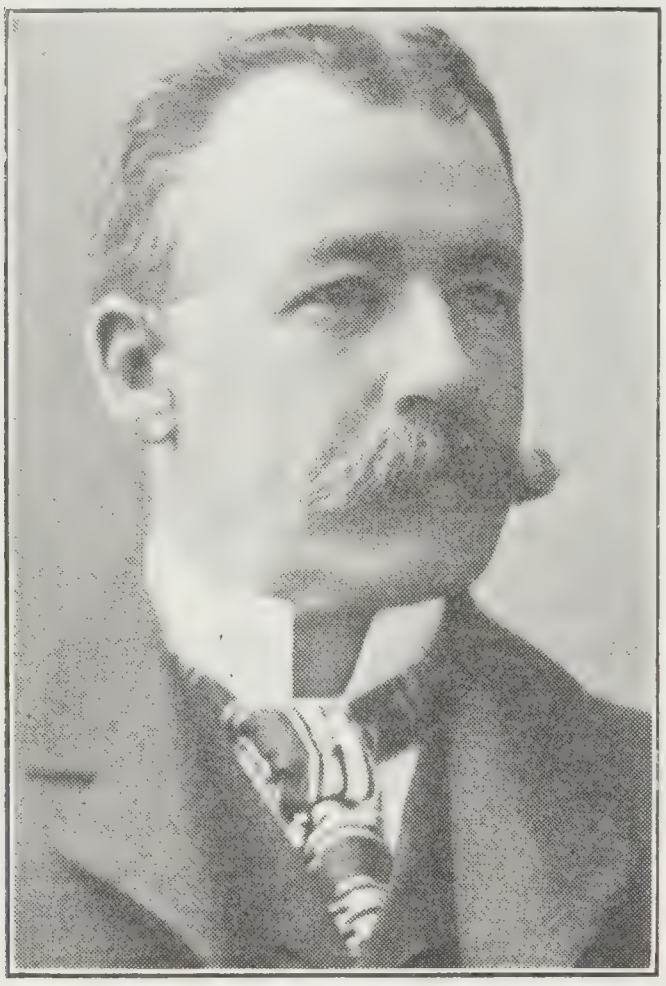
> ". . . . concerning the bye-gone days of dear old Queen's College Medical Department, where I spent my student years, and was articled to Doctors Horatio and Octavius Yates during the term of 1867. To them I attribute my success in life, in so far as they instilled into me those qualities of the true physician towards his patients in every respect—to work for the love of the calling rather than the pecuniary aspect, to treat the poor with the same regard as the rich, perhaps with a little greater; for the 'God bless you, doctor dear' is worth more than the cash paid for the services rendered, associated as it often is with the grudge of the well-to-do. For, on down the scale of wealth, true gratitude continues to increase until it reaches the 'God bless you, dear doctor.' He certainly will bless you, all through life, and always afford you sufficient funds for all requirements, and enough over to meet the rainy day.
>
> "I well recall Dr. ....., Professor of Surgery, who invariably asked me to accompany the nighthawk boys to the graveyard to bring in a 'stiff,' so termed. My duty was to see that there was no indulgence in liquor of any description On one occasion I remember the gruesome work was not finished before the dawn of day, and we had to resort to the putting of an overcoat over the body and a well drawn down hat and the placing of him, or it, between another student and myself in the carriage We three kept company until we landed the 'sub' in the dissecting room to make a post-mortem, etc. . . . .
>
> "I could go on recounting, but space forbids, many very exciting episodes, being nearly caught on two occasions. It all made 'life worth the living—turning darkness into day' . . ."

Three of the "Fathers of Confederation" were also "Fathers of Queen's." At the meeting on December 18th, 1839, called to take definite steps in the incorporation of Queen's University, John A. Macdonald, then 24 years of age and later Sir John A., Oliver Mowat, later Sir Oliver, and Alexander Hamilton, took important parts, and thus had already "fathered" one national institution when later called upon for the greater task of bringing into existence the Dominion of Canada.

A CONFEDERATION GRADUATE

DR. A. HOLFORD WALKER, the only survivor of the class of 1867, came to Queen's from Barrie, Ont., in 1863. After graduation he began practice in the town of Dundas, where he remained for twenty-one years. He was for a long time connected with the Wentworth Battalion, where he rose to the rank of Surgeon Major.

He left Dundas to go abroad, and for a year attended various clinics in England and Germany, and became assistant for a time to Dr. Lawson Tait, of Bermingham, Eng., the most celebrated abdominal surgeon of his day. He returned to Canada, and from there went to Baltimore to study diseases of the nervous system under the celebrated Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.



A. HOLFORD WALKER, M.D., '67

Returning to Toronto in 1889, Dr. Walker opened a private hospital, the first of its kind in Canada, under the name of the Rotherham House Hospital, for the treatment of diseases of the nervous system and for abdominal surgery. In 1896 he had a nervous breakdown and went abroad for six months, and Miss Pringle, superintendent of nurses at Rotherham House, took over the establishment, under the name of Victoria Memorial Hospital, which is still in existence as one of the leading private hospitals and training schools for nurses in Ontario.

At present Dr. Walker is enjoying good health and is living at the Athelma Apartments, Grosvenor St., Toronto.

QUEEN'S SUMMER SCHOOL

By W. T. McClement, M.A., D.Sc.
Director of Summer School

THE group of summer students who come to Queen's each year is unusual in that it is composed almost entirely of teachers who are candidates for a degree in Arts.

Other summer groups of students are now to be found at nearly every seat of learning between Kingston and the Pacific Ocean, and at many of these colleges some Arts work is done, but the greater number of their students are engaged in special studies such as Agriculture, Music, Art, Physical Culture, French or German Conversation. While Queen's offers opportunities in physical culture, and oral work in the modern languages, these are incidental to the general purpose—the completion of the courses required for a degree in Arts. The direct result of this devotion to a certain group of subjects is, of course, to increase the efficiency of these students in their profession of teaching, and to equip them for the higher positions in that profession. Upon this line of instruction the efforts of Queen's Summer School have been focused, with, we believe, a very fair degree of success.

As the summer schools of the western universities increase in efficiency we must expect that economy will decide many students to attend at the nearest place of study, and our numbers at Queen's may fluctuate, but it is to be hoped that the

idea of continual academic progress will spread as rapidly as do the summer schools, so that the facilities of all the universities may be taxed by ambitious students. In spite of the somewhat fixed opinions of some professors and graduates, it is difficult to prove that there is any especially sacred quality associated with winter college work over that done in midsummer.



The respectable number of about five hundred students from every province of Canada has made up the summer population in Queen's for the last three terms, and it is felt that the attractions which the University can offer, along with those of the historic City of Kingston, including its summer climate—unequalled between the coasts—will continue to attract students from the Dominion at large.

A fairly steady attendance of such a group of students encourages the University to consider carefully the possibility of increasing the length of the term and of adding to the number of advanced courses which may be offered. This would result in a greater part of the work being done by the lectures, library, and laboratories, and less by essays and tutorial instruction.

It is of general interest to note that the extra-mural and summer study, as organized by Queen's, was one of the first and most definite methods of adult education now occupying the thought of much of the English-speaking world. If democracy is to fulfil its highest purpose, it seems that the franchise must be held by a people who are fairly intelligent regarding both past and present events, and also industrious and progressive. Naturally the teachers of a nation are the first to recognize the need of such continuous education and the first to ask for and make use of opportunities. Queen's is to be congratulated on having played a foremost part in this for Canada for nearly forty years.

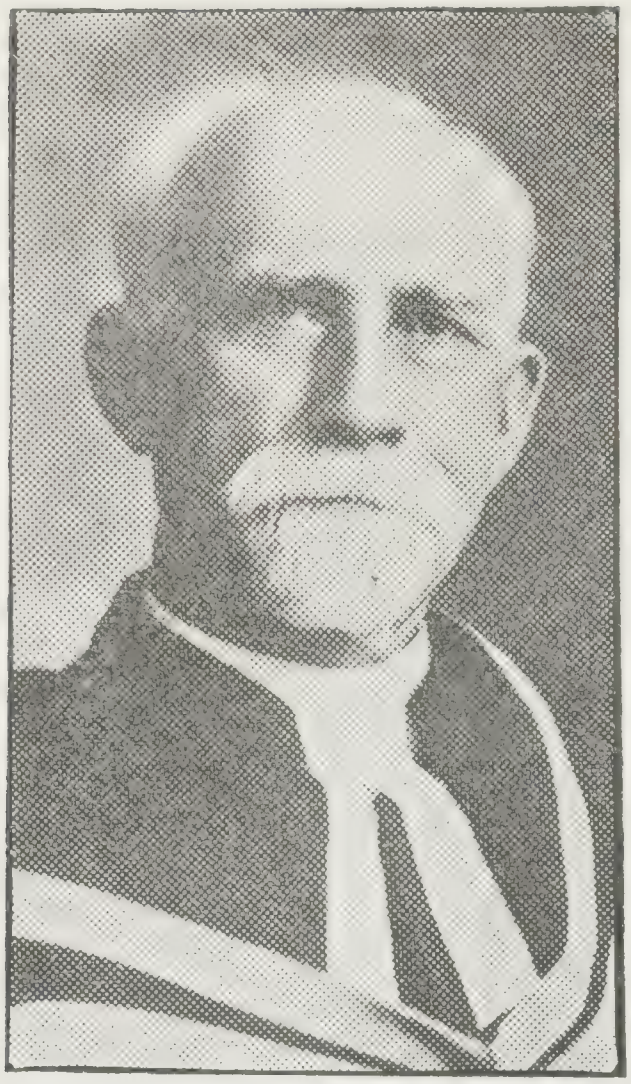
GOLDEN WEDDING

of

Rev. Dr. Malcolm Macgillivray, Arts '72, and Mrs. Macgillivray.

ON June 20th, Rev. Dr. Malcolm Macgillivray, Arts '72, and Mrs. Macgillivray, observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Forty of the fifty years have been happily spent in Kingston, and during most of this time Dr. Macgillivray's connection with his *Alma Mater* has been most intimate. He has been a member of the governing bodies of the University for forty-one years.

The venerable doctor is a Highland Scot by birth, a native of the Isle of Jura. The family came to Upper Canada in the late forties of the last century and carved out a home in north Simcoe County. From school days Dr. Macgillivray was studiously inclined, and came to Queen's in 1868, graduating with the degree of B.A. in '72 and M.A. in '74. He was called to St. Andrew's Church, Scarboro, in 1875; to St. Andrew's, Perth, in 1881; and to



DR. MALCOLM MACGILLIVRAY



MRS. MACGILLIVRAY

Chalmers, Kingston, in 1887, labouring there for thirty years, and from there retiring in 1917 at the age of seventy-two. In 1903 Queen's bestowed the honorary degree of D.D. upon him, and later Knox College, Toronto, did the same. The doctor's theology must be held as broad and sound, as his church raised him in 1915 to the moderatorship of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the highest position at its disposal.

One of his student-day chums of Queen's was Dr. A. P. Knight, also of Kingston, who was for so many years head of the department of physiology at Queen's, and who is now emeritus professor of that subject. Both men took their B.A. and their M.A. degrees, and while Dr. Macgillivray rose to the highest position in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Dr. Knight reached the highest standing in the field of Science, and recently retired from the chairmanship of the Biological Board of Canada.

Despite Dr. Macgillivray's eighty-two years he still appears to have the vigour that has always been characteristic of him, and to stand as erect as he did twenty-five years ago. His kindly and genial manner has not changed with the years, and his interest in and thought for Queen's is as virile as it ever was. Out of his fund of memories of Queen's, Dr. Macgillivray kindly consented to prepare for this number of the *Review* the biography of Dr. Wm. Snodgrass, one of the early "Makers of Queen's," who was Principal of the University from 1864-1877.

Dr. Thomas Macgillivray, Arts '02 and Med. '05, of Port Arthur; Mrs. Andrew Flemming, of Quebec; and Miss Florence Macgillivray, Arts '05, of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., are surviving children; while Miss Clara Farrell, Arts '24, of Kingston, is a granddaughter.

The alumni of Queen's join in wishing Dr. and Mrs. Macgillivray many more happy years.

EDITORIAL NOTES

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Matriculation Standards

THE announcement was recently made that McGill University would next year admit not more than 375 students to the first year in Arts, such admissions to be made on the basis of academic qualifications; also that senior matriculation standing would be required of applicants for entrance to the faculty of Applied Science.

At Queen's, limited senior matriculation grading has for some years been necessary before a student would be admitted to the course in Science, but up to the present there has been no restriction on the number of students taking Arts. Of the entrants to the faculty of Medicine senior matriculation in some subjects has also been required for several years.

Such announcements of new restrictions in university entrance, and statements regarding those already in force stimulate consideration of the whole question of college training and output. There are many aspects to the problem presented and many angles from which it may be viewed.

If an Arts course in a university is considered as a pure cultural training, a carrying-on of education in its broadest sense from that to be obtained in the lower schools, and not as a specific means to a later livelihood, then it would seem that there can be but one sound reason for limiting the Arts attendance, as McGill has,—the inability of the staff or "plant" to meet the needs of a larger number.

If, however, the Arts course is regarded as a technical training with some definite profession, such as teaching, the law, or various others, as its culmination, it then aligns itself with Medicine and Science.. On this basis the oft-repeated "overcrowding of the professions" presents itself for thought. Much has been, and still could be, written upon this topic, and to go into its many intricacies is both beyond our scope and space. It does seem unfortunate, however, that Canada should be losing, either temporarily of permanently, a considerable number of her university graduates. We wonder is the migration any more extensive than in other lines of endeavor and is it not the result of a merely transitory condition which, in the case of college trained men and women, will rapidly cure itself with the establishment of greater possibilities for postgraduate work in Canada and with the tremendous growth and expansion of this country that is bound to take place within the next decade or two.

As a panacea for this "overcrowding of the professions"—which "overcrowding" we are not yet fully prepared to ac-

cept as more axiomatic in relation to the professions than to business—restriction of admissions to the university courses leading to these professions is advocated and often adopted. Such restrictions are almost invariably arranged on the basis of matriculation standing, with possibly the increasing of fees as a stand-by; and in the former, we think, lies a certain danger. On such a basis the output is readily cut down in quantity, but is the average quality enhanced, as might be expected, or even maintained? We offer the opinion, heretical though it may seem, that in many, many cases the matriculant, particularly the one who enters Science with some practical training behind him, who comes to the university with an average or possibly a low academic standing and who may achieve no greater scholarship grading during his college course, often has other inherent talents that after graduation may lead him to as great or greater success than his apparently more brilliant brother. The professions lose the association of such a man, or woman, when examination standing is established as the sole criterion of ability.

Queen's Employment Service

For a number of years an employment service has been in operation at Queen's for the benefit of the students seeking summer work, and to meet the needs of graduates both upon the completion of their courses and in subsequent years.

The service was initiated under the auspices of the Engineering Society nominally for Science students and graduates. It has been very successful, achieving splendid results, and broadening out somewhat till assistance is now frequently given in Arts and Medicine, as well as in Science.

It is hoped that all Queen's alumni who may have "jobs"—permanent or temporary—at their dispsoal that call for graduate standing, or that students could fill, will keep this service definitely in mind and place their requirements before the Queen's Employment Bureau. Each case is given individual attention, and this is, no doubt, responsible for the success that has been attained in the past.

The Bureau very often has calls for technical or other help that cannot be immediately filled, and alumni who are contemplating changes or who are desirous of improving their positions could very often accomplish this by placing their cases in the hands of the Employment Bureau.

The Medical Alumni

The General Alumni Association was very glad to be of recent service to the medical graduates, when, during May, it was asked by some of the Queen's doctors to do what it could to help make the medical reunion and dinner to be held in Toronto at the time of the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association the success that they subsequently turned out to be. We feel that coöperation of this sort is one of the *raisons d'etre* of our organization, and but one of the many ways in which it may serve the graduate body and indirectly the University.

In connection with the reunion dinner reply cards were mailed to all the graduates in Ontario, some 600 in number, announcing the events and requesting an answer as to whether they would be attending or not. The arrangements for the dinner were placed in the hands of a small Toronto committee under the chairmanship of Dr. W. R. Patterson, '02 and '06, and with their customary enthusiasm for all things Queen's, Dr. Patterson and his committee were successful in "putting over" a medical reunion that will be remembered for some time. The great suc-

cess of the affair, which may be gathered from the report printed under Branch News, amply proves the benefit of the advertising of and careful preparation for such functions.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association next year is billed for Kingston, when the Kingston and Frontenac Medical Society will be the hosts. Plans are already under consideration for the holding of a similar Queen's medical reunion dinner then, and it is hoped to have an unprecedented number in attendance. A credit balance of $27.17 from this year's function is now held in trust by the General Alumni Association as a nucleus for the 1928 affair. The possibility of renewing acquaintance with *Alma Mater* and noting her many changes and improvements should be an added inducement to all Ontario Queen's doctors to attend the convention, and it is felt that, in making the announcement so far in advance, ample opportunity is given them to plan for the event.

Honours for Queen's and Western

Just when Queen's had finished "patting herself on the back" and enjoying the laudatory press comments on the fact that 30 out of 37 of her medical graduates who tried the examinations of the Dominion Medical Council had been successful, and that her 2 candidates for the Ontario Council had both passed, along came the announcement that 100 per cent. of the graduates of Western University trying the same examinations had won out.

We congratulate our own university; we congratulate Western to even a greater degree.

Queen's medical graduates have customarily taken a very high standing in the examinations of the councils, thus reflecting great credit upon the quality of the instruction, both theoretical and practical, at the University; and it is most unusual for their pass average to be outshone by that of any other school. We do not know the number of students of Western that tried the tests, but we venture to think it may have been smaller than that of Queen's and thus automatically increase the possibility of a higher result.

In connection with the examinations at the end of the medical course in Canada, it was recommended at the National Conference of Canadian Universities, recently held in London, Ont., that a single final examination for university degree and licensure of medical students be substituted for the present arrangement of both university and council examinations, and that steps be taken to attain this object by agreement between the universities of Canada, the licensing boards of the various provinces, and the Medical Council of Canada. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and would seem to be a definite move towards efficiency.

Correspondence

Toronto, July 6, 1927.

The Editor, *Queen's Review,*
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir:

The article in the May issue of the *Queen's Review* on Intercollegiate Sport held considerable interest for anyone at all keen about football or hockey. Your discussion of the effects of the decisions of the C. I. A. U. executive covered the field fairly well, and since you ask in your editorial column for graduate comments, I may be permitted to offer an opinion or two on the subject.

I believe the Four Year Rule will eventually strengthen all the teams of a college

—junior, intermediate, and senior. Men who are aiming at a six year course can spend the first two years in the lower series, and the next four years in senior football. I am not a believer in "sticking too long to the old heroes," and four years in the "senior calcium glare" is long enough for any student. After all, only a very small number of students will be affected in any year.

The Single Sport Rule is obviously designed in the interests of students; it aims at restraining the "sport energy" of men who find such restraint difficult to impose on themselves. To this extent, at least, the rule is commendable. But to some these legislative barriers may savour too much of artificial morality, thus robbing men of their opportunity for self-discipline. To any student excessive indulgence in sport is a menace; some participation is an essential.

To any Freshman Rule I am absolutely opposed. Such a rule aims at preventing a college from using an outstanding player for his first year when he has no intention of completing his course. In the past, Queen's students have not been drawn from families that would be willing to spend money for "glory's sake." Boys enter Queen's for other purposes than pursuing an athletic career. Those attempting such would find the atmosphere decidedly unhealthy. The same may be said of the other universities. Then, why bother with a Freshman Rule?

As both hockey and Rugby are essentially young men's games, the Four Year Rule may add to the strength of a team in the senior series. We all know that a sophomore must be twenty-five per cent. more effective than a senior to oust said senior from a place on the team, especially if the captain and manager are classmates of the senior man. This, of course, is natural, as well as universally true. It holds in schools as in colleges. I remember a case in point. Dr. Jack Maynard had to sit on the bench for Toronto a great deal longer than his superior ability warranted, just because of what I have stated above. When, on account of injury, a backfield player was forced to retire, "Jack" got his chance; and from that moment till he graduated Jack Maynard was the star of the 'Varsity backfield.

If this screed is worth printing, you are welcome to it.

Best wishes for success in your new field of endeavour. You have a good paper.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

P. F. Munro (Arts '98 and '05)

Graduates in Economics

Recent graduates in Economics may be interested in knowing that the Civil Service Commission is now advertising for an Industrial Research Clerk and for a Junior Industrial Research Clerk for the Department of Labor at Ottawa.

THE BOOKSHELF

THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN

(Sir James Mackenzie)

A Biography by R. McNair Wilson
New York: Macmillan, 1926

Reviewed by G. S. Melvin, M.D. (Aberdeen)

SOME years before his death in 1925 Sir James Mackenzie, by personal enterprise and effort, had gained for himself in London the position of recognized leader in the study of diseases of the heart. In his career toward that full recognition there are, however, certain unusual features, clearly reflected in his views and teachings, which add a distinctive interest to the study of his life.

His biography, recently published under the title "The Beloved Physician," has been written by Dr. R. Macnair Wilson, who is very obviously a close personal friend and fervent disciple of the great cardiologist. This book appeals as an intimate and faithful account of the questionings and the searchings of mind through the many years of laborious work which were to establish those foundations of medical knowledge on which Dr. Mackenzie's reputation rests. The ultimate fruits of his labours are well known. They were revolutionary and pioneer, and, as such, were and have been constantly under criticism. They have been modified and extended, but the foundations are his. He was alone in his work, unguided by any directing counsel, and the problem he set himself was of his own creating. The ultimate acceptance of his teaching inevitably placed him professionally in a position of prominence, but the distinction was the most striking in that it rested, as Mackenzie laboured to point out, on the work of a busy general practitioner. Again and again he demanded with conviction that clinical research should concern itself centrally with the patient in his suffering, and insisted that unbounded opportunity lay neglected and unthought of in the path of the family physician. He held that in his round there were daily brought before the doctor, in the trivial symptoms, warning signals whose significance he must educate himself in experience to appreciate and to utilise; that to the family doctor alone were these opportunities vouchsafed.

Mackenzie's own career admittedly supports his doctrine, but the strenuousness of his advocacy, which was aimed essentially at securing at least consideration of his contention, has not uncommonly been misconstrued as a disparagement of all other fields of research. Personal association readily corrected such a view, but, even with that, the critical trend which so constantly dominated his outlook was expected in others, and his disciples soon became accustomed to that critical régime which had the profound benefit of demanding a similar discipline in themselves.

In his later years there again appeared the unusual, though hardly the unexpected. His promotion from the ranks of family attendants had deprived him, he recognized, of precisely that environment he demanded of his followers, and with little hesitation he reverted to renew the close contact with the beginnings of disease available only to one in general practice. Thus was established the Institute for Clinical Research in the quiet old-world city of St. Andrews, in Scotland.

There, practically till his death he laboured as formerly he did along the path which he himself had first discerned.

With the bearing of Mackenzie's professional work, or with his position amongst the Makers of Medicine this is not the place to deal; but the principles and practice of his life will amply repay study, and in this volume Dr. Wilson has succeeded fully in maintaining the atmosphere in which Mackenzie moved and in which the value of his example is best appreciated. Apart from ends achieved or prospects revealed by Mackenzie's work there is a deal to ponder over in this account of the plan and ordered perseverance of his search for further guidance.

It must be added that Dr. Wilson has been at pains to smooth over technical references which might dismay the non-medical reader, and that the volume, well written and with broad and human interest, is one which should prove quite as enjoyable to the lay as to the medical man.

ATHLETICS

Rugby

LITTLE is definitely known as yet regarding the make-up of Queen's senior Intercollegiate Rugby team of next fall, but the prospects of a team well up to the mark of the past few years seem very bright. The Intercollegiate and Interprovincial schedules for the coming season are printed below, and it is likely that the Queen's players will be requested to "report for duty" about the middle of September.

"Cliff" Howard, captain for the coming year, will be in early to look after the team. Harry Batstone, the old invincible, will be the same stalwart as in the past; while "Gib" McKelvey, at half, and "Liz" Walker at outside, will need no introduction. "Bubs" Britton will likely fill his old position of flying wing with his customary efficiency; and with "Hank" Brown, Agnew, Young, 'Honey" Reynolds, and Nagle, on the line, that division should be in good shape. It is believed practically certain that "Irish" Monohan, who, it was reported, had decided to go back to Ottawa, will return to college and perform even more brilliantly than when a freshman. "Beano" Wright, another find of last year, was also a great success and will be on hand for this season. As a quarterback "Ike" Sutton or "Bud" Macpherson should splendidly fill the shoes of Fred Baldwin; while "Unk" Durham should have possibilities on the secondary defence.

So altogether, from material already broken-in, the greater part of a team to be reckoned with is now available, and in addition, several new men are appearing on the horizon, among them Donald McKay, a son of G. B. McKay, of Kitchener, president of the O. H. A. "Don" played Rugby for Kitchener, and was in the finals for the Ontario title with Sarnia last fall. He was also the outstanding hockey player on the Kitchener Juniors for the past couple of years, his work bringing his team to the finals last winter. McKay should prove a valuable asset to Queen's in both football and hockey.

Before long, "Cha gheil! Cha gheil! Cha gheil!" will be echoing across the football fields and cheering on old Queen's to more gridiron victories.

Senior Rugby Schedules—1927

	Intercollegiate	*Interprovincial*	
Oct. 1—		Argos at Ottawa	
" 8—	McGill at 'Varsity	Ottawa at Montreal	Hamilton at Montreal
" 15—	Queen's at McGill	Ottawa at Argos	Montreal at Hamilton
" 22—	'Varsity at Queen's	Argos at Montreal	Hamilton at Ottawa
" 29—	Queen's at 'Varsity	Argos at Hamilton	Montreal at Ottawa
Nov. 5—	'Varsity at McGill	Montreal at Argos	Ottawa at Hamilton
" 12—	McGill at Queen's	Hamilton at Argos	

Reservations

Reservations for graduates are set aside for the Intercollegiate events, and requests for seats should be sent in *early,* either to the Alumni Office or to the Athletic Board of Control. Arrangements are being made to handle first the requirements of members of the General Alumni Association, and also to give special preference to those who will purchase tickets for the Kingston games as well as for the Montreal and Toronto events. It must be remembered that Queen's derives a revenue from only her home games.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

New Research Quarters

THE old boiler room at the east end of Fleming Hall, which has been unoccupied since the removal of the machinery to the new central heating plant on King street in 1921, is being renovated and will be used as a research laboratory. With the addition of a new concrete floor, a new roof, and four good sized windows, the rooms will be admirably adapted to research purposes.

At present it is proposed to carry on work in three rooms. One will be used by Dr. Gray, Chown Science Research Professor, for the purposes of scientific research on the properties of high voltage cathode and X-rays.

The second is to be used by Professor Arkley, who is head of the mechanical engineering department at Queen's, for carrying on experiments on heat transfer through building materials for the National Research Council of Canada. For the equipment of this room, the National Research Council has made an appropriation of $500.00. The work to be done here is really an extension of experiments made along the same line by Professor Arkley from 1912 to 1918, while at the University of Toronto.

In the third room it is proposed to experiment on furnaces and heaters for house heating and possibly do some research on internal combustion engines.

This room, which is adjacent to the old power house chimney, is conveniently located for this work.

It will be seen from the above that it is proposed in this building to carry on both scientific and industrial research, and it is felt that it is in a judicious combination of these that the maximum of progress may be achieved.

Medical Convocation

The ceremonies of Medical Convocation were carried on in Grant Hall on Wednesday, May 25th, with Dr. J. C. Connell, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, presiding. Forty-four graduates received their degrees of M.D., C.M. (Doctor Medicine, Master of Surgery), and the various prizes were presented. Those won by the graduates of this year are noted under Alumni News. On account of the Medical term being considerably longer than that of the other faculties, this special convocation is now necessary, and it is usually a shorter function with a somewhat smaller attendance than the main convocation.

The Old Library

The former library quarters, which were located for so many years in the semi-circular western end of the Old Arts Building and which have been vacant since the building of the new Douglas Library in 1924, are being renovated and remodelled. It has not been decided by the Trustees what use will be finally made of this space, but in the meantime it is being fitted up as a lecture room for the department of biology and will have a seating capacity of 100 to 150.

The gallery of the museum, which the library had been using for some time, has been restored to the museum and is now occupied by the collection of weapons, dresses, and other handicraft, illustrative of the ethnology of many aboriginal peoples.

Medals for Queen's

The National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation has offered to Queen's three medals, one gold, one silver, and one bronze.

The Senate has decided to award the medals on the basis of an essay competition dealing with some aspect of the history of the Confederation movement, or with the contribution of any British or Canadian statesman to Confederation, or with any phase of the economic, political, or intellectual development of Canada as affected by Confederation.

The competition is open to all students of Queen's, graduate or undergraduate, who were registered during the session of 1926-27, or who register for the session of 1927-28. The essays may be written in English or French and should not exceed six thousand words. They must be sent to the Registrar of the University not later than October 15th, 1927.

Concerning the Staff

The Board of Trustees have at present under their consideration the selection of new members of staff to fill the three or four vacancies that have developed since last term. Each summer there are a few appointments to be made, and this year the Trustees feel that they have been exceptionally fortunate in the calibre of men they have in view for the vacant positions. A full meeting of the Board will shortly take place when the appointments will be made, and these will be announced in the next number of the *Review*.

In connection with the resignations since last term it may be said that Professor H. Heaton, who had been head of the department of economics and politics, will, in going to the University of Minne-

sota as Profsesor of Economic History, be able to confine his efforts to the subject in which he is most interested and upon which he is desirous of continuing research work; that Prof. Hicks, of the French department, and Prof. McCallum, of the philosophy department, are advancing their positions somewhat in going to the larger university at Toronto; and that Mr. Van Patten, the librarian, in going to a California university, is fulfilling his desire to return to his native country.

1927 Summer School

Summer School at the University opened on July 5th for the six weeks session of 1927. The attendance this year approximates 500, there being very little variation for the past three years.

Something of the scope and success of Queen's Summer School is covered in a brief article by Prof. W. T. MacClement on another page of this issue. The School undoubtedly continues to fill the needs that inspired its inception many years ago. It enables the five hundred odd teachers who attend to turn their vacations to profitable use and still thoroughly enjoy them through the many advantages that Queen's and Kingston offer in summer. There is no more beautiful summer city in Canada than Kingston, and no more beautiful university grounds than those of Queen's.

Queen's Banking Courses

The annual examinations in Queen's Banking Courses were held this year from June 6th-11th. In most cases candidates wrote the examinations in the towns in which they were employed by their banks. Approximately 25 received degrees in the Fellows' Course and approximately 50 in the Associates' Course.

It may be of interest to many graduates of Queen's to know that since 1914 the University has arranged these courses in Banking on behalf of the Canadian Bankers' Association. The courses fall into three parts: a preliminary course of six subjects leading to the degree of Associate; an advanced course, also of six subjects, leading to the degree of Fellow of the Canadian Bankers' Association; and courses in Spanish and advanced foreign exchange which are supplementary to the Fellows' Course. Tuition in the Associates' Course is given by the Shaw Schools Limited, of Toronto, and in the other courses by Queen's.

AT THE BRANCHES

Toronto Medicals

UNDOUBTEDLY the largest and most successful gathering of Queen's Medical graduates ever held, in Toronto at least, occurred at the Ontario Club on Thursday evening, June 16th, when 70 physicians and surgeons in attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Assocaition sat down together around the festive board to do honor to their *Alma Mater*. Representatives from as far east as Moncton, N.B., and as far west as Edmonton, were present. Graduates of the 80's sat beside those of '27, and the many classes in between were well represented.

Dr. W. T. Connell, '94, of Kingston, so well known to all, made an able chairman, and at the conclusion of the dinner proper, called for the first toast, "The

King." "Queen's University" was most eloquently proposed by Dr. J. Fraser Smith, '86, the oldest graduate present, and replied to by Dr. L. J. Austin—without whom no Queen's medical dinner is a success.

Dr. Austin urged all present to attend the Ontario Medical Association meeting in Kingston next spring, and also spoke of the coming Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, where Queen's would be represented. Dr. Thos. Gibson, of Queen's, proposed the toast to "Sister Universities," and replies were made by representatives, Dr. George S. Young for Toronto, Dr. B. T. McGhie, '16, for Western; while Dr. Meyers of Moncton urged attendance at the Canadian Medical Assocaition at Charlottetown, P.E.I., next June.

Percy David, the entertainer, kept the boys going by community singing, and contributed some enjoyable comics himself, assisted by Mrs. Westlake at the piano. Miss Thelma Bateman rendered four solos, and all were much appreciated; but to show that Queen's has talent of her own, Professor Thomas Gibson rendered a piano solo; and to cap the climax, the vocal duet, 'The Maiden's Melody," by none other than the portly twain, Drs. Austin and Gardiner, '91, should render them worthy niches (large ones necessary) in the (Grant) Hall of Fame.

Dr. Young, in representing Toronto University, struck a good note when he said there was something indescribable in Queen's graduates—something which made a Queen's man look with pride on the University—which he had not found in graduates of other universities, and if it could be discovered what this something really was, it would be worth a million to any other university.

Saskatoon

The *Review* has recently received a copy of the invitation printed below which was sent out on June 10th to Queen's alumni contiguous to Saskatoon, by Wm. A. Munro, B.A. '02, B.S.A., superintendent of the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Rosthern, Sask.

"QUEEN'S PICNIC.

"Saturday, June 25th, 1927.

"Last year the Saskatoon branch of Queen's University Alumni Association held a picnic at Rosthern, Sask., and although it was vacation time and many members were away on holidays, there was a goodly gathering.

"This year I am very glad to again extend an invitation to graduates and undergraduates of our *Alma Mater,* with their friends, to meet at this station on SATURDAY, JUNE 25th. Visitors will bring lunches and we shall supply tea, coffee, and milk, and shall endeavor to give all an interesting and profitable time. It will be a splendid occasion to meet old friends and to re-tell and re-hear old tales—experiences that have helped to build up the splendid traditions of which we are all so proud."

It is regretted that no further report of this picnic has come in, but the *Review* is certain that everything went off splendidly and that the affair was the success that Queen's gatherings customarily are, particularly in Western Canada.

A write-up concerning the Saskatoon picnic, as well as of any other that has taken place, will be appreciated by the Alumni Office.

Women Graduates Hold Banquet

Toronto women graduates of Queen's have been holding for more than 15 years annual summer meetings, but Miss Flora Stewart, Arts '98, who presided at the banquet held in July at Casa Loma, Toronto, declared that the 1927 gathering exceeded all others, both in attendance and spirit. About 125 alumnae were

present, a number of them from out of town; and there were many happy reunions of old class members during the informal reception, which preceded the dinner. Miss Stewart acted as hostess and chairman in the absence of Miss M. L. Macdonell, Arts '11, president of the alumnae of Queen's, who is acting as Dean of Women at the University while Miss H. Laird is abroad.

"Queen's is different!" This terse statement made by Miss M. L. Bollert, Dean of Women at the University of British Columbia, and president of the Federation of University Women's Clubs, was greeted by the instant applause of the prettily frocked diners, who evidently were quite convinced of the truth of her statement. Miss Bollert went on to explain that there was, in her opinion, a finer spirit at Queen's than at any other university with which she was acquainted.

"You have not only a get-together spirit, but a keep-together spirit." She cited Ban Righ Hall in Kingston as an outstanding example of what could be achieved by coöperative effort, and declared that the work of Queen's women in this connection had been an inspiration to graduates of other Canadian universities.

Wilson Macdonald, the president of the Poetry Society of Canada, was a guest of honor, and delighted the audience by reading some of his own poems. Dr. A. E. Marty, Arts '94, LL.D.'19, introduced Mr. MacDonald. Others seated at the head table were: Miss Margaret Hall, Arts '09; Miss Dora Stock, Arts '15; Miss Helen MacIntosh; Miss Selina Storey, Arts '01, and Miss Kathleen Whitton, Arts '26, the convener of the affair.

ALUMNI NEWS

Births

Diltz—On July 28th, at the Private Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, to B. C. Diltz, Arts '24, and Mrs. Diltz, a son (Charles Herbert Case).

Cadenhead—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on June 24th, to A. F. G. Cadenhead, Arts '14, and Mrs. Cadenhead (Dorothy Goodwin), Arts '09, a daughter.

Geiger—In Kingston, on June 30th, to D. G .Geiger, Sc. '22 and '23, and Mrs. Geiger ("Goldie" Bartels), Arts '22, a son (Douglas William).

Graham—At Creemore, Ont., on May 24th, to J. R. H. (Rolly) Graham, Med. '26, and Mrs. Graham (Marjorie Fair), Arts '20, a son.

Greenlees—At New Brunswick, N.J., to Dr. A. L. Greenlees, Arts '20, and Mrs. Greenlees, a daughter.

Hickey—At the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, Ont., on June 11th, to John M. Hickey, Arts '19, and Mrs. Hickey (Helen Nichol), Arts '24, a son (Michael).

Huntley—At Sutton West, Ont., on April 17th, to Bernard S. Huntley and Mrs. Huntley (Frances A. Sweetman), Arts '22, a daughter (Lillian Jean).

Smith—At Arthur, Ont., on June 8th, to G. Fraser Smith and Mrs. Smith (F. Elma Freeman), Arts '22, a son (Stuart Fraser).

Young—At Toronto, on May 4th, to A. C. Young, Sc. '10, and Mrs. Young, a son (John Broadley).

Marriages

Boyle—In St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Saturday, June 25th, by the Rev. Father Martin, Helen Gertrude, second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fowler, Kingston, to Dr. Raymond P. Boyle, Med. '21, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Boyle, Gananoque.

Carson—In Kingston, on June 11th, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, Gertrude Evelyn McKelvey to Orin Arthur Carson, Sc. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carson, Romilly House, Kingston.

Carson—In Kingston, on July 9th, by the Rev. Father Coyle, Helen Margaret, daughter of Thomas J. Lovett, Detroit, and George Edward Carson, Arts '25, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carson, Romilly House, Kingston.

Ettinger—On Thursday, July 21st, at the home of the bride's parents, Copseworth, Kingston, by the Rev. Dr. W. T. G. Brown, Georgina R. Ettinger, Arts '22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ettinger, and Dr. Harold A. Logan, of Lynchburg, Va.

Folger—On Wednesday, June 1st, in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. the Dean of Ontario, Harriette Frances, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Gardiner, "The Chestnuts," to Dr. Howard Price Folger, Arts '17 and Med. '22, son of the late H. S. and Mrs. Folger, "Edgewater," Kingston.

Keyes-Hallett—On Saturday, June 18th, at Trinity Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Robert Turley, Mildred Elizabeth Hallett, Arts '21, daughter of the late W. J. Hallett and Mrs. Hallett, of Ottawa, to Dr. S. J. Keyes, Arts '04 and Paed. '22, son of Mrs. E. Keyes, of Winchester.

Lambert—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lambert, Kingston, Ont., on June 11th, by the Rev. W. H. Raney, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Brown, Beatrice E. Lambert, 'Arts '11, to Wilfred Roy Allan, of Kingston.

Macdonald—In Orillia, on July 23rd, by the Rev. G. H. Copeland, Christina Gordon Macdonald, Arts '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Macdonald, of Govan, Sask., and Herbert Reginald Dickie, B.Sc., of Toronto.

Mackinnon—At Wymilwood, Queen's Park, Toronto, on July 9th, Kathleen Gracey Crosby and the Rev. John White Mackinnon, Arts '20, of Veregin, Sask.

Pilkey-Messer—In Toronto, on June 25th, Dr. John Harold Pilkey, Med. '22, Hanover, Ont., to Cora May Messer, Arts '21.

Robertson—On Saturday, June 4th, at Knox Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. John Inkster, D.D., Adelaide Winifred Francis, R.N., of South Mountain, Ont., to Dr. Hugh Elliott Robertson, Med. '24, of Chippawa, Ont.

Samis-Bibby—At the residence of the bride's parents, Kingston, Ont., on May 24th, by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, Kathleen Magee Bibby, Arts '25, to Dr. Thomas Tweed Samis, Med. '24.

Runnings—In Kingston, on July 16th, Jennie M. Runnings, Arts '25, elder daughter of Mr. W. J. Runnings, formerly of Owen Sound, Ont., and Wilbert Richard Wililams, son of Mrs. and the late William Williams, of Clandeboye, Ont.

Skinner—At St. Mary's Parish Church, Cheltenham, Eng., on July 11th, by the Rev. J. B. de la Bere, Vera Almon Skinner, Arts '26, only daughter of the late Lt.-Col. John Shaw Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, of Kingston, and Aretas William Young DesBrisay, only son of Sydney DesBrisay, Esq, of Petit Roches, N.B.

Skuce-Johnston—On Saturday, July 2nd, at North Bay, Ont., by the Rev. J. Milton Pritchard, Edna Joy Johnston, Arts '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johnston, of Pendelton, Ont., and Lorne Skuce, extramural, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Skuce, Lindsay, Ont.

Taylor—At Grace Church, White Plains, N.Y., on the 22nd of June, Elspeth Shortt, B.Sc. (Columbia), daughter of the late Hon. William Allaire Shortt and Mrs. Shortt, of Scarsdale, N.Y., and the Rev. Kenneth E. Taylor, Arts '17, Montreal, youngest son of the late Mr. Jeremy Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, of Kingston.

Thompson-Throop—In October, 1926, N. Evelyn Throop, Arts '25, and Leslie Thompson, Sc. '24.

Zacks—In Toronto, on June 16th, by the Rev. S. Baker, Celia Zacks, Arts '23, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Zacks, of Kingston, to Joseph Newman, of Toronto.

Deaths

Fee—The death occurred on July 19th, in Picton, Ont., of the Rev. William M. Fee, for the past 18 months pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church there. Rev. Fee had been ill for three months prior to his death. He was a native of Camden East, and was educated at Queen's, where he obtained his M.A. degree in 1899, winning the gold medal in philosophy in his final year. He had been

in the ministry for 37 years, serving for some time in the West and in New Ontario. He is survived by his widow, three sons, Donald, of Winnipeg; Norman, of Toronto; John, of Hamilton; and two brothers, Dr. D. L. Fee, Med. '10, of Alliston, Ont., and Rev. John Fee, of Vancouver, B.C.

Horton—At the Lockwood Clinic, Toronto, the death occurred on July 88 of Dr. Robert Nelson Horton, one of Brockville's oldest and best known medical practitioners. He was born in Elizabethtown, near Brockville, 72 years ago, and graduated from Queen's with the degree of M.D. in 1879. He practised for a time, and then spent a year in postgraduate work in the Old Country, after which he located in Brockville 41 years ago. His wife, who was Miss Mitchell, of Kingston, died thirty years ago, and surviving are two children: Mrs. S. A. Stevens, of Montreal, and James Horton. Dr. Horton in past years had served in many public capacities, being chairman of the Brockville School Board and of the Public Utilities Commission.

Jackson—At his late residence in Bridgeburg, Ont., on June, 17, the sudden death took place of Howard Galbraith Jackson, Sc. '03.

Laing—At the Welland Hospital, on Saturday, July 16th, the death occurred of Dr. A. V. Laing, Med. '08, of Humberstone, Ont., in his 45th year.

Mair—Dr. Charles Mair, Arts '60, LL.D. '24, the Dominion's oldest poet and exponent of sturdy Canadianism, died in Victoria, B.C., on July 8, in his ninetieth year. Dr. Mair was born in Lanark, Ont., in September, 1838, and was the son of the late James Mair, a native of Scotland, one of the pioneers of the old square timber trade of the Ottawa Valley, and Margaret (Holmes) Mair. He was educated in Perth Grammar School, and entered Queen's in 1856, but did not finish his course. In the passing of Dr. Mair, Canada loses one of her greatest and oldest poets. He may be termed Canada's first poet, as his volume "Dreamland and Other Poems" was first published in 1868, one year after Confederation. His greatest work "Tecumseh," a native drama, and one still unrivalled in Canadian literature, was published in 1886. In addition to being a Canadian poet and writer of distinction, he was one of the greatest prairie pioneers, and played an important part in the colonization and settlement of the Western Provinces. All Canada mourns the loss of this great Canadian.

Marcellus—W. Walter Marcellus, Arts '27, son of Charles Marcellus, of Williamsburg, Ont., was drowned in the Nation River on July 13th while bathing. Mr. Marcellus graduated with the degree of B.A. last spring, winning medals in Latin and Greek, and the Arts Research Resident Fellowship. His preliminary education was obtained at the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute.

Meacham—In Olean Hospital, on July 5th, the death took place of Dr. George P. Meacham, of Med. '91, at the age of 67 years. Dr. Meacham had been practising for some years in Eldred, Pa.

McGaughey—George Alexander McGaughey, prominent barrister and city solicitor for North Bay, Ont., died there on July 25th, following a paralytic stroke. Mr. McGaughey was born in Deseronto in 1877, and received his early education there, coming to Queen's in 1896, and receiving his M.A. in 1900. Subsequently he went to Osgoode Hall, was a gold medalist there, and was called to the Bar in 1903. Since then he has practised in North Bay, and acted as city solicitor since 1916. He was also solicitor for the Imperial Bank. The late Mr. McGaughey had been president of the North Bay Board of Trade and was Mayor of the city during the years 1911-12. At that time he was the youngest mayor in Canada, being only 34 years of age. He is survived by his widow, three step-children, one daughter, three sisters, and one brother, Mr. C. S. McGaughey, Arts '10.

McKellar—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on June 23rd, the death took place of "Archie" F. McKellar, of Science '25. Mr. McKellar was born in Ottawa in 1902, but moved at an early age to Hawkesbury, and there attended public and high schools. He was a bright student and was popular with both teachers and scholars. He entered Queen's with the class of '25 and chose Mechanical Engineering as his course, obtaining his B.Sc. in 1925. During college vacations he worked in the chemical department of the Riordan Corpo-

ration, and after graduation in '25 he took a position with the St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Co. at Three Rivers, Que., but had to resign it at the beginning of December, 1926, on account of ill health. He spent the winter at home in Hawkesbury, but took pneumonia in April, from which he was unable to recover. Mr. McKellar, before and after graduation, was always an ardent Queen's enthusiast.

Perrin—Rev. Louis Perrin, Arts '84, died suddenly on April 3rd. Rev. Perrin was born in Peterborough in 1857, and graduated from Queen's in Arts and Theology in 1884 with the degree of B.A. His first appointment was Georgetown, and then followed Kirkfield, Pickering, Wroxeter, and Moorefield. His last charge was Armour. His years of retirement were marked by unsparing devotion of time and energy to his Church. For some years, and up to the time of his decease, he was the United Church chaplain to St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton. He is survived by his widow and two children.

Thompson—In Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 28th, the death occurred of Dr. William B. Thompson, Med. '92. Dr. Thompson was born in Kingston in 1869, and after graduation from Queen's entered practice in New York City. He is survived by his widow.

Willison—Sir John Willison, LL.D. '06, and a member of Queen's Board of Trustees from 1908 to 1924, passed away in Toronto on May 27th. In the death of Sir John Willison the country loses one of its foremost publicists, as well as one of its most versatile, graceful, and forceful writers, who for years has left a strong impression upon the public and literary life of Canada, first as editor of the Toronto "Globe," then as editor of the Toronto "News," and latterly as the publisher and editor of "Willison's Monthly." Sir John was born in Huron County in 1856, received his early education in the public schools, and joined the staff of the London "Advertiser" in 1881. His journalistic career from then onward was one of continuous prominence. A man of charming personality, benevolent manner, and fine presence, his passing is a distinct loss not only to the profession which for so many years he so highly honored, and of which he was the brightest ornament, but to the country at large, which will miss his guidance, counsel, and advice. After the death of his first wife, Sir John married, in 1926, Miss Marjorie MacMurchy, of Toronto, a prominent newspaper woman and journalist, who survives him.

Wilson—The death occurred in Ottawa on July 21st of James Horatio Wilson, of Arts '00. Mr. Wilson took his B.A. at Queen's in 1900, and subsequently became prominent in business circles at the Capital. He dropped dead while waiting for a street car.

Notes

1871-1880

Dr. Wiliam Nesbitt Chambers, Arts '75, has been a missionary in Asia Minor since 1879. Dr. Chambers moved to Beirut, Syria, in 1924, and was made missionary emeritus in 1925, and is now permanently located at Beirut.

Rev. John Craig, Arts '71, has been a Presbyterian minister in Canada for 54 years. He is located now at Demorestville, Ont.

Judge T. D. Cumberland, Arts '75, who was for over 30 years county court judge at Brandon, Man., has taken up his residence in Victoria, B.C. Judge Cumberland was Prince of Wales prizeman of the class of '75, of which the other survivors are: **Rev. John Pringle,** D.D., LL.D., formerly moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, now of Sydney, C.B.; **Rev. A. H. Scott,** D.D., for over 40 years minister of Knox Church, Perth; **Archibald McMurchy,** M.D., of North Bay; **R. W. Shannon, K.C.,** Legislative Counsel for the Province of Saskatchewan; **William Mundell,** barrister, of Kingston; and **Rev. Thomas Glassford,** of Alberni, B.C. Mrs. Glassford, who died last November, was Miss Catherine Shannon, of Kingston.

Rev. Dr. John Pringle, Arts '75, who for the past two years has been engaged in missionary work in British Columbia under the United Church of Canada, has recently accepted an invitation from his old congregation of St. Andrew's at Sydney, N.S., to become pastor emeritus.

1881-1890

Dr. J. C. Connell, Arts '84 and Med. '88, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Queen's, was on July 27th re-elected president of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association of Canada.

Dr. Robert Nelson Fraser, Med. '84, after practising his profession in Thamesville, Ont., since graduation, has now retired from active work and is living in Vancouver, B.C.

Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Arts '85, has been Archdeacon of Ottawa since 1921.

Rev. John Young, Arts and Theol. '82, has been located for the past 5 or 6 years at Mexico, N.Y., in ministerial work.

1891-1900

Dr. W. T. Connell, Med. '94, professor of medicine and clinical medicine at Queen's, spoke before the Canadian Medical Association recently on "Asthma." Following the C. M. A. meetings Dr. Connell proceeded to Fort William, where he and Dr. L. J. Austin conducted an intensive post graduate course in medicine and surgery. This was at the request of the local medical society, which provided full hospital facilities and cases for demonstration and discussion.

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., Arts '00 and Med. '00, was re-elected grand master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at the convention held in St. John, N.B., on June 23rd.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Gould, Med. '97, general secretary for missions of the Anglican Church in Canada, has recently returned from an international conference on Jewish mission work held at Prague and Budapest.

Dr. W. L. Grant, Arts '94, LL.D. '23, principal of Upper Canada College, addressed the American Library Association in Toronto at its annual meeting in June.

Dr. Robert Laird, Arts '93, treasurer of the United Church of Canada, visited the Old Country in May, where he and **Rev. Dr. E. L. Pidgeon,** Arts '12, of Erskine Church, Montreal, served as fraternal delegates to the General Assemblies in Scotland, England and Ireland.

Mrs. H. A. Lavell (Mary Chambers), Arts '91, is honorary president of the Dominion Board of the W. M. S. of the United Church of Canada, and at the convention held at Pembroke in June spoke on "Canada."

Dr. S. A. Mitchell, Arts '94, head of the Leanders McCormick observatory at the University of Virginia, visited Norway during the month of June to study the total eclipse of the sun which overshadowed England, Scotland, and Scandinavia on June 29th. Dr. Mitchell, though living in the United States, still retains his Canadian citizenship. He has travelled many thousands of miles observing eclipses, and has been very successful in photographing the Spectrum of the Flash.

Dr. Aleta E. Marty, Arts '94, LL.D. '19, acted as chairman of the social and entertainment committee of the second biennial conference of the World Federation of Education Association, which took place in Toronto August 7 to 12.

Mrs T. A. Newlands (Etta A. Reid), Arts '92, recently sailed for England to spend some time with her son, Dr. A. Newlands, Med. '26. Mrs. Newlands was chairman of the Kingston Board of Education during 1925, being the first woman in Canada to occupy such a position.

Dr. D. M. Solandt, Arts '00 and '06, associate general manager and book steward of the United Church of Canada, spoke in June before the American Library Association in connection with Adult Education.

Dr. E. J. Williamson, Arts '98, professor of modern languages at Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., left in June for France and Germany, where he will spend some months in further study.

1901-1910

Miss Mary Allison, Arts '02, has recently resigned as head mistress of the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School at Regina, Sask.

Prof. D. S. Ellis, D.S.O., V.D., Arts '07 and Sc. '10, brevet lieutenant-colonel in command of the 3rd divisional engineers, Kingston, in place of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Wilgar, D.S.O., who is transferred to the reserve of officers on the expiration of his tenure of appointment.

T. U. Fairlie, Sc. '04, who for some years was radial engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commision of Ontario, resigned some time ago to become associated with Col. J. F. H. Ussher in the brokerage firm of Ussher, Fairlie & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Mr. Fairlie's firm specializes in mining securities, and is a member of the Standard Mining Exchange at Toronto.

Alexander Longwell, Arts '00 and Sc. '03, is at present on a trip to England.

D. A. Nicholls, Sc. '09, of the Geological Survey of Canada, is spending the summer studying the oil structures of the Jumping Pound and Morley districts, west of Calgary, Alta.

Dr. F. R. Nicholls, Med. '07, of Edmonton, Alta., was a recent visitor in Kingston. Dr. and Mrs. Nicholls were motoring across Canada, and after visiting Halifax, were on their way back to Edmonton.

Rev. F. A. Robinson, Arts '04, recently returned from a tour of the Near East, having visited mission fields in Northern Africa, Syria, Egypt, and Palestine.

1911-1920

O. G. Alyea, Sc. '12, who is general manager of the Cia Huanchaca de Bolivia, Bolivia, S. America, recently spent some time at his home in Trenton, Ont.

D. G. Browne, Sc. '15, has been appointed by the executive committee of the University Council to fill the vacancy in that body caused by the death of Mr. J. A. Minnes last April. Mr. Minnes's term of office would not have expired till 1930, so Mr. Brown's appointment extends to that date, when he will, no doubt, be eligible for re-election.

Miss Elizabeth Chown, Arts '15, of the Belleville High School staff, recently sailed for Europe to spend the summer in Paris.

Wilbur F. Chown, Arts '17, is the proprietor of a prosperous dairy and general farm at Whitby, Ont. Mr. Chown recently suffered the loss of his fine barn by fire. The damage is estimated at about $6,000, only part of which is covered by insurance.

V. K. Greer, Arts '11, was during July acting for the Deputy Minister of Education in Toronto, in addition to carrying on his own work as chief inspector of public and separate schools.

F. A. Herman, Sc. '17, of the chemistry division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is spending the summer at Annapolis Royal, U.S., carrying on insecticidal investigations. Mr. Herman is the author of several papers dealing with the chemical aspects of agriculture.

W. H. Losee, Sc. '12, of the Minerals and Mines branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, recently made a tour of all the mines in Northern Ontario.

Miss Hilda Laird, Arts '18, Dean of Women at Queen's, recently delivered a series of lectures in Paris, France, on the subject of "Library Administration." Miss Laird has this summer been taking some postgraduate work at the University of Marburg, Germany.

H. Reid McCallum, Arts '19, who was a Queen's Rhodes Scholar and professor of philosophy at Queen's, recently received the degree of Bachelor of Science at Harvard University, where he took special work under the Austin Fellowship. Mr. McCallum resigns from the staff of Queen's this summer to become asssitant professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto.

F. P. Smith, Arts '11, has been appointed inspector of public schools in Kingston, Ont., to succeed J. Russell Stuart, who resigned some time ago on account of ill health. Mr. Smith has been public school inspector in Prince Edward County for some time. His new duties commence on Sept. 1.

W C. Ringsleben, Sc. '17, assistant geologist of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., recently visited the Red Lake district on geological investigations for his company.

Dr. W. Susman, Arts '19 and Med. '23, who is lecturer in morbid anatomy and histology in the department of pathology at Manchester University, senior pathological registrar to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and honorary pathologist to the Victoria Memorial Hospital at Manchester, is at his home in Kingston on vacation till the middle of August.

1921-1927

Dr. F. G. Banting, LL.D. '23, is at present making a trip into the Arctic on board the Dominion Government boat which makes an annual expedition to the North. The trip will take about two months.

George Findlay Bruce, Arts '27, sails from Vancouver for the Orient on September 1st to teach in a boys' academy in Korea.

Dr. W. H. Coverdale, LL.D. '22, Rector of the University and president of the Canada Steamships Lines, Limited, is personally entertaining the Prince of Wales and his suite during their trips on board the vessels of the C. S. L. while in Canada on their present visit.

Dr. W. A. Campbell, Med. '24, of Kingston, spoke in June before the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto on "Football Injuries to the Knee Joint." Dr. Campbell sailed in July to do postgraduate work in England and on the Continent.

R. W. Cumberland, Arts '22, is in New York City for the summer doing postgraduate work in English at Columbia University. Mr. Cumberland last spring won the Arts McIlquham Foundation in English. Under the former he will study at Yale during the coming winter.

Dr. F. R. C. Forester, Med. '27, is acting as assistant medical officer at Petawawa Military Camp. Upon the closing of the camp on September 1st he will enter as house surgeon the Guelph General Hospital.

David A. Harding, Arts '25, former star Rugby player for Queen's, was a recent visitor in Kingston when he flew down from Camp Borden, where he is a flight commander. He was one of the recent applicants for the honor of flying in the projected "London to London" flight. The qualities which made 'Dave" Harding a football star, and which were pre-eminent in his service overseas,, should fit him for the daring job he would undertake.

Rev. E. Knechtel, Arts '22 and Theo. '27, sails for Korea on Sept. 1st to take up mission work.

G. R. Mikel, Arts '22 (extramural), has been appointed inspector of public schools in Sarnia, Ont. His duties commence August 1st.

G. C. Monture, Sc. '21, has just returned from a trip across Canada and into Alaska and the Yukon, during which he visited most of the mining centres in connection with his work as editor of the publications of the Mines Branch at Ottawa.

C. L. O'Brian, Sc. '22, of the Mines Branch, Ottawa, was a recent visitor at the Alumni Office. Mr. O'Brian is doing the analytical work in connection with the compilation of the limestone resources of Canada.

Dr. John H. Orr, Med. '23, of Kingston, sailed recently for the Old Country. He will spend some months in postgraduate work in England and on the Continent.

Dr. A. R. Richards, Med. '23, physician of Burwash prison camp, delivered a very instructive address before the C. M. A. in Toronto, in June, upon "The Medical and Legal Aspects of Drug Addiction."

1927 MEDICINE—PRIZE LIST

The David Edward Mundell Scholarship ($50.00) awarded to the student making the highest aggregate marks in Surgical

(Continued on page 138)

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Applied Anatomy final examinations of the fifth and sixth years—Clarence E. Moore, Seeley's Bay.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene Scholarship ($50.00) awarded to the student making the highest number of marks in Psychiatry—Earle G. Haliday, Lanark.

A prize of $20.00 in gold given by Dr. James, of Mattawa, for final year Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Howard S. Mitchell, B.A., Listowel.

Professor's prize in Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Leslie L. Clary, Sudbury.

Professor's prize in Surgery and Clinical Surgery—John Mann, Sault Ste. Marie.

Medal in Medicine—Howard S. Mitchell, B.A., Listowel.

Medal in Surgery—John Mann, Sault Ste. Marie.

A prize for the best series of Pathological Cases given by Dr. James Miller—John S. Guthrie, Ottawa.

GENERAL

Principal and Mrs. R. B. Taylor are sailing for Canada on August 27, and the Principal will be at his desk in the University shortly after Sept. 1.

On May 11th the death occurred in Kingston of Mrs. I. B. Graham, mother of **Dr. C. W. Graham,** Arts '05 and Med. '06, of Vancouver, and of **Prof. S. N. Graham,** Sc. '00 and '03, of Queen's University.

Nathan Van Patten, who has been librarian at Queen's for the past four years, resigned this summer to accept the directorship of the library at Stanford University, California. Mr. Van Patten spoke at the recent meeting of the American Library Association in Toronto upon "Coöperative Cataloguing in the Field of American and Canadian History."

On July 4th, the death took place in Kingston of Archibald Strachan, father of **Bruce O. Strachan,** Sc. '05, of Ely, Minn.

Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., officer commanding Queen's contingent C. O. C. T. and professor of general engineering at Queen's, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Officers' decoration for meritorious service.

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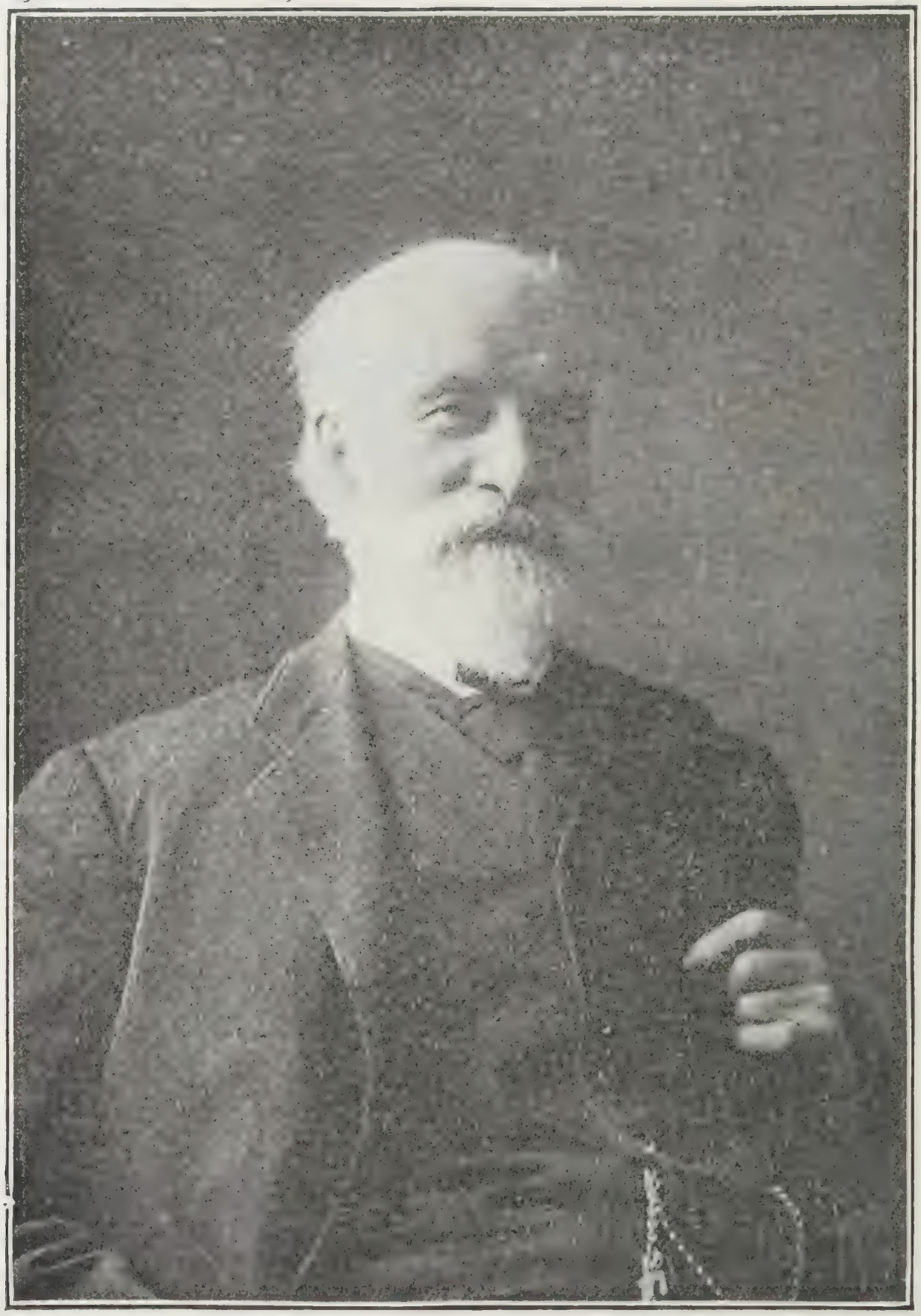
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KINGSTON, ONTARIO



SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, K.C.M.G.

Chancellor of Queen's

1880-1915

"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, K.C.M.G.

By William L. Grant, Arts '93

OF all the men who gathered round Principal Grant in the work of enlarging Queen's from a small College to a great University and of transfusing that university with a high spirit of faith and of endeavour, no other was so close a personal friend as Sandford Fleming.

Shortly after his arrival in Halifax in 1863 the young and rising Minister met and became the friend of the young and rising Engineer; in 1865-7 they were two of the small band who fought in Nova Scotia the battle of Confederation; in 1872 they faced together the trials of a journey through the unsurveyed Rockies; and Grant's death in 1902 took from Fleming the last friend who had called him by his Christian name.

Sandford Fleming was born in Scotland on January 7th, 1827, in the "lang toun of Kircaldy." After studying surveying in his native town he came to Canada in April-May, 1845, and made early surveys of Peterborough, Cobourg and Toronto. Of the first town-plan of Peterborough the lithography was done by his own hand. His ability to see the thing needed and to do it was proved even in those early days when he was the first man to suggest and to carry through practicable steps for the strengthening of Toronto Island against the waves of Lake Ontario. From 1852 onwards he took a prominent part in the railway development of Upper Canada, and from 1855 to 1863 was Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway, afterwards merged in the Grand Trunk. Again his width of interest was shown in that in the latter year he was chosen by the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement to carry to Ottawa and England their appeal for opening up communication between the little settlement and the East. To the high professional standards of the engineer he added a sense of civic duty which left no sphere of public life untouched.

In 1864 he was appointed Chief Railway Engineer by the Government of Nova Scotia and charged with the construction of a line of railway from Truro to Pictou. The policy of the Government of constructing the line by a series of small contractors did not work well, as the prices received were far above Fleming's estimate and he refused to entertain them, and in 1866 he was requested by the Government, as the only method of getting them out of the embroglio, to resign his position and carry out the work as contractor rather than as a Civil Servant. This offer Fleming eventually accepted, and completed the road in 1867, with profit to himself, at a great saving to the Government, and to the entire satisfaction of the strictest Government inspectors.

The small contractors, who were mostly local farmers, shopkeepers, and politicians, were naturally indignant, and the air rang with cries of corruption; but the truth is, as one of them told me many years later, that "Fleming not only built a cheaper and better road than we could have done, but also saved us all from ruin, for not one of us knew anything about railway construction."

From 1867 to 1880 he was Engineer in Charge of Canadian Railways. His first great task was the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, to which was added

in 1871 the Pacific. In building both these lines his difficulties were not only those of construction through a country which was in great part unsettled; he carried on a continual struggle with the Federal Governments of the day, which wished to award extraordinary contracts to political favorites, while on the other hand saving money on work which Fleming considered essential. The great "battle of the bridges," in which he insisted on iron bridges, where the Government and its commissioners desired wood, was finally won by Fleming. The struggle is told by him, with his invariable reticence and moderation, in "The Intercolonial, a historical sketch, Montreal, 1876."

In 1872 he headed the ocean to ocean expedition by which a practicable route across the Rockies was found through the Yellow Head Pass; the story of this is told by its secretary, his friend Grant, in "Ocean to Ocean." Though before 1880 Fleming had surveyed no less than eleven routes, neither the engineer nor the secretary ever faltered in his belief that the Yellow Head was the best pass for a transcontinental railway, and their belief is at least partly confirmed by its choice by the lines now merged in the C. N. R.

In 1880 the Government changed its policy, abandoned the plan of Government construction and made an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. "It was the heaviest blow of my life," said Fleming quietly; but although the new company and its general manager were a little inclined to undervalue Fleming's work, he made no open protest and showed great dignity and moderation in the face of what was almost a heartbreak.

From that time on his quiet, unceasing energy was occupied in promoting a series of good causes. He became a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in 1883 crossed the Continent in its service and assisted in the survey of the present main line through the Kicking Horse Pass. His party had the honour of being the first white men to cross the Rockies from side to side by this route. The story is told by him in "Old to New Westminster."

From 1876 on he took a prominent part in urging on the adoption of Standard Time, which has so greatly simplified travel in British North America and throughout the world.

From 1879 onwards he laboured unceasingly to induce the Canadian, Australian and Imperial Governments to cooperate in the construction as a Government enterprise of a Pacific cable. He had against him the whole might of the Eastern Extension Cable Company, and the equally dogged but less unscrupulous resistance of the British Civil Service; but he kept on without haste and without rest till the cable was finally in operation between Vancouver and Australia in 1902. Speaking in Ottawa in 1907, Earl Grey, the Governor-General, compared his labours to the missionary journeys of Saint Paul. "He has without hope of personal gain visited five continents; he has traversed all the great oceans, the Atlantic many times, and has given himself, his time, and his substance, ungrudgingly and without stint in the service of the Empire."

Though not a party man he was a devoted Imperialist, and was prominent in the Imperial Federation League. Between 1867 and 1891 he did not vote, but in the latter year he openly opposed Unrestricted Reciprocity, saying: "It is time for the reserve forces to step to the front; in the formation and maintenance of such a reserve force of voters lies, to a very large extent, the political salvation of Canada." Almost his last public activity was that of carrying through the erection in 1912 of the Memorial Tower at Halifax, to commemorate the establishment of Parlia-

mentary Government in Nova Scotia in 1757.

As a Scot and a scientist he was early interested in education, and in 1849-50 he was one of the founders of the Canadian Institute—now the Royal Canadian Institute, with headquarters in Toronto—and it is characteristic of him that when in the early days of the Institute the attendance at a meeting numbered two, he and the other member present constituted themselves President and Secretary, and passed a series of resolutions, moved by Fleming and carried unanimously, among them one that henceforth the Institute should meet regularly every Saturday evening.

In 1880 he was appointed Chancellor of Queen's University for three years, after an election in which he defeated Goldwin Smith. From 1883 he was continuously and unanimously re-elected, until his death at Halifax on 22nd July, 1915. He was the ideal Chancellor. The position is one for which the ability to be decorative and dignified is essential, and Sir Sandford was both dignified and decorative. He was a magnificent man, tall and handsome, gentle in speech and smile. One of my earliest recollections of Queen's is that of peering through the key-hole of the then Convocation Hall, and turning rapturously to a friend to say "that must be the Governor General." To the position he brought a deep Scotch love of education, backed by a life-time of varied experience, deeply pondered over in his patient, powerful, slow-moving mind. In his first address he asserted that the aim of education should be "to ennoble the propensities and tastes, to strengthen the moral sense, and to fit man to discharge his duties as an intelligent being." As a true Scot he believed deeply in the religious side of education, and founded the Chancellor's Lectureship for the Theological Alumni Association at a time when $250 annually meant a great deal more than it does now. He was invariably present at the University functions, and saw to it that her ceremonial was seemly; he was invariably upon her subscription list; and he supported and worshipped his friend the Principal

> "With that supreme devotion
> Which the Southron never knew."

Loyalty to his friends was very deep in his nature; his reports as Chief Engineer are filled with generous praise of the men who had toiled and wrought and thought with him, and faced hardship and death for the sake of Canada and the honour of a great profession.

His gentleness in speech made him at times inaudible at Convocation, but even the turbulent throng who at that time were crowded into the small gallery of Convocation Hall, in what is now the Theology Building, were always silenced by the loving and gracious dignity of the man. Yet for all his gentleness no man could show more absolute, immovable Scotch firmness when his mind was made up; and on the point of honour he was adamant, immovable as the granite of his native Scotland amid the wash of the gurly seas.

His sense of duty and of honour were based on a deeply religious nature. On all his survey parties men rested on the seventh day, and divine worship was conducted from a service compiled especially for survey parties by clergymen of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland. From its pages such sacred songs and canticles of the Christian faith as "Gloria Patri," "Adeste Fideles" and "Old Hundred" were sung in camps on the wind-swept plains of the Great Lone Land, in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, and in the desolation of the Ontario Hinterland by men of all faiths and of none, whose sense of the spiritual

had been quickened by their very isolation.

His slow spokenness was a sign of a certain slowness, or rather thoroughness of mind; he had none of the fierce, leaping, Highland spirit of his friend. Accuracy and unfailing precision, a pertinacity which knew not despair, and quiet humour were his characteristics. "This Imperial Federation of yours is not an affair of the near present," said an opponent. "No, I would rather call it one of the immediate future," was the reply.

I was once privileged to interview him formally, and found great difficulty in getting him to speak about himself, but at last he said, "If I am to speak about myself, I would say how grateful I am for my birth into this marvellous world, and how desirous I have always been to justify the event. I have dreamed my little dreams, I have planned my little plans, and begrudged no effort to bring about what I regarded as desirable results. I have always felt that the humblest among us has it in his power to do something for his country by doing his duty, and that there is no better inheritance to leave his children than the knowledge that he has done so to the utmost of his ability. It has been my great good fortune to have had my lot cast in this goodly land, and to have been associated with its educational and material prosperity. Nothing can deprive me of the satisfaction I feel in having had the opportunity and the will to strive for the advancement of Canada and the good of the Empire. I am profoundly thankful for length of days, for active, happy years, for friendships formed, and especially for the memory of those dear souls who have enriched my own life while they remained on this side." They are fine words, and looking back over the men I have known I can think of no one who through a long life lived them more entirely than did Sandford Fleming.



STUDENT LIFE AT QUEEN'S IN 1927

By J. A. Edmison, B.A.

THE university student, like Browning and socialism, is talked about much and understood little. He provides subjects for editorial writers, ideas for cartoonists, examples for moralists, and amusement for professors. We see him pictured sometimes as a 100% intellectual, bespectacled, warbling classical phrases to the appreciative atmosphere, and increasing in wisdom and wrinkles as in the "long night watches" he ploughs through dusty volumes. Here he is portrayed as a care-free "gallant," loafing on his courses and on Chesterfields, more interested in the fox-trot than in the binomial theorem, reading *College Humor* to the detriment of Vergil, Adam Smith and Samuel Johnson, more adept at balancing teacups than ledgers, proficient alike at the emptying of flasks and his father's pocket-book. Again, at odd times, he is is supposed to be in revolt against "things as they are,"—and as he grows his hair long, has substituted Voltaire for Moses and Lenin for King George. It is apparent, then, that whatever the university student is, or isn't, he or she (not forgetting the progress of co-education) is interesting and worthy of more than passing study.

"KINGSTON JUNCTION, CHANGE FOR KINGSTON CITY"—this the writer heard for the first time nearly four years ago, and now as he joins the Queen's University Alumni Association many reflections and impressions remain with him from his life as a Queen's undergraduate.

The Graduating Student

The average student graduates from Queen's a much more sober, demure and poised individual than he was during his first two college years. His care-free freshman days, those of supposed innocence and comparative irresponsibility, are no more. He shudders as he reflects on that year as a sophomore when he considered himself indispensable to the University, the sole custodian of students' rights and the dictator of the freshmen's lack of them. The average graduate has no particular illusions as to his own importance. He has seen outstanding student leaders graduate, to be forgotten in a month or two, and realizes that the same fate, with more justification, awaits himself. Intellectual humility, if he has never had it before, has been forced upon him through taking such courses as Geology I or Astronomy I, which by giving him just a glimpse of a vast field of natural phenomena, show that his college course is just the beginning, rather than the end, of his education. His opinions, too, of the professors and University authorities, have changed. He smiles as he thinks of his club-room effusions re. "student rights," and their possible infringement by that bogey of the unenlightened, the Senate. It has further dawned upon him that the professors know slightly more about the University and its courses than he does, and that in all probability most of them will be remembered at Queen's and elsewhere long after Time has completed his oblivion by eroding his last jackknife-carved initial from some class-room bench.

Religion and the Student.

It is a more or less general supposition that university students, as a class, are in revolt against contemporary conventions and religion, and that free-thinkers and radicals predominate among them. A stretch of the imagination would be re-

quired to say this about the undergraduate body at Queen's. At the end of his freshman year the average student probably experiences a change in his religious beliefs. Some who have had a faith begin to find it wobbling, and on the other hand religious codes are formulated by some who have never had them previously. Now and then we find a student who yesterday clung to Genesis and Jonah, and who to-day prides himself on being a free-thinker, proving it to each and all by quoting the odd bit from Ingersoll and Paine. It is a mistaken idea that students are not interested in religion. They are. Every boarding-house lady in Kingston will testify as to the length and warmth of debates on religious questions. Fault is found more with existing religious institutions than with religion itself. Tolerance is widespread. The man who *lives* his religion is wholeheartedly respected, however people may differ from his views. Hypocrisy is despised. The students evidence no great interest in the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy. They have a smile of sympathy for the leaders of the former, and have rather a suspicion that some of the prophets of the latter are seeking publicity. To sum up the religious situation at Queen's, I would say that about 35% of the students have deep religious convictions and attend church regularly, that about 45% have religious convictions in varying degrees and attend church irregularly, and that the remainder are either indifferent or have leanings toward agnosticism. In the last class are some very fine and interesting people, among whom the illustrious Mr. Mencken has faithful followers. No mention of the religious life at Queen's should conclude without reference to the influence that Prof. John Watson's simple pre-lecture prayer has had on Queen's students. Most have forgotten the prayer, not a few didn't listen to it at the time, but the memory of one of the world's greatest philosophers in prayer has made a lasting impression on their minds.

Political Thought at Queen's.

The student of political thought will find much to interest him at Queen's. Pre-election political discussions divulge a wide range of opinions. We find the student who talks about "The Grand Old Conservative Party" or "The Basic Principles of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," and votes Tory or Grit respectively because it is a family failing. Then again there is the student who in a desire to appear independent expounds a political faith opposite to the paternal one, for no other reason than that of contrariness. Lastly, there is to be observed the student who is endeavouring to discover the real party principles so as to decide in what direction he can most conscientiously cast his lot. In this connection the economics and history lectures of Queen's have influenced a great number of students. Certain phases of American politics are found amusing, some present tendencies in Canadian public life are viewed with mingled distaste and concern, and there is genuine admiration for men of ability and independent view, whatever be their political party. There is, too, a real reverence for British institutions, but this is perhaps founded more on reason than on sentiment. Imperialism, in moderation, would seem to be the general opinion. Many will claim that the Liberal party has the largest following among the undergraduates, pointing out the strength and activity of the Laurier Club. However, it must be remembered that many erstwhile Liberals, by their junior and senior years, find themselves wavering in the faith and turn Tory. There are also a number of so-called political radicals, a few deep-rooted in their belief that "all

things here are out of joint," but most of whom will tone down their views considerably on the receipt of a good salary. Estimations of course are often inaccurate, but I would judge that about two-thirds of the girl students and one-third of the men take no interest whatever in politics.

The Social Whirl.

The social life at Queen's has been discussed rather fully this past year or two. One social evening a week in Grant Hall, from 7 to 11, with no smoking, no decorations, and a five-piece orchestra limit, is the standing social ruling in the Constitution of the Alma Mater Society. However, this has been avoided during the past season by taking the year social functions all down to a local dance hall, where the orchestra consists of ten pieces, where smoking is allowed, and where dances do not have to conclude at eleven o'clock. This situation has caused a great deal of comment, and, all in all, I think it has been taken more seriously than it deserves to be. In the first place, the dance hall in question is not a public one, in the accepted sense. The manager is a young man who has made a sincere effort to keep it as a high standard, and has, I think, suceeded. There have been no ill-reports of dances held there, and this is significant in view of the fact that many were closely watching, with an "I told you so" on their lips. There is a movement on foot to revise social functions regulation, and this would probably have the effect of bringing some of the college dances back to Grant Hall. Impartial observers and representatives from other universities have been eloquent in their praise of the social life at Queen's, both its high quality and its pleasurableness. What graduates have not sweet memories of those gorgeous formal dances at Queen's—when "they were young and their partners beautiful"? The percentage of students at Queen's attending social functions has been the cause of no little speculation. I would say that about one-fifth go quite frequently to dances, two-fifths go occasionally, and that the remainder go very rarely or not at all.

Undergraduate Organizations.

During the past four or five years, particularly, extra-curricula activities have thrived at Queen's. Numerous football, basketball, and debating championships are outward manifestations of this. Hence we find a good proportion of the student body interested in studies plus. The *real* student of course is admired, but much more so if, in addition, he has attained prominence in some other branch of college activity. In Queen's, as in every other place of learning, are students who take their work too seriously and those who do not take it seriously enough. These classes are both in the minority, and the *average* student, while giving due attention to academic work, finds time to participate in some other college activity or activities.

Athletics have been much to the fore at Queen's during the past few years. It has been said that a larger *proportion* of students take part in some form of athletic activity at Queen's than at any other Canadian university. There are intercollegiate teams, senior, intermediate and junior, in football and hockey; senior and intermediate in basketball; besides track, harrier, boxing, wrestling and fencing, rifle and tennis teams in intercollegiate competition. In addition there are interfaculty and inter-year teams in practically all the sports mentioned, soccer being further included. For instance, twenty football teams, with an average roster of at least 17 men each, held forth at various tmies last fall. Allowing for duplications on interyear and interfaculty teams, it is

a safe guess that about one Queen's man in every four appears actively on the gridiron for varying intervals each year. Hockey and basketball would claim a lesser percentage than this. The boxing, wrestling and fencing classes had an attendance of nearly one hundred last winter, while the track and harrier squads would take in at least another seventy-five or eighty men. The girls, too, show active interest in ice and ground hockey, basketball, tennis, swimming, and track sports. Chances are that three out of every five students take part in some form of organized athletics during their college course. It is an interesting and significant fact that several of the most famous Tricolor athletes rank among the best students in the college. The last three presidents of the student body were members of the championship Rugby team.

Queen's has always been noted for its student self-governing organizations. Chief among these are the Alma Mater Society, the Engineering Society, the Aesculapian Society, the Arts Society, and the Levana Council. The last four handle the various faculty business matters, while the first concerns itself with general undergraduate administration, *c.g.,* the oversight of athletics, debating, social affairs, and "the Freshman Question." The interest in elections is usually proportional to the importance of the issues involved. The percentage of students voting in the A. M. S. elections is usually around 95%, while perhaps around 80% exercise their franchise in the faculty elections. The campus politicians vary as do the members of more august legislative bodies. We find some earnest student leaders, moderate in view and constructive in policy, just as there are others who "set their sails to catch the popular breeze," and seek power by promising the remedy of abuses, real or imaginary.

The faculty courts and the A. M. S. Supreme Court are supposed to maintain order and dispense justice among the students. This they do with varying degrees of efficiency and sincerity. If the Chief Justice, Chief of Police, and Prosecuting Attorney take their duties seriously and do not fear possible unpopularity, decorum is maintained and reasonable decisions meted out. In this connection, the A. M. S. Supreme Court has achieved a fairly good reputation. Too often, however, "joke cases" make the sessions of the mock trial variety and thwart the purpose of the courts. Thoughtful students are now realizing that if the courts are to be effective and respected, propriety must be observed, and certain practices indulged in by some of the members of faculty courts, like treating themselves on the fines collected, must be abolished.

The Queen's Journal, published biweekly, is very important in student life. The editor has rather a difficult rôle in that students to a really amazing degree are sensitive, and do not hesitate to taunt the scribe with tongue or pen if the *Journal* treads, or appears to tread, on their personalities or opinions. Although in recent years some indiscreet articles have appeared, nevertheless *Journal* editorials on several occasions have prompted constructive campus reforms. The *Journal* affords valuable training and experience to a good number during the college year. A traditional policy of fairness has gained for it the general respect of the student body.

The "College Frolic" was initiated several years ago by those who thought the Dramatic Club productions had not enough popular appeal. Criticism—just and otherwise—has always been the fate of this undergraduate attempt at entertainment. The students themselves demanded a reform, and last year a really

clever production was staged, featuring original plays and songs. While the charge may have some truth that much time is taken upon in practices, still many who take part in the "Frolic" engage in no other form of undergraduate activity, and hence in several well-known cases it has been the means of bringing genuine talent to the surface.

There are numerous other student clubs and organizations at Queen's—literary, athletic, religious, political, musical, debating, military, and social. They all have their place, and serve to make Queen's a university where every student is afforded opportunity for all-round development. That some overdo participation in extra-curricula activities there is no denying. This, however, is more than offset by the large number who receive a valuable practical training and go out into the world trained in administrative and executive duties, fairly proficient in public speaking, and with a valuable knowledge of how to meet people and direct their efforts.

Mention should be made of the very splendid co-operation existing between the professors and administrative officers of the University and responsible student leaders. I have never seen a reasonable request turned down. The same spirit which prompts certain professors and the Registrar to spend thankless hours coaching debating teams prevails generally. Comparisons may not be fair, but I have not observed to such an extent at other universities the close sympathetic relationship between staff and students as that existing at Queen's.

College Life in Retrospect.

The graduate of 1927 looks back over his course and realizes that he has been attending Queen's during stirring times in the University's history. Around firesides long years hence he will relate the gridiron triumphs. Ever will he value highly his associations with fellow-students and professors. The Kingston that he has got to know and appreciate will eventually become in the nature of a sacred shrine. The more he reflects, the more he has become convinced that his undergraduate days at Queen's have given him memories "which will make old age not too great a burden to carry for the privilege of having once been young."



THE ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE CRIMINALS

By A. E. Lavell, B.A., LL.D.

TO illustrate, I suppose, the kind of task which a man may face after he has passed out of academic cloisters into the world's business, the editor has asked that I give a sketch of the particular job on which, for a good many years, it has been my privilege to work. Space demands brevity, and therefore the "human interest stories," which are legion, must be left to the reader's imagination.

The other day I told Dr. John Watson that he had succeeded in getting into my immature soul at college two lessons which have been of inestimable value. First—to be fair to the other fellow, and before criticising him get his point of view sympatheticlaly and fairly. Second—not to be afraid to think clearly, but rather fear to do otherwise. In no career can these be safely departed from, and that of the writer is no exception.

Recently at Sudbury I was told of a pile of slag, weighing several hundred thousand tons, which had been sold for twenty-five cents a ton. The company was glad to get that figure, as it had taken all it wanted from the ore and the slag which remained was, to it, practically useless. The buyer thought he saw real value in the discarded stuff and chuckled to think he had paid such a low price for it.

Everyone knows that one of the most important advances made in industry is the profitable use of material that had hitherto been thrown out as useless, and the conservation of the time and energy not only of machines but of man power. By chemical analysis, the microscope, and other tests, waste material has been found to posses commercial value.. By selection, adaptation, education, training, and arousing of interest and ambition, apparently unpromising human material has been revealed as an asset of hitherto unsuspected worth.

It has fallen to the lot of some of us to give somewhat close attention to the human wreckage to be found in our prisons. The inmates of these institutions have been deliberately seized by the hooks of the law and placed outside the pale of society. They have been counted of no value, but rather a detriment to the economic operations of the nation. Society would prefer to pay the price of the burden of their support in prison rather than endure or risk the danger and loss of having them around outside as free men.

An analysis of the material in the jails, industrial farms, reformatories, and penitentiary in Ontario, and a study of the offences for which the inmates have been corrected, does not, at first sight, encourage one who has thought of its salvage. The average intelligence is not at all high. Illiteracy has too large a place. The majority of prisoners have been trained to no trade or other occupation. Home or other conditions in most cases have not been properly adapted to the peculiar temperaments or personalities. Selfish egotism characterizes nearly all the inmates, and the curiously foolish and careless optimism which led them to commit crime has by no means, in many cases, been shaken by incarceration; indeed this has sometimes been replaced by a discouragement which may be worse in its results than even the former selfish conceit.

They have all broken some section of a body of laws which is the product of the best thought of able men on the basis of experience, and which is the crystallized expression of what is judged as essentially proper behaviour in a civilized state which desires to keep a balanced compromise between order and freedom.

In a recently published book,* I have indicated the main causes of crime and have gone into the question in a way impossible in this short article; but even what has been stated above will show how hopeless the problem of salvage may appear at first to the student of crime. Another fact might be added. Since Nov. 1, 1926, the Ontario Board of Parole has investigated the cases of 1077 prisoners and has personally interviewed these. Of that number four hundred and sixty-six had been convicted either once or a dozen times before. That is, over forty-three per cent. of these prisoners were repeaters on whom prison terms had had either no effect or a bad one. (It might be added that less than ten per cent. of these repeaters had ever been paroled by us. Less than four per cent. of these had ever been dealt with under the Ontario Extra Mural Permit System.)

To expect one hundred per cent. success, therefore, in any attempt at salvaging our convicted criminals would be absurd. You cannot make mahogany furniture out of jackpine driftwood. But the salvaging must be attempted, and it has already achieved rather striking results. Most of our prisoners have been egotistic, foolish, ignorant, and misguided, rather than bad. Some of them were largely the victims of misfortune. Not a few have excellent material in them, and if given at all a fair show will hereafter be good citizens, assets instead of liabilities.

Probation instead of imprisonment for certain first offenders has already yielded remarkably good results, though the system has been in force in Ontario too short a time to make mere statistics of much value except to demonstrate with certainty that we are on the right road. The Dominion Ticket of Leave Act of 1906, with all its imperfections, has given an opportunity to many thousands of offenders and has resulted in the civil reëstablishment of most of them. Improved conditions (not pampering as some assert) in our prisons has had good results on those prisoners who could appreciate and take advantage of them.

The Ontario Parole System has been in operation for ten years, the Ontario Extra Mural System for seven years, and their work has been such as seems to have earned the general approval of the public. These various experiments and others have a few critics, it is true, but most of the objections are based, I believe, on a lack of knowledge of the facts or a misunderstanding of their objects and policies. Time is needed for these to be learned and grasped. Suffice it to say that those administering these systems are not animated by sentimentality, favouritism, prejudice, or vindictiveness. They endeavour to be guided by scientific common sense as social pathologists. Their aim is to protect the public by the reestablishment of offenders under supervision if there seems to be a reasonably adequate basis to work upon. About eighty per cent. of the cases dealt with by the Ontario Board of Parole would seem to have been a permanent success.

An offender is sentenced by the court. At the end of the sentence—which we have no desire to change so far as his loss of liberty is concerned—the offender will

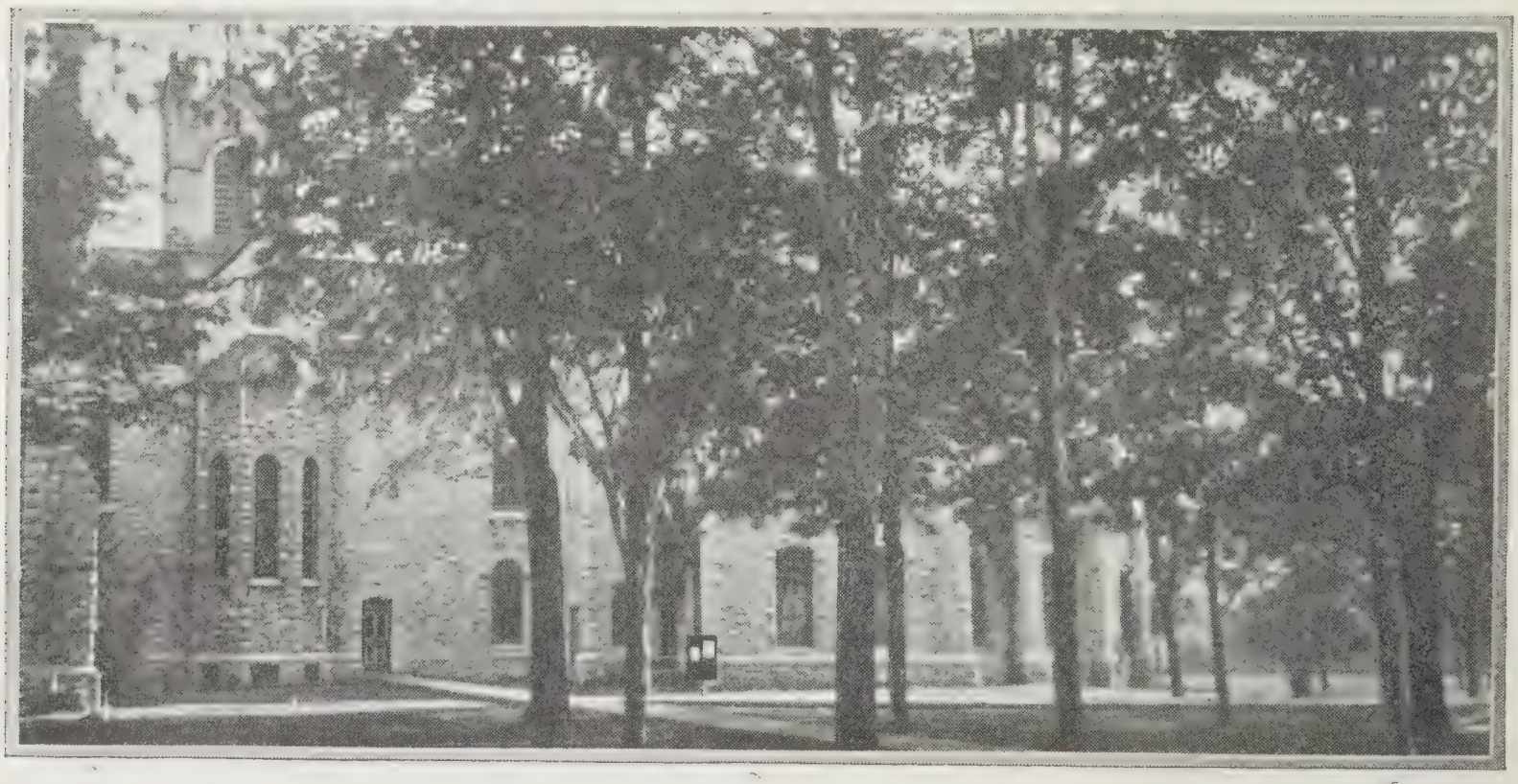
* "The Convicted Criminal and his Reëstablishment as a Citizen" (The Ryerson Press, Toronto, $1.00).

be a free man. Society has been protected from him during his sentence in prison, but how can it best be protected during the much longer term of the remainder of his life? What kind of free man will he be? What treatment does he need so that he will likely be a better citizen than he was before?

But not even the wisest physician and surgeon can save his patients from occasional funerals, and it is necessary, unfortunately, to maintain such institutions as hospitals for incurables. Similarly many offenders against the law need to be temporarily quarantined in institutions, and some need permanent quarantine. But facts and experience lead us to believe that most offenders can be controlled and guided back to citizenship, to bear their share of the economic and other burdens of society.

The question is, what are the best and most effective means to this end in each individual case. This can only be found out by careful observation and experiment. Sentimental gushing, or hysterical or brutal prejudice or animus, or guess work, or mere theories, or fiction accepted as fact, will not solve the problem. Nor will impatience, nor cynicism, nor foolish optimism. Criminology is slowly becoming a science, though a far more difficult one than geology or chemistry. At present all we can do is to keep our heads, be patient and cautious, stick to facts and make accurate note of these, and do our best under the circumstances to find a course of action that will serve the interest alike of prisoner and public, believing that these interests are identical.

Lepers are quarantined for life, so, too, are the hopelessly insane. The smallpox or typhus patient is quarantined until safety allows release. The man with a broken ankle is detained till he can walk again. Similarly there are some criminals who will need institutional care all their lives. Many need it for a longer or shorter period, but it is in the interest of society that they be so treated that at the earliest possible time these expensive dependents may walk alone and walk straight. The task is a difficult and complex one, but it is of fascinating interest and hopeful if one is not too foolish an optimist.



EDITORIAL NOTES

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Managing Editor—Gordon J. Smith, B.A., B.Sc.

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The 'Varsity Centenary

TO the University of Toronto on the attainment of its Hundredth Anniversary, which notable event was fittingly celebrated at the U. of T., October 4 to 8, the General Alumni Association of Queen's extends heartiest congratulations.

We are confident that 'Varsity's service and usefulness to Canada, so marked during the first hundred years of its life, will be even more outstanding during the ensuing century.

Welcome Correspondence

THE *Review* wishes to express its appreciation of the manner in which the alumni are responding to our requests for news concerning Queen's men and women. Almost every mail brings in some items of interest, and each week the amount is larger than that of the previous one.

It is such co-operation as this on the part of the alumni, scattered as they are all over the world, that will make our magazine rapidly "come into its own" and attain the place that we feel it will eventually occupy among the graduates and ex-students of Old Queen's.

An alumni magazine is bound to play an important part in the efforts of an alumni association to bind together the family of its *Alma Mater,* and the desirable and essential assistance which the *Review* is now receiving in ever increasing volume from its readers is a great help towards such a goal.

The "Personals" in a periodical of this sort is almost invariably the division to which one first turns when the book is received, and the demand must be well and amply met. It is comparatively easy for an editor to collect personal items from centres adjacent, or close to, his university —these, of course, are of interest—but to obtain such notes from points farther away and from the more isolated centres, notes which hold just as great interest as the others, is a more difficult task. For the latter, the magazine is necessarily dependent upon the goodwill and active co-operation of the alumni situated in these localities.

In this issue our thanks are specifically due to Dr. A. R. McLeod, Med. '09, of Sydney, and to Dr. E. L. McCardle, Med. '12, of Benella, Australia, for recently forwarding copies of the Australian Medical Journal containing the obituary notice of the late Dr. W. F. Taylor, of Med. '61, whose name was second from the top on our graduate list and who died in Brisbane, Australia, on June 29th.

We value the receipt of such voluntary help in two ways: as news items, and as

an indication that the *Review* is being read and appreciated even in the Antipodes—though possibly the farther away the greater the *Alma Mater* feeling.

May we point out further that advice as to a change of location of a graduate, or a new position taken, not only gives us a personal note but also helps us to keep our address lists correct. The latter is most essential, and we again solicit assistance towards this end.

Our Contributors

W. L. Grant, M.A., LL.D., who wrote for this issue the sketch of Sir Sandford Fleming, is a Queen's Arts graduate of '94, and was honored by his *Alma Mater* with an LL.D. in '23. He is a son of the late Principal Grant, known so well by personal contact or hearsay to every Queen's alumnus, and is therefore well qualified to write of Sir Sandford Fleming, a great friend of his late father's and a patron and friend of Queen's for many years. Dr. Grant is Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

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A. E. Lavell, B.A., LL.D., is a Queen's man who graduated in Arts in '92. He founded the Arts Society and was the creator of the Queen's Gaelic yell. After his return from overseas Victoria College gave him the doctorate. Dr. Lavell is the Chief Officer of the Ontario Board of Parole and Commisioner for the extra mural employment of prisoners. Dr. Lavell's article in this issue explains something of what is being done by the Ontario Board of Parole, and illustrates just one of the many tasks faced by our graduates after leaving Queen's.

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J. A. Edmison, B.A., is a graduate of this year. It is doubtful whether any other undergraduate had quite his grasp of student life and activities at Queen's, so that he is well qualified to handle the subject of "Student Life at Queen's," as he has so ably done for this number of the *Review*. Mr. Edmison is at present studying law at McGill Law School.

A Correction

A regrettable error occurred in the last paragraph of the article on "Queen's at Confederation" in the August issue of the *Review*, when, in naming the three "Fathers of Queen's" who were also "Fathers of Confederation," the name Alexander Hamilton was given. This should have read Alexander Campbell. The old records gave both Hon. John Hamilton and Alexander Campbell as taking active parts in the founding of Queen's, and somehow the names became confused. The Hon. Mr. Hamilton was not one of the "Fathers of Confederation," while Mr. Alexander Campbell was.

An Alumni Scholarship

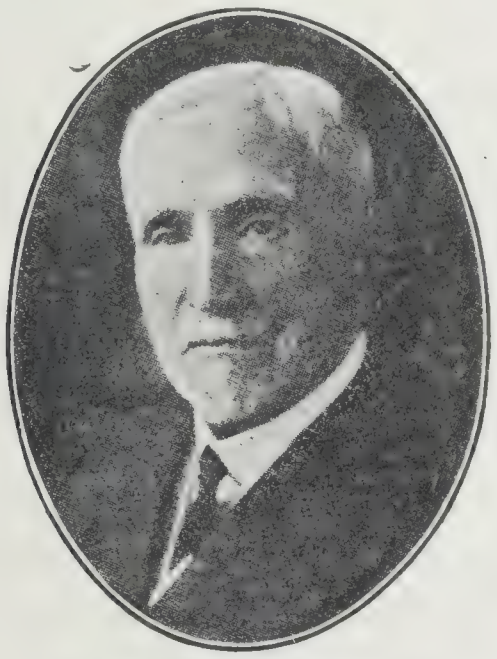
AN announcement has come to the Alumni Office from the secretary of the branch at Cobalt and Haileybury that tentative plans are under way in that locality to foster an alumni scholarship.

The idea, which is as yet not fully developed, is to establish a scholarship in the local mining and high school for the one or two pupils ranking highest in academics and athletics combined (neither the "bookworm" alone nor the athlete alone to be eligible). It is felt by the sponsors of the scheme that in this way Queen's would be definitely placed before promising students, and benefit thus accrue both to them and to the University.

There is a valuable suggestion here that other branches will do well to keep in mind, if not for the immediate future at least for some time in the more distant

one. Through such activities as that being planned in the North Country, may the General Alumni Association partly fulfill its function and become a genuine asset to Queen's as well as a valuable help to promising young Canadians.

THE LATE DR. W. F. TAYLOR



DR. W. F. TAYLOR
Med. '61

ON the twenty-ninth of June, 1927, a long, important, and honourable career came to its close in the death of Dr. William Frederick Taylor, of Brisbane, Australia. The late Dr. Taylor was the only known survivor of the class of Medicine '61, and had but one graduate senior to him of whom there is any recent record, Rev. Dr. Donald Ross, of Kingston, a graduate of the class of Arts '60, who still survives.

William Frederick Taylor was born in London, England, in the year 1840, and when two years of age accompanied his parents to Canada. Of his youth we have no record, but it is certain that the foundation of his subsequent achievements must have been laid early. He entered Queen's, and, in 1861, at the young age of 21 he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he returned to London and passed the examination for the licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, which enabled him to be registered in the United Kingdom. He then migrated to Australia and practised his profession in Victoria and New South Wales for about three years. In 1866 he returned to London and studied for a year at Guy's Hospital. He had no difficulty in passing the examination for membership in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He then spent some time on the Continent, and, in 1873, again returned to Australia.

Over a period of about 15 years he practised in several of the more settled communities of that young country, becoming continuously more prominent in the medical field. He gained an immense popularity; everyone trusted him and regarded him with respect and affection. In 1883 he yielded to the call of a wider field and took up his residence in Bisbane. He soon gained the recognition of his colleagues and of the public as a practitioner of unusual ability. He became specially noted as an ophthalmic surgeon and as a throat surgeon, and for many years was honorary surgeon to the eye, ear, and throat department of the Brisbane Hospital. In later years he devoted an increasing amount of attention to ophthalmic work, and even after he reached the age of 80 years, he conducted a large ophthalmic practice with signal success. He took a prominent part in Australian medical societies, and at different times held various of the high offices connected therewith. When 80 years of age he arranged for the holding of a session of the Australian Medical Congress, of which he was president, and which had been only held together by a slender thread during

the years of the Great War. It is said that Dr. Taylor stood out as an imposing figure in the achievement of the great success at this time.

Outside the sphere of medicine Dr. Taylor also attained high positions. He was a prominent member of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Society of Queensland, and was, in the course of time, elected president of each of these bodies. Many years ago he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council and was a valued member of the Upper House.

Dr. Taylor held it to be the duty and privilege of every medical practitioner to relieve pain and to diminish suffering, and he continued to live up to this creed over a period of 67 years to within a week of his death. He exerted a highly beneficial influence on his generation. He was a man of irreproachable honour and integrity. He held his opinions strongly and fought hard for right. He was tolerant and patient; a man with whom it was difficult to quarrel, for he was always ready to acknowledge an effort aimed at the benefit of humanity. He reformed others by the persistence of his arguments and by the force of his sincerity. In private life he was the most admirable of men; in his practice he was an ideal adviser and friend. His record is one to be proud of. A long life spent in useful service to his fellow man must cast its influence long after the memories of the man himself have begun to fade. And it will be long ere his contemporaries will forget the kindly doctor who scorned ease and leisure even in his old age that others might be spared from pain.

THE MINING CONGRESS

DURING the recent visit of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress to Canada in August and September, Queen's men took a prominent part both in the technical discussions and in the entertainment of the visitors at the many mining centres visited, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Much of the credit for the success of the whole tour was due to the efficient arrangements made by a Queen's man, Mr. G. C. Mackenzie, Sc. '03, who is secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who acted as general secretary of the Congress. Other Queen's mining men as well were so much in evidence from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the tour that an English engineer was heard to remark, "Queen's is apparently *the* mining school of Canada."

At the excursions in the Sudbury district there were some twenty-five graduates present. At Cobalt, Haileybury, South Loraine, and Porcupine, even a greater number. From here to the West the numbers decreased somewhat, but eastward, across the Quebec border in the Rouyn field, Queen's was again to the front; while even in Newfoundland, where the Eastern tour finished, three or four grads of the "School of Mining" were connected with the most outstanding operations.

Queen's may feel justly proud of the share her "miners" have taken, and are still taking, in the development of the mining resources of Canada.

GRADUATES HONOURED

IT is a continuous story, that of Queen's graduates, both men and women, who achieve honour and come to the front in their chosen professions. Very rarely a week passes that some Queen's alumnus does not bring Canadian-wide and often world-wide attention to himself and to his *Alma Mater.*

Three graduates who have recently been signally honoured are D. A. McGregor, Arts '05; Dr. B. T. Dickson, Arts '15, and Dr. William Spankie, Arts '82 and Med. '85.

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Under the auspices of the National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, gold and silver medals were awarded for the best editorials in Canadian daily newspapers dealing with Confederation, its purpose and achievements. The gold medal, emblematic of the most outstanding production, was won by Mr. D. A. McGregor, of the Vancouver *Province.* Such an honour is particularly noteworthy as practically every journal in Canada had editorial efforts upon this subject. The award enhances Mr. McGregor's already prominent position in the journalistic field, and reflects great credit both upon him and Queen's, where he, no doubt, received the training and inspiration from Dean Cappon that underlie his present success.

Subsequent to his graduation with the degree of B.A. in 1905, Mr. McGregor was for a time on the staff of the Toronto *Globe,* and later joined that of the Vancouver *Province,* in Vancouver, B.C., where he now resides.

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Dr. B. T. Dickson has been appointed Chief Mycologist to the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for Australia. Dr. Dickson has made a special study of plant pathology, and is one of the outstanding scientists of Canada in that particular line. The work of which he will have charge is that of combating plant pests and diseases. On arrival in Australia he is to make a full preliminary study of conditions, then build his laboratories and appoint his staff. The Commonwealth Government has made a large appropriation for such scientific and industrial investigations, and the field is one of extreme importance in that country.

Dr. Dickson graduated from Queen's with his B.A. in 1915, later took post graduate work at Cornell and at McGill, obtaining his Ph.D. from the latter institution. He became connected in 1919 with Macdonald College, the great agricultural school near Montreal, as Assistant Professor of Biology, later became Professor of Botany, and, while occupying that position, organized a new department specially devoted to plant diseases and their treatment, which did such successful work in this field that last year he was created Professor of Plant Pathology. He leaves for Australia in October to take over his new duties.

It is a distinct compliment to Queen's that one of her graduates should be selected to fill so responsible a post, and one offering such far-reaching possibilities.

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Dr. William Spankie, Arts '82 and Med. '85, of Wolfe Island, Ont., was honoured by being elected unanimously as President of the Medical Council of Canada at its recent annual meeting in Ottawa.

Dr. Spankie was one of the organizers of the Medical Council of Canada, is one of its charter members, and has always been an advocate of Dominion-wide medical licensure. For twenty-seven years he

has been a member of the Medical Council of Ontario and is a past president of this body. He has acted as one of its two representatives on the Dominion Council. He has made a specialty of medical education and medical legislation.

The doctor has also taken an active part in municipal affairs. For many years he was public school inspector for Frontenac county; he was warden of Frontenac county in 1913; and for fourteen years has been reeve of the Township of Wolfe Island. He has spent his professional career in the practice of medicine on Wolfe Island, and he has always been most highly regarded by his patients owing to his faithful and conscientious attention. Dr. Spankie has four sons, also brilliant graduates of Queen's—Dr. W. E., Med. '06, and Dr. A. T., Med. '07, both of Calgary, Alta.; H. L., Arts '15, practising law at High River, Alta., and R. M., Arts '14, practising law at Calgary, Alta.

Queen's shares with Dr. Spankie the honour of his election to the highest office at the disposal of the Canadian medical profession.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

New Members of Staff

AT the meeting of the Board of Trustees held recently the following members of staff were appointed to fill the vacancies that had developed since last session:

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND LATIN—During Professor Callander's leave of absence, Professor Tracy will be Acting Head of the Department of Greek, and Mr. T. E. Law, B.A. (London and Oxford), will be Lecturer in Classics. Professor M. D. C. Tait, who was at Harvard last session on leave of absence, returns to Queen's as Assistant Professor in the Department of Classics.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH—Dr. Felix Walter, son of Professor Walter, of McGill University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of French. Dr. Walter holds the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from McGill, and was awarded the Province of Quebec Scholarship, enabling him to continue his studies abroad for three years. He spent his time in France, Spain, and Portugal, and obtained his doctorate at the Sorbonne. Dr. Walter was born in England, but has lived in Montreal since he was seven years of age, and is bilingual.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH—Mr. J. B. C. Watkins, M.A., an honour graduate of the University of Toronto, has been appointed Lecturer in English. Mr. Watkins succeeds Mr. W. A. Alexander.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE—In view of Professor Heaton's resignation, Professor W. A. Mackintosh has been promoted to the headship of the Department of Political and Economic Science. Dr. C. A. Curtiss has been appointed Assistant Professor in Economics. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and took his doctorate at Chicago. Before coming to Queen's he was on the staff of the Universtiy of Florida. He succeeds Professor Caldwell. Mr. J. S. Prentice, who has the

degrees of B.A. and M.A. from Queen's University, and who has had several years' experience in Hislop College, India, has been appointed Lecturer in Economics.

Department of Philosophy — Professor Reginald Jackson, Trinity College, Oxford, has been appointed Associate Professor in Philosophy in place of Professor MacCallum. Professor Jackson had a double first at Oxford, and is regarded as one of the most brilliant men of recent years. He comes now from the University of Sydney, where he was Professor of Philosophy.

Department of Biology—Mr. Charles S. Hanes, B.A., Toronto, Science Research Scholar at Cambridge for two years, has been appointed Lecturer in Biology. Mr. Hanes takes the place of two Fellows who served in this department last year. In view of his appointment, it now becomes possible to provide instruction in plant physiology, a fundamental course which has not been offered in recent years. Mr. N. C. Gibbons, B.A., Queen's 1927, has been appointed Assistant in Bacteriology for the session 1927-28. Mr. Gibbons is doing the work of Dr. Orr, who is abroad on a year's leave of absence.

Department of Mineralogy—Mr. A. F. Matheson, B.Sc. (Manitoba), has been appointed assistant to Dr. Bruce in the Mineralogy Department. He succeeds Mr. G. G. Suffel.

Improvements to Campus

DURING the past summer the Grounds Committee have been very busy at the University, and several improvements have been made.

The area between the campus side of the Douglas Library and Gordon Hall, which had been part of the rear driveway and cinder-covered, has been sodded and bordered with young trees. The rear of the Library is thus much improved in appearance, while a great deal of the dust that reached the interior through the windows has been eliminated.

A grass plot of some twenty feet in width, also tree-bordered, has been laid alongside the concrete tennis courts, six of which were built some two years ago between Fleming and Gordon halls in the space which the older graduates may remember as being occupied in the winter by the open-air hockey rink.

At the entrance to the grounds on Union street, just opposite Division, an elaborate gateway is being constructed. Limestone pillars, three on each side of the driveway, are being built with low, curved parapets extending between them. When completed the gate will add greatly to the appearance of the grounds at this point. Plans are also under way to erect a similar, though less ornamental, entrance to the Medical quadrangle on Arch street.

New Testing Machine

IT is noted that the equipment of the Civil Engineering testing laboratory has been further increased by the acquisition of a new Amsler testing machine of fifty thousand pounds capacity. The Amsler firm is well known for the perfection of its instruments of precision, and this machine is one of its finest products. It is automatic and autographic, with four ranges of sensitiveness in tension and compression. So far as is known it is the only machine of its kind in Canada. It has been installed not only for purposes of instruction, but also to fill the very exacting requirements of the Metallurgical Research Department, carried on by Professor Carson, and for general commercial testing of materials. The laboratory

is now remarkably well equipped with apparatus for the testing of timber, cement, concrete, steel, paving materials, and all building materials. Included in the apparatus are three modern testing machines (Riehle, Olsen, and Amsler), impact machine, diamond drill, rattler, stone saw, grinding lap, hardness testing machine, and complete cement-testing facilities.

"Tech. Supplies" Enlarged

THE interior of the small building at the Union street entrance to the University grounds, built some two years ago to house the "Tech. Supplies" and the office of the Athletic Board of Control after the fire in the Old Medical Building, where these departments had been situated for a short time previous, has been extensively altered during the past two or three months. Considerably more space has been given to the "Bookstore," whose business in supplies incidental to the college work of the students has been increasing tremendously of late.

Further Changes in Fleming Hall

FOR many years Electrical Engineering 1 has had no laboratory class all its own, but during the last session space was found in the time-table for it, and as the class is a large one it has become necessary to find space in the laboratories. The only apparent solution was to convert the three west rooms in Fleming Hall basement into one, add half the hallway, and thus secure one large laboratory. This has been done during the past summer, and all the continuous current machinery moved there. It will be chiefly used by the classes in Electrical 1 and 3. The high voltage transformer was moved into laboratory No. 2, which is now the high tension laboratory, and shutters were fitted to darken completely the room during experiments. The radio station was moved upstairs to the standards laboratory and the standards were shifted across the hall. Several new pieces of apparatus were added. The result is a considerable increase in floor space and a much better arrangement of equipment. Instruction in this department can now be carried out more easily and efficiently.

1927:1928 Registration

AT the time of going to press the intra-mural registration for the session of 1927-28 had not been completed, but from the figures available the totals for the year will be approximately as follows:

Arts	750
Medicine	325
Science	270
Theology	8

This registration represents a very slight increase over that of the session of 1926-27, which was the largest in the University's history.

Classes in Arts and Science commenced on September 21, while those in Medicine opened on the 28th. Convocation for the former is to be held on May 2, and for the latter on May 23.

On to Kingston for the 'Varsity Game!

ATHLETICS

By A. T. WILLIAMSON, B.A., Sports Editor

New Rugby Coach



ORIN A. CARSON
Hon. Rugby Coach

THE Athletic Board of Control at Queen's received on September 12 the resignation of Mr. W. P. Hughes. Director of Athletics, and at a special meeting, called immediately to consider the matter, the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Hughes came to Queen's towards the end of the 1922 Rugby season upon the retirement of Mr. George Awrey owing to ill health. Prior to Mr. Hughes's arrival the financial administration and the actual direction of athletics had been combined in the office of Secretary of the Athletic Board of Control; with the appointment of Mr. Hughes the two divisions were separated, and he was placed in charge of the latter as Director of Athletics.

Upon the foundations laid by Mr. Awrey in his two years of constructive effort, Mr. Hughes was able to build a very efficient structure, and during his régime the Tri-color developed splendidly. Athletics, particularly Rugby, were greatly strengthened by his capable and effective coaching. Four Intercollegiate and three Dominion Rugby titles were won under his tutelage, and this in itself speaks for Mr. Hughes's knowledge of the gridiron game and his thoroughness in imparting it to the men under his direction.

Faced with the problem of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hughes, the Athletic Board of Control naturally turned to Professor Orin Carson, of the University Metallurgy Department; and it was with considerable pleasure that Professor Carson's acceptance of the position of Honorary Rugby Coach was received.

Orin Carson played as inside wing on the Senior Rugby teams prior to 1922, and was a very valuable member of the squad which in that year won the Intercollegiate and Dominion titles. Due to his position on the line, his work often did not receive the press prominence that it merited, or that was given to the apparently more brilliant plays of some of the back division men; but it was Orin Carson's breaking of the opposing line that in many instances was responsible for the sensational gains made by the backs.

Following his graduation in 1923, Prof. Carson went to Columbia, where he took his M.Sc. Later he returned to Queen's to join the metallurgy staff, and since then he has been acting as honorary assistant to Mr. Hughes, giving particular attention to the coaching of the Intermediate and Junior Rugby teams.

With Prof. Carson as coach, the Queen's Intermediate and Junior squads attained splendid success. In 1924 the Intermediates under his direction won the Intercollgeiate and Dominion tities. In 1925 they played off—a sudden death game—with McGill for the Intercollegiate championship, and were defeated by a very small margin. Last year the Intermediate team, again with Prof. Carson in charge, went well on in their group, but were eliminated by R. M. C., the team that finally achieved the Intercollegiate and Dominion championship honours. One of Professor Carson's most noted coaching talents has been his uncanny faculty of developing new material that to his perceptive mind showed Rugby possibilities.

From the above it may be well seen that Queen's is exceptionally fortunate in securing the services of Professor Carson as honorary Rugby coach. Our team should "go far" under the guidance of their new instructor.



"CLIFF" HOWARD
1927 Captain

The 1927 Rugby Team

BY the time this issue of the *Review* reaches its readers such estimates as we may now offer regarding this year's Rugby team will probably be verified by the course of events. The first Intercollegiate game in which Queen's takes part is on October 15, and this game should help consolidate the team and produce the necessary test of the men in the various positions.

The first practice took place on September 15, approximately 20 men being in attendance led by "Cliff" Howard, this year's captain. The number increased daily, until in a week about 80 men were in uniform. One of the most marked features of the early practices was the enthusiasm that showed itself; every man, from the hardened veteran to the newest "young hopeful," was right "on his toes." Another noted detail was the complete harmony that existed throughout the whole squad.

Coach Carson at the very outset placed his men under the charge of Mr. James Bews, the Physical Director, in the endeavour to have each player in the best possible physical condition prior to his taking part in scrimmage practice, and thereby eliminating many of the injuries incidental to untrained participation in the game.

Subsequently the candidates were divided into groups of a dozen men each, according to previous playing experience, and each squad placed under the watchful eye of a veteran player of that particular division. It was a downright pleasure to see the avidity with which the aspirants for backfield positions received their instruction in the finer points of the game from Harry Batstone; while the outsides likewise profited by the advice of "Liz" Walker. The middles and insides were tutored by Capt. Howard and "Chicks" Mundell. At the same time several former stars, among them Dr. Prestley McLeod, Dr. Phillips Macdonnell, and

"Ernie" Sliter, offered valuable suggestions as occasion presented itself.

Following the preliminaries as outlined above, systematic practices in signals and scrimmaging were carried out; and later on, teams were selected of 24 men each, chosen according to playing position alternately by this and last year's captains, and a full practice game took place on October 1, the men by this time being in excellent condition.

We feel confident that when the championships are awarded at the close of the present season Queen's will be either a recipient, or a runner-up with a season's record of which her graduates and followers will indeed be proud—a record established by a team that certainly did not lack in condition, efficient coaching, and fighting spirit.

Senior Rugby Schedules, 1927

Intercollegiate.	*Interprovincial.*	
Oct. 1—	Argos at Ottawa	
" 8—Argos at Queen's (Exhibition)		
" 8—McGill at 'Varsity	Ottawa at Montreal	Hamilton at Montreal
" 15—Queen's at McGill	Ottawa at Argos	Montreal at Hamilton
" 22—'Varsity at Queen's	Argos at Montreal	Hamilton at Ottawa
" 29—Queen's at 'Varsity	Argos at Hamilton	Montreal at Ottawa
Nov. 5—'Varsity at McGill	Montreal at Argos	Ottawa at Hamilton
" 12—McGill at Queen's	Hamilton at Argos	

A Backward Look



DOMINION RUGBY CHAMPIONS OF 1893

ON TO KINGSTON FOR THE 'VARSITY GAME!

OF the memorable reunion of last year during the 85th Anniversary celebration, one day stands out above all the others — the day of the Queen's-Varsity Rugby game, and the Alumni dance in Grant Hall. Never will these events be forgotten!

The General Alumni Association and the Athletic Board of Control are desirous of meeting with the expressed desire of hundreds of alumni to perpetuate this reunion idea by holding some such event each year.

There are several reasons for such a reunion. It gives an opportunity for the alumni to get back and visit the University and meet their old friends. It enables them to witness what is usually one of the outstanding games of the season, and, last but not least, it "brings grist to our mill." Most graduates know that Queen's, unfair as it may seem, receives no revenue whatever from the games in Montreal or Toronto; and building up our gates here means a great deal in a financial way to our Athletic Board.

Two possibilities presented themselves for such an event this year: the 'Varsity game on October 22, and the McGill game on November 12. It has been decided that the former game and date are most suitable, and so "ON TO KINGSTON FOR THE 'VARSITY GAME" has been adopted as a slogan, and we hope that all alumni will do their best to attend and make the 1927 Reunion a real success.

Arrangements are being made to hold an alumni dance in Grant Hall on Saturday evening following the game, and if last year's function is any criterion, we can pledge a most enjoyable time.

So come along. Meet your old friends. Visit Old Queen's. Encourage the Athletic Board by your presence. Get once more the thrill of former days.

ON TO KINGSTON FOR THE 'VARSITY GAME!

Notice to the Class of Arts '17

A SPECIAL REUNION of the Class of Arts '17 is being arranged by the executive of that year for the week-end of October 22, mentioned above. The program will include the Queen's-'Varsity game, the dance in Grant Hall, and a '17 dinner.

Come on '17! You have been out for ten years! Let everyone come back on October 22!

Further details are being mailed to the members of the year, and early replies to the President, Wilbur F. Chown, R.R. No. 1, Whitby, Ont., will facilitate the making of the necessary arrangements.

ALUMNI NEWS

Births

Anderson—At Montreal, on Sept. 4, to A. Gordon Anderson and Mrs. Anderson (Margaret Taylor), Arts '26, a son.

Bennett—At Spencerville, Ont., on July 18, 1926, to Jas. H. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett (Edna Derbyshire), Arts '22, a daughter (Winifred Constance).

Brown—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on June 26, to R. Gordon Brown, Arts '17, and Mrs. Brown (Ina Bigford), Arts '23, a daughter (Audrey Muriel).

Cameron—On June 24, to C. A. Cameron, Arts '13, and Mrs. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., a daughter.

Climo—On Friday, August 19, at the Niagara Falls General Hospital, to Cecil Climo, Sc. '23, and Mrs. Climo, a daughter.

Diltz—At Toronto, on July 28, to B. C. Diltz, Arts '21, and Mrs. Diltz, a son (Charles Herbert Case).

Elliott—At Deloro, Ont., on Aug. 4, to R. A. Elliott, Sc. '12, and Mrs. Elliott, a daughter (Jean Agnes).

Givens—At Kingston, on September 21, to A. C. Givens, Arts '21, and Mrs. Givens, a son.

Hedden—At Memphis, Tenn., on July 3, to Dr. Henry Heddon, Med. '16, and Mrs. Heddon, twin sons (William Donald and Robert Gordon).

Hopkins—On August 27, at the Kingston General Hospital, to Dr. Bruce Hopkins, lecturer in medicine at Queen's, and Mrs. Hopkins, a son.

Kennedy—On August 4, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Humboldt, Sask., to Dr. D. L. Kennedy, Med. '20, and Mrs. Kennedy, a son.

Macgillivray—At the Women's Cottage Hospital, Toronto, on June 27, to Rev. J. M. Macgillivray, Arts '10, and Mrs. Macgillivray, a son (John William).

McMaster—At Regina, Sask., on Sept. 20, to D. A. McMaster, Arts '21, and Mrs. McMaster, a daughter.

Nickle—At Kingston, on Sept. 8, to W. M. Nickle and Mrs. Nickle (Grace Dunlop), Arts '25, a daughter.

Sheppard—At Joplin, Mo., on July 16, to J. R. Sheppard, Arts '15, and Mrs. Sheppard, a son (Brian Frederick).

Smith—On May 1, to Ray T. Smith, Sc. '15, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter (Barbara May).

Wansborough—In July, to Dr. R. C. Wansborough and Mrs. Wansborough (Joy Corneil), Arts '25, of Lindsay, Ont., a daughter.

Wartman—On Sept. 5, at Toronto, to A. G. S. Wartman, Arts '23, and Mrs. Wartman (Julia Sexsmith), Arts '23, a son.

Marriages

Abernethy—At Kingston, on Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Fry, Bessie McFarlane Abernethy, Arts '17, youngest daughter of Mrs. Abernethy, of Kingston, and of the late Alfred J. Abernethy, to Dr. Harry Cook, of Oshawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Kingston.

Arnold—On Sept. 1, at Athens, Ont., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Loleita Ellarane Arnold, Arts '13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold, Athens, to E. A. Naylor, Essex, Ont.

Beamer—On June 27, at Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Langford, Olive, daughter of Mr and Mrs. W. D. Monkman, Cookesville, to Lloyd H. Beamer, Arts '19, son fo Mr. and Mrs. H. Beamer, Flint, Mich.

Birchard—At Smith's Falls, Ont., on July 29, by the Rev. J. Semple, B.A., Susanna Gertrude Thomas, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Thomas, to Walter Henry Birchard, Sc. '23, third son of the late William H. Birchard and Mrs. Birchard, Aurora, Ont.

Brockins-Kelly—On August 27, at Trinity Church, Ottawa, Irene M. Kelly, Arts '20, to Harry Brookins, Sc. '26.

Chown—At Chalmers United Church, Ottawa, on August 6, by the Rev. G. G. D. Kilpatrick, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Chown,

Laura Duff Durbrow, daughter of the late William Durbrow and Mrs. Durbrow, of Ottawa, to Stanley Murray Chown, Arts '22, of Renfrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Chown, of Renfrew.

Davidson—At Kenora, Ont., on Sept. 7, by Rev. H. M. Pearson, Agnes Anna, second daugster of Mr. and Mrs. D. McLeod, to Dr. Raymond Glenn Davidson, Arts '20 and Med. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Davidson, of Picton, Ont.

Davison—At St. George's Church, Trenton, Ont., on Sept. 10, by the Rev. A. S. McTear, Elizabeth Maud, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. S. McTear, Trenton, to Charles Fraser Davison, Sc. '26, of Sandwich, Ont., son of Mrs. Davison, and the late C. E. Davison, of Halfway River, N.S.

Fee—At Beaches Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on June 29, by the Rev. G. M. Dunn, Katherine M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kingston, Iroquois Falls, Ont., to John Robert Fee, Arts '25, son of Mrs. Fee and the late Rev. Wm. Fee, of Picton.

Fleming—At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. D. A. Casey, of Kingston, assisted by Rev. Fr. E. J. Connell, Claire Winifred Kyte, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kyte, of St. Peters, N.S., to Dr. Harry Fleming, Arts '16 and Med. '22, of Humboldt, Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleming, Kingston.

Garbutt—At London, Ont., in August, by the father of the bride, Ruby Rosemond Garbutt, Arts '26, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Garbutt, of London, Ont., to William Robert Rinn, of Timmins, Ont.

Gibson—At St. Andrew's Church, Santiago ,Chile, S.A., on Sept. 3, Ruby Shadburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shadburn, Baltimore, Md., to Clifford Sadler Gibson, Sc. '22, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson, Kingston.

Gibson—On August 15, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, by the Very Rev Dean Craig, Ethel Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Rea, to John Clarence Gibson, Sc. '23, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson, both of Kingston.

Hall—On Wednesday, August 17, at Trinity College Chapel, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Cosgrove, assisted by the Rev. P. C. Howard, Marjorie Lucy Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, Millbrook, to Henry Wilfred Hall, Arts '26, Essex, Ont., only son of Mrs. T. E. Hall, Lucan, Ont.

Jardine—At Toronto, on August 26, by Rev. Dr. Herrick, Louise Wilma, youngest daughter of Mrs. Annis and the late Edwin Annis, Enniskilllin, Ont., to Harry Jardine, Sc. '21, of Toronto, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jardine, Hespeler, Ont.

Lewis—At Seattle, Wash., in September, Mary Nedra Wall, of Seattle, to Dr. Arthur Lewis, Med. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lewis, of Seattle.

MacDougall—At Hamilton, on July 4, by the Rev. H. Laing, Marion Rachel, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Pilgrim, to Peter A. MacDougall, Arts '17, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alex. MacDougall, Paisley, Ont.

McDonough—At Haileybury, Ont., on June 25, Grace M. Armstrong, elder daughter of Mrs. J. D. Armstrong, Cobourg, to Mr. J. Edward McDonough, Sc. '22, of Cobalt.

Mason—At Tillsonburg, Ont., on Monday, Sept. 12, by the Rev. W. H. Dunbar, Hilda Ruth Vincent, to John Edward Mason, permanent president of Arts '26, son of Major and Mrs. Frank E. Mason, of St. Williams, Ont. The best man was Edwin O. Morgan, sometime president of the Engineering Society, and the soloist for the occasion was Harold Haslam, former Queen's basketball captain. Two other guests were Earl M. Patton, sometime president of the Arts Society, and J. Alex. Edmison, permanent president of Arts '26. Mr. and Mrs. Mason will reside at 2 Kingston Road, Toronto.

Morphy—At the home of the bride's parents, in Kingston, on August 24, by the Rev. Mr. Sanders, Beatrice Frances, daughter of the late Rev. A. F. Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Kingston, to Dr. A. N. Morphy, Med. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morphy, Carleton Place, Ont. They will reside in Toronto.

Muirhead—At the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City, on July 16, Caroline Muller, of Freeport, Long Island, to Dr. W. P. Muirhead, Med. '26, of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Nelson—At Ottawa, on August 27, by Rev. G. B. McLennan, Helen Mary Nelson, Arts '24, daughter of the late Mr. John

Nelson, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., and Mrs. Nelson, to Bertram Edward Tolton, B.S.A., of Kingsville, Ont., son of the late Benjamin Tolton and Mrs. Tolton, of Guelph, Ont.

Richardson—On Saturday, June 25, at the Church of the Ascension, Ottawa, by the Rev. F. H. Wimberley, Florence May Richardson, Arts '22, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson, Hazeldean, to Donald Douglas Mooney, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mooney, of Inverness, Que., and Goderich, Ont.

Salsbury—On Saturday, August 6, at Colorado Springs, Col., Amy Alice Malakowski to Dr. Cameron Russel Salsbury, Med. '24.

Tolmie—In Toronto, on August 17, by Rev. W. W. Bryden, of Knox College, Aurilla Louise Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Gibson, of Woodstock, N.B., to MacEachern Tolmie, Arts '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Tolmie, of Woodville, Ont.

Truesdell—On Sept. 12, at Fort Simpson, N.W.T., Dorothy Hudson, of Ottawa, to Dr. W. A. Truesdell, Med. '22.

Wilson—At Toronto, on August 3, by the Rev. J. S. I. Wilson, assisted by Rev. H. P. L. Seymour, Evelyn May Wilson, Arts '23, daughter of Rev. J. S. I. Wilson, of Brighton, Ont., to Rev. Edgar O. Seymour, of Palmerston, Ont., son of Mrs. Seymour and the late Rev. J. C. Seymour.

Deaths

Smythe—The death occurred at Kingston, after an illness of one month, of George H. Smythe, a member of the law firm of King & Smythe. The late Mr. Smythe was born in Kingston on April 23, 1875, and was the son of E. H. Smythe, K.C., a distinguished Kingston lawyer. He received his early education in Kingston, entered Queen's in 1894, and graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1897. Upon completion of his course he attended Osgoode Hall, and following his graduation from there he entered the law practice with his father. Upon the death of the latter in 1903, Mr. Francis King, Arts '89, entered the firm, which became known as King & Smythe. An able lawyer, a kindly, generous, and considerate gentleman, Mr. Smythe made for himself a host of friends, and in his death Kingston loses a splendid citizen, and Queen's an enthusiastic graduate.

Taylor—On June 29, at Brisbane, Australia, the death occurred of Dr. William Frederick Taylor, of Medicine '61. The late Dr. Taylor was the second oldest living graduate of Queen's . An obituary notice excerpted from "The Medical Journal of Australia" appears on another page of the "Review."

Whiteman—At Macleod, Alta., on April 11, 1926, the death occurred of Rev. A. W. R. Whiteman, Arts '86. Rev. Whiteman was born on October 7, 1864, at Teeswater, Ont. He received his public and high school education at Teeswater and St. Catharines, and entered Queen's in 1882, graduating with honours in 1886 Later he took postgraduate work in Belfast, Ireland, and Edinburgh, Scotland. His first pastoral charge was Port Perry, Ont., where he remained for about eight years. In 1904 he went west, spending two and a half years in Duncan, B.C., five years in Cardston, Alta., and two years in Cochrane, Alta. For a number of years after this he was financial secretary in Knox Church, Calgary, and while in that city he took a very active interest in the work among the Chinese. In 1925 he was appointed moderator of both St. Andrew's, Lethbridge, and St. Andrew's, MacLeod. He accepted a call from the congregation of Macleod and settled there on Sept. 18, 1925, where he was beloved by his people and highly esteemed by the entire community.

Notes

1871-1880

R. W. Shannon, K.C., Arts '75, of Regina, legislative counsel for Saskatchewan, was a recent visitor in Kingston. There is no more enthusiastic alumnus of Queen's in the West than Robert Shannon. He has done yeoman service in keeping the Alumni Office informed of the activities of Queen's men and women in his locality. Mr. Shannon attended the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association in Toronto held in August, and later went on to Quebec, where he attended the annual meeting of the superintendents of insurance of the various provinces of Canada. **Gen. L. W. Shannon,** Arts '77, officer commanding the London military district, is a brother and another thorough Queen's man.

1881-1890

Dr. Alfred Gandier, Arts '84, principal of Knox College, Toronto, recently returned from an extended tour of China, Korea, and Japan. Dr. Gandier is optimistic about the Chinese war situation.

1891-1900

Miss Laura E. Allan, Arts '99, has been for a number of years on the staff of the Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto, doing all the editorial work in connection with the company's rural newspapers.

Prof. M B. Baker, Arts '00 and Sc. '03, professor of mineralogy at Queen's, accompanied the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress on its visits to the mining centres of Eastern Canada during August and September.

Dr. Vincent Barber, Med. '97, is attending surgeon at the Lutheran Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. W. T. Connell, Med. '94, has been appointed to the command of No. 7 Reserve Hospital, C.A.M.C., with the rank of vice-lieut.-col.

Dr. Harry A. Guess, Arts '95, LL.D. '26, is one of the executive heads of the American Smelting and Refining Co., and for the past 10 years has been vice-president of this company in charge of all mining and exploring operations. Dr. Guess now has a son following in his father's footsteps at Queen's.

Dr. V. L. Goodwill, Med. '99, has been appointed to command No. 26 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., at Charlottetown, P.E.I., with the rank of lieut.-col.

Dr. E. J. Melville, Med. '92, who is one of the prominent physicians of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Mrs. Melville (Mary Donovan), Arts '92, were summer visitors in Kingston. Dr. Melville was most enthusiastic in his praise of Canada, particularly of Ontario.

Rev. J. W. McIntosh, Arts '93, of Richmond Hill, Ont., has accepted a unanimous call to South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

General A. E. Ross, M.P., Arts '92, Med. '97, and LL.D. '19, is sponsoring a movement throughout the country to erect a memorial in Ottawa to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, first Premier of Canada.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, Arts '99, sailed at the end of August for Europe to attend the assemply of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Dr. D. A. Volume, Arts '98 (Med. '08, University of Manitoba), who has been attached to the British Colonial Office staff at Tortola, Br. Virgin Islands, for the past three years, has returned to Kingston on some months leave of absence.

1901-1910

Dr. W. Agassiz, Sc. '09, who has been for some time doing engineering work in Panama, is at present spending some weeks in Canada.

Dr. H. E. Amoss, Arts '05, of the Hamilton Normal School, gave an interesting address on "Geography as it is taught in the Public Schools of Canada" before the World Federation of Education Associations held in Toronto in August.

Dr. R. W. Baillie, Med. '04, is one of the prominent nerve specialists in Philadelphia, Penn. After graduation he spent some time in New York. Dr. Baillie is one of Queen's brilliant West Indian graduates.

Dr. Allan M. Bateman, Sc. '10, professor of economic geology at Yale University, editor of the Journal of Economic Geology and of the American Journal of Science, spent the summer in Alaska investigating copper prospects for the Kennicott Copper Co.

Dr. N. L. Bowen, Arts '07 and Sc. '09, petrologist at the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, D.C., has recently written an outstanding text book on geology entitled "The Evolution of the Ingeous Rocks." The book is an expansion of a series of lectures delivered last winter by Dr. Bowen at Princeton University.

Dr. E. L. Bruce, Sc. '09 and Arts '11, professor of mineralogy at Queen's, accompanied the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress on its visits to the mining centres of Eastern Canada during August and September.

Dr. Robert Chambers, Arts '02, of Cornell Medical College, New York City, is the deviser of a very delicate micro-manipulating instrument for the dissecting of the single living cell. His experiments have led to several new discoveries concerning cell structure.

James Fairlie, Arts '03, is vice-president and actuary of the Abraham Lincoln Life Insurance Co. at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Fairlie has been director for three years and vice-president for two years of the American Institute of Actuaries.

Miss Wilhelmina Gordon, Arts '05, was, in June, presented with a life membership in the National Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, in honour of the great service rendered during recent years. The presentation was made in Winnipeg at the conclusion of a report made by Miss Gordon upon the war memorial fund activities of the Order from its inception. Miss Gordon is educational secretary of the Order.

Cyril W. Knight, Sc. '03, was recently highly praised by the "Northern Miner" of Cobalt, which published a fine cut of him and remarked that his geological work has been of outstanding value to the mining industry. Mr. Knight was for many years assistant geologist for the Ontario Bureau of Mines, and is at present geologist for the Nipissing Mines Co. at Cobalt.

Dr. A. B. Klugh, Arts '10, assistant professor of biology at Queen's, is one of the three Canadians elected to the executive committee on agriculture of the United States Research Council.

A. A. MacKay, Sc. '10, who was so seriously ill during the past year, has almost completely recovered. His many friends will be glad to know that Mr. MacKay is again able to get into the "north country" and that he was an active attendant on some of the recent excursions of the Mining Congress.

E. H. Orser, Sc. '10, is doing consulting mining and metallurgical engineering with field office at Swastika, Ont. Mr. Orser is either an officer in or member of 14 different associations or municipal bodies. In his case it certainly cannot be said that the engineer does not take his full share in municipal and civic affairs.

Dr. J. P. Quigley, Arts '03 and Med. '07, has been promoted to the rank of lieut.-col. in command of No. 7 General Hospital, C.A. M.C., located at Kingston.

W. R. Rogers, Sc. '07, is director of publications and statistics for the Ontario Bureau of Mines at Toronto. Prior to assuming this office Mr. Rogers was assistant to the Deputy Minister of Mines of Ontario.

Miss Elsie E. Saunders, Arts '03, is now head clerk of the Personal Services Branch of the Civil Service Commission of Canada at Ottawa.

F. L. Sine, Arts '06 and Sc. '08, and Mrs. Sine, of Sydenham, Ont., recently returned from a trip to Great Britain and the Continent.

Dr. Robert Wightman, Med. '07, is eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist at the Roosevelt Clinic, Seattle, Wash. Dr. Wightman is also president for 1927 of the Seattle Executives Association.

Mrs. Frank Yeigh (Annie Laird), Arts '01, of Toronto, represented Queen's women at the meetings of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs held in Toronto in August.

1911-1920

M. Ross Byron, Sc. '17, was last year made vice-president of Hayden Van Atter & Co., Investment Bankers, Detroit, Mich., and resident manager of their Grand Rapids office.

Dr. A. P. Coleman, LL.D. '13, professor of geology at University of Toronto, acted as chairman of the sessions of the Empire Min. and Met. Congress recently held in Toronto.

C. B. Dawson, Sc. '20, field engineer for the Huronian Belt Co., is in charge of the development work of his company on East Clearwater Lake in the Red Lake district.

Edwin F. Elliott, Sc. '11, is field engineer and assistant mine engineer for the International Nickel Co. at Creighton Mine, Ont.

J. Courtland Elliott, Arts '19, has rejoined the financial staff of A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd., Toronto, after doing postgraduate work in Washington, D.C., and later taking charge of the department of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, during the absence of Dr. W. W. Swanson.

R. A. Elliott, Sc. '12, managed last year and this the Deloro intermediate O.B.A.A. baseball team, and due to his expert handling the Deloro team has both years established a fine baseball record. "R. A." had splendid support in that some four or five members of his team were either former or

present Queen's athletes who were located at Deloro during the summer.

J. R. Gordon, Sc. '20, who is on the staff of the Deloro Research Laboratories at Welland, Ont., spent a few days around the College at the end of September, and was much interested in the Rugby practices and prospects.

Dr. George Hooper, Med. '16, of Ottawa, delivered a paper before the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto, in June.

Dr. V. K. Johnson, Arts '19, who has been for the past two years assistant professor of political science at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., has accepted the assistant professorship of international law and relations in the department of political science at Cornell University.

Dr. J. E. Kane, Med. '16, was recently promoted from the rank of major to that of lieutenant-colonel in command of No. 34 Cavalry Field Ambulance.

D. J. Ludgate, Sc. '17, is assistant chief engineer of the Detroit United Railway Lines, Detroit, Mich.

I. M. (Katie) Marshall, Sc. '17, who has been for the past three years assistant professor of mining at the University of Illinois, renewed old friendships in Northern Ontario during the visit of the E. M. & M. Congress in September.

P. J. (Paddy) Moran, Sc. '11, has recently been appointed to the staff of the division of geological information of the Geological Survey, at Ottawa.

Miss Jessie Muir, Arts '13, of Ottawa, is membership secretary of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs.

Dr. John M. Munro, Med. '18, has been appointed coroner for the County of Frontenac, Ont.

W. R. McIlquham, Sc. '14, is doing mining prospecting in the Chelmsford field for Messrs. Alderson & McKay.

Dr. C. E. McLean, Med. '14, has been appointed medical officer of health for East York Township, Ont.

G. S. Otto, Arts '12, who has been head of the department of modern languages at the Kingston Collegiate Institute for some years, has resigned to accept the corresponding position at the Delta Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Otto has been in Kingston for a number of years, and has been for some time a valued member of the executive of the Kingston Alumni. His interest will, no doubt, be a valued addition to the Queen's Club in Hamilton.

Dr. C. R. Owens, Arts '11, has been working under the auspices of the Frontier College at the hydro-electric power development at Paugan Falls, Que. Mr. Owens is with the Fraser-Brace Construction Co.

Dr. R. R. Paul, Med. '11, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, is now practising at Cadogan, Alta.

"Sam" D. Robinson, Sc. '11, has recently left Welland, Ont., where he has been on the staff of the Deloro Research Laboratories for the past two and a half years. He spent some time in Kingston early in October, and from what he saw of the football practices was enthusiastic about the prospects for this year.

M. J. (Mike) Rodden, Arts '14, is this fall acting as coach of the Hamilton Tigers. "Mike" has had a wide experience in Rugby from both inside and outside, and should make his presence felt by the opponents of the Tigers.

A. R. Scott, Arts '18, is principal of the Arnprior High School.

Charles M. Scott, Arts '12, and Med. '14, is a medical missionary at Rutlam, in Central India. Dr. Scott writes, "There are opportunities here every day that would make a doctor at home turn green with envy; lots of work, plenty to eat, sufficient clothing, and no worries about investments." Mrs. Scott was, before her marriage, **Kathreine E. McNabb,** a member of the class of '17 Arts.

Mrs. Ralph Scott (Marjorie Wingard), Arts '17, is teaching in Girvin, Sask.

L. G. (Len) Smith, Sc. '15, is managing the Norbec gold mine in Northern Queebc.

Dr. Louis Stevenson, Arts '16, and Med. '16, upon his return from some months study in Spain, has been appointed instructor in neuro-pathology and clinical medicine at Cornell University.

1921-1927

Hon. Sir James Aikins, LL.D. '26, president of the Canadian Bar Association, recently delivered an outstanding address before the twelfth annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Toronto.

Dr. N. E. Berry, Med. '26, recently returned from a 3 months' trip abroad. Dr. Berry is attached to the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

C. Vyner Brooke, Arts '25, who during 1926 and 1927 was a graduate student in the Romance languages, has been appointed instructor in French at Harvard University for the ensuing year.

Miss Isabel C. Brown, Arts '25, has been appointed to the staff of the Cornwall Collegiate Institute for the ensuing year

(Pee Wee) Chantler, Arts '27, is this fall turning out with the Toronto Argonauts. "Pee Wee" should prove as great an asset to the Argos in the rôle of a running half as he did to the Queen's teams during the past three seasons.

A. V. Corlett, Sc. '22, is making mineral investigations in Newfoundland for the Porcupine Gold Fields Development Co.

Douglas L. Coulter, Sc. '23, is mill shift boss for the Premier Gold Mining Co. at Premier, B.C.

Dr. W. H. Coverdale, LL.D. '22, Rector of Queen's, has recovered from a serious illness which laid him up for several weeks during the late summer.

Miss Elsie Davidson, Arts '23, is this term teaching in the commercial department of the Cobourg Collegiate Institute.

J. A. Dulmage, Arts '24, has opened an office in Smith's Falls for the practice of law. Subsequent to his graduation from Queen's Mr. Dulmage attended Osgoode Hall and later was on the staff of Messrs. Rigney & Hickey, Barristers, Kingston.

Dr. Francis Forester, Med. '27, who was announced in the last issue of the "Review" as entering the Guelph General Hospital as house surgeon, has instead joined the staff of the Keystone Hospital in Chicago.

Miss Frances Hastings, Arts '22, was some time ago appointed principal of the Gurn Teachers' Training College at Ranchi, India.

(Continued on Page 170.)



A man's best friends

OGDEN'S

CUT PLUG

Save the valuable "Poker Hands"

James Walter Houlden, Sc. '27, was a member of this year's Canadian Bisley team, and was present at the matches in England this summer.

Dr. Robert Irwin, Med. '26, of Elizabeth, N.J., recently passed the examinations of the State Board of New Jersey.

P. F. Jackson, former student, Arts '29, is studying law, and is at present in the office of Messrs. Fripp & Burritt, Ottawa, Ont.

L. F. Kindle, Arts '26, has been doing postgraduate work in geology at Oxford University since October, 1926.

Dr. R. F. Manske, Sc. '23, who with Dr. D. C. Rose won in 1924 the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, has obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Manchester, and has been appointed to the Lilly Research Fellowship in chemistry at Yale, valued at $3,000.

R. O. Merriman, Arts '22, who has been assistant in the department of economics and administration at Queen's the past two summers, has received a full-time appointment to this position.

Miss Martha L. Murphy, Arts '24, is teaching in Regina College, Regina, Sask.

D. O. Notman, Sc. '21, is in the production department of the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co. at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

George A. Pearson, Arts '24, is principal of Prince Edward School at Windsor, Ont.

Gerald Penney, Sc. '25, is with the International Pulp and Paper Co. at Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

Helen S. de Renzy, Arts '22, has been teaching at the Orillia Collegiate Institute since September, 1926.

Dr. Ian E. Revelle, Arts '15 and Med '27, is taking charge of the Bela-Bela hospital on the Pacific coast, north of Vancouver, for a year. This is a mission hospital conducted by the W. M. S. of the United Church of Canada.

Miss Sarah Dorothy Roberts, Arts '25, is head of the mathematics department at the Napanee Collegiate Institute.

Dr. D. C. Rose, Sc. '23, has recently been awarded one of the senior studentships given by the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 at Cambridge University. These studentships have a value of approximately £450 a year and are tenable for two years. Dr. Rose, who last year obtained his Ph.D. from Cambridge, and Dr. R. H. Manske, also of Sc. '23, were in 1924 awarded two of the Commission's three science scholarships available for Canada. These were worth £250 per year. As a result of the splendid work done by Dr. Rose at Cambridge he now receives this further distinction. Dr. Rose visited the College recently and spoke before the staff upon "The Reflection of Electrons by Crystlas," the subject upon which he has been working at Cambridge.

G. G. Suffel, Sc. '25, who was for the past two years assistant to Prof. Bruce in the mineralogy department at Queen's, has gone to Stanford University, California, to take further graduate work in mineralogy.

J. Blythe Taylor, Arts '25, has recently been appointed lecturer in history at Albert College, Belleville, Ont. The appointment took effect in September.

W. J. Thompson, Sc. '27, after taking a short course with the Bethlehem Steel Co., is now located in the coke works of this company's Lackawana plant.

Miss Marjorie Trumpour, Arts '25, is on the staff of the public library, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Kew Ghim Yip, Med. '27, has been appointed to an internship in the Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich. Dr. Yip is one of the eighteen children of the late Mr. Yip Sang, a prominent pioneer Chinese merchant of Vancouver, B.C., who passed away recently. Dr. Yip has a younger brother who this spring finished his first year in Medicine at Queen's.

GENERAL

Principal Dr. R Bruce Taylor represented Queen's at the University of Toronto Centenary, October 6, 7 and 8.

The tenure of command of **Col. A. Macphail,** officer commanding Queen's contingent C.O.T.C., has been extended to March 14, 1928.

Prof. K. R. Hicks, who has been for some years associate professor of French at Queen's, has been appointed to a professorship in the French department of Trinity College, University of Toronto. Prof. Hicks will act as the head of his department during the coming year.

The death occurred on August 9th, at Merrickville, of Henry Merrick, father of **Dr. C. Gordon Merrick,** Med. '17, of Fort Myers, Fla.

The death occurred on June 1st in Kingston, of Mrs. S. Birch, mother of Mrs. S. N. Graham **(Beatrice Birch)**, Arts '04, and of **Miss Ada Birch,** Arts '95, both of Kingston.

During the recent meeting of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress in Toronto, the Ontario Dept. of Mines was asked to accept the custody of the gold medal awarded in 1915 to **Dr. W. G. Miller,** LL.D. '07, in recognition of his eminence as an economic geologist.

The death occurred in Kingston in June of Lieut. W. P. Hewgill, father of **F. P. Hewgill,** Sc. '22, of Asbestos, Que.

On August 15th there passed away one of Kingston's oldest citizens, Mrs. Thomas Prittie. The late Mrs. Prittie was the mother of **Rev. W. T. Prittie,** Arts '98, of Chateauguay Basin, Que.

The death occurred in Kingston on September 1 of Thomas Wesley Suddaby, father of **Dr. K. B. Suddaby,** Med. '22.

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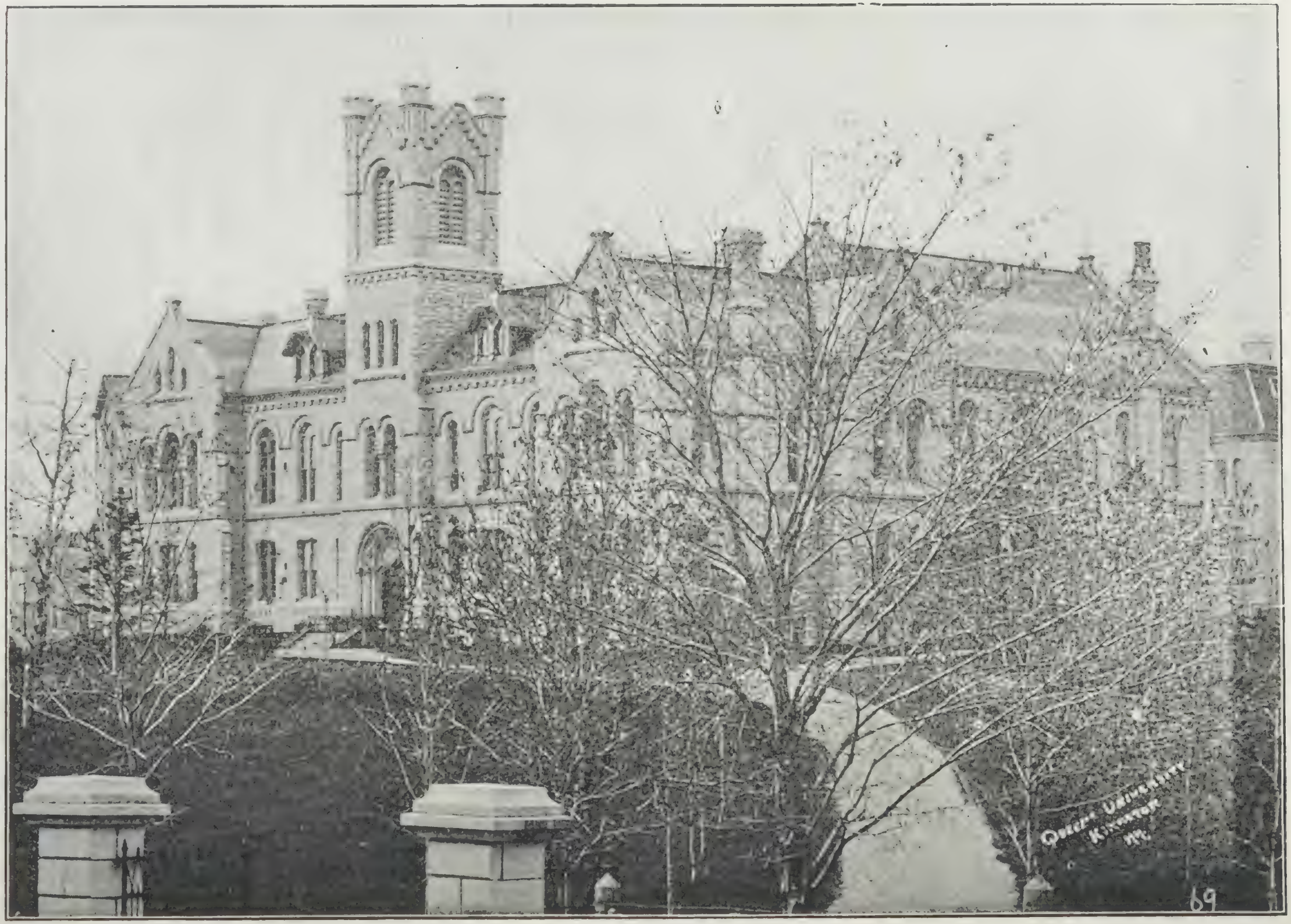
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"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

HON. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D.

By William Spankie, Arts '82, Med. '85



MICHAEL SULLIVAN

MY personal acquaintance with the subject of this sketch dates back to the winter of 1881, when I asked him to come to see my sick mother. His kindness and goodness on that occasion endeared him to me forever; and now, after the lapse of all these years, I find that hundreds of others have the same loving memory of the man. The unanimous verdict of the people who knew him is that he was kind; he was generous; he was good.

The Hon. Dr. Michael Sullivan was a very genial Irishman—Irish by birth and parentage—but Canadian by education. His father, Daniel Sullivan, was a prominent business man of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland. His mother was a descendant of the great O'Connor family, and Michael was born in Killarney on the 13th of February, 1838. He was, therefore, a thorough representative of the Emerald Isle, and well he showed it during the whole of his life. He reached Kingston, with his parents, at the age of seven, but had then been in Canada for three years. The advantages of education attracted his parents to Kingston, and here the young senator-to-be soon gave evidence of the cleverness and ability that were to mark him as one of Canada's prominent men. So great was his liking for learning that he led in all his classes at every school—elementary, secondary, and university. He loved the classics and ancient lore, and throughout his long life never abandoned them. This, perhaps, may account for the graceful ease with which he spoke and his tremendous command of language. From private instruction and the common schools of the city he received a good training in English, and entered Regiopolis College, where he particularly distinguished himself in the study of the literature of the ancients. He was obliged, however, to complete his course of matriculation study under private tutors, as this college closed for a time.

He next became one of the earliest students in Medicine at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in affiliation with Queen's University. During his first session he so excelled in the study of anatomy that he was appointed demonstrator in that subject. In his third year he was made house surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital, and he graduated in 1858 as the honour man of his year—and not yet twenty-one years of age. He at once began the practice of medicine at Kingston with special leaning to surgery, and in the old Limestone City he lived and

worked for the remainder of his busy life.

His brilliant course as a student attracted attention at his graduation in 1858, and the then Principal—Rev. Dr. John Cook—complimented him publicly on that occasion.

After being in practice for four years he was asked to take the chair in anatomy at his *Alma Mater*. This he did, and so discharged the duties of the position that he revolutionized the teaching of anatomy in Canada. His lectures were always practical, and he taught directly from the human subject. By this time he had acquired much fame as a surgeon, and became a very valuable asset to Queen's and to the Kingston General and Hotel Dieu hospitals. He had in him a rare combination of wit and wisdom, which, together with his gift of language and pleasant manner of expressing himself, made him an ideal lecturer and public speaker.

His reputation as a surgeon spread throughout the land. He was the first in these parts to be successful with certain abdominal operations, and his first case of this particular kind was a lady patient who was inclined to be unduly nervous, but took courage when the genial surgeon told her he would buy her a new bonnet when she recovered. He did the operation, kept his promise and bought the bonnet.

He was a man of medium height, fairly stout, and blessed with a pleasing and inviting face, with the customary side-board whiskers of the period, and a pair of very merry blue eyes, which served him well in the telling of his funny stories, of which his supply was never known to run out.

As a teacher he was a success, and in plain, practical language he made everything quite clear to his classes. Notwithstanding his humorous nature he was always very serious when dealing with serious questions, and the sanctity of the human body was never for a moment forgotten by him. On one occasion, and one only, did some members of his class try to play a joke on him. They trifled with the body of the subject upon which he was to demonstrate to them the details of the operation for appendicitis. When he discovered the trick he turned, and as quick as a flash he began a lecture to them that it is safe to say not one of them ever forgot. He spoke to them of the sanctity of the human body, which he described as the temple of the soul, and although the lecture was a severe one, all the members took it in the true spirit of its delivery. There never was another attempt to trifle with the human remains in his time.

On the retirement of Dr. Dickson in 1870, Dr. Sullivan was the unanimous choice for the chair of surgery. He accepted, and from this time made the teaching of surgery the principal labour of his life. That he succeeded is evident, and throughout the land hundreds of the members of his classes are still speaking of his pre-eminence as a teacher. Because of the practical nature of his teaching, many members of his classes are to-day leading surgeons in large centres of Canada and the United States.

The secret of his success as a surgeon lay in his constant life-long study of anatomy. He ceased lecturing on anatomy when he assumed the chair of surgery; but we find that many years after this, when the Women's Medical College was established, he was asked to take the chair in anatomy, which he accepted, and he resumed the instruction in this subject as readily as if he had never ceased to be the teacher of it.

As a public speaker Hon. Dr. Sulivan had few equals, and as such he became a living advertisement for Queen's, and was sought after by various bodies—lay and learned. I well remember one occasion, when by invitation he addressed the members of St. Andrew's Society in St. Andrew's Hall, Kingston. On the platform with him were Principal Grant, Rev. Dr. James Williamson, Rev. Dr. J. B. Mowat, Rev. Prof. Ferguson, and many others of the dignified Scotch type. When Dr. Sullivan rose to speak he thanked the Society for the invitation, but added that he really could not account for the fact that he, an Irishman, should be asked to come to a Scotch meeting and speak to a lot of Scotchmen, unless it was because they all knew that he was generally supposed to have a little Scotch in him. The reception given this made him at home for the rest of his talk, which kept the large audience in happy mood for more than an hour.

Dr. Sullivan enjoyed all the honours in the hands of the profession at large, and this also quite early in life—a fact that speaks volumes for his pre-eminence in the ranks of the profession. Graduating in 1858, he was, eight years later, made a member of the Medical Council of Upper Canada. In 1870 he became a member of the Board of Examiners for this province, and was given charge of the department of anatomy. Here is where he at once "put Queen's on the map" by his system of teaching anatomy, which consisted of making the examination practical. He, at much labour and cost, took his own dissections with him to the examination room, and asked the students to pick out and name the various parts of the human body. This was so revolutionary that it raised a loud cry and howl from the poorly prepared students in anatomy, and the doctor was very unpopular for a short time. But he was right, and his system has remained to this day. In this alone he demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that the asking and answering of questions in anatomy from mere book reading was not the kind of anatomy of which successful surgeons are made, and his work still lives and flourishes.



SURGICAL CLINIC IN 1927

In 1883 Dr. Sullivan was elected to the presidency of the Dominion Medical Association. This of itself bears testimony to the high position he held with the members of the medical profession. It is the highest gift in their power to any member. The next year, under his presidency, the Association met at Montreal. At the same time and place the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its well remembered meeting. Thus, when Dr. Sullivan rose to deliver his presidential address, he had, in addition to the members of the Canadian Association, many of the most eminent authorities on medical science confronting him.

The address proved to be one in every way suited to the occasion and worthy of any assembly. It dealt largely with the varying death rates in the various provinces of Canada, and was passed on to the Dominion Government for further investigation and action.

In 1885, on account of his prominence in surgery, his practical common sense, and his ability at organization, Hon. Dr. Sullivan was requested by the Dominion Government to act as Purveyor-General during the second North-West Rebellion. He responded at once to the call, and proceeded to Winnipeg. He saw that efficient hospital service was the great need, and that such service should be as near the field of action as possible. He gave this service, first at Swift Current, then at Moosejaw, as the occasion called for. His duties on this occasion were onerous. He had not only to provide all medical and surgical requirements and make the necessary arrangements for the sick and wounded, but also to look after all the contributions of articles of luxury and comfort from various sources. During the whole time of the trouble he remained at his post attending to those placed under his charge. How well he did this we learn from Dr. Boyd, the surgeon sent out by the Princess Louise to assist in attending the wounded. Dr. Boyd, in his report, testifies as follows of the hospital under Dr. Sullivan: "I found a field hospital that would do credit to any nation as a model. The patients appear to have everything conceivable that they want, and are cared for better than they could be in their own homes."

After the rebellion, thanks were tendered to the Honourable Doctor for his good work. The Minister of Defence, publicly in the House of Commons, made special mention of the services rendered by Dr. Sullivan. Various societies in Montreal and elsewhere went on record in praise of his work. When all was over and shortly after the return of Dr. Sullivan to Kingston, I happened to be one of a group of young medicos who met him, and we asked about his experience in the North-West. He told us a great deal, and then wound up his remarks by saying, "But what impressed me most of all concerning those half-breeds was the knowledge they had of recent medical science. Why," he said (and we saw the twinkle in his eyes), "I often heard them in their private conversation calling one another d——— microbes." When it is recalled that this was the period of the birth of the germ theory of disease, the point of the joke will be easily appreciated.

Dr. Sullivan was too popular a man to escape municipal politics and the honours the citizens had to bestow. He was prevailed upon to stand for alderman for Sydenham Ward in Kingston, was elected by an overwhelming majority, and subsequently received nine successive acclamations. He then wished to retire, but his friends were anxious to have him run the whole gamut of municipal politics. In 1874 he was easily elected Mayor of Kingston, and in 1875 he was returned by acclamation to the same office. While Mayor he divided the honorarium of that office among the different charitable institutions of the city. He finished a municipal career of twelve years "without making an enemy, and leaving behind a reputation for energy, earnestness and zeal, as a pattern for emulation by all future holders of so high an office."

He once contested Kingston in an election for the House of Commons, but was defeated by a very small majority. After the election, in speaking publicly of his defeat, he spoke not as one in the least dismayed, but on the contrary he said the experience was a pleasure to him, because in his canvassing he had been received everywhere in the most kindly spirit. Many had promised to vote for him, and those who could not give that promise said so with such feeling of respect that it was a pleasure to him even to receive their refusals.

He was a very intimate and life-long friend of the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and on account of his great public services, as well as his political services, he was on January 29th, 1884, appointed to the Senate of Canada. The public generally approved his appointment, and the press teemed with congratulatory messages. The Toronto *Mail* had this: "The appointment of Dr. Sullivan of Kingston to the Senate will be well received, not only by the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member, but by all who have watched his very creditable career. He is a man of excellent abilities and high personal character, still young in years, and with a sound knowledge of the past and the present. He will be a great acquisition to the Upper House."

Dr. Sullivan's career in the Senate fully justified these commendatory words, for he soon became one of the keenest debaters at Ottawa, and was for years one of the most active and respected members of the Senate. The writer was a member of his class in surgery during the session of this appointment, and well remembers the ovation the class gave to the newly made Senator when he appeared as usual to deliver his lecture on surgery on the afternoon of the day of his appointment. He certainly gave us a jolly hour on political surgery that time, winding up with the good advice of sticking to our work and always trying to do well what we had to do.

As a teacher at Queen's Dr. Sullivan was a success. His vocabulary was equal to any emergency, and many times he talked with advantage to his students on human nature as well as anatomy and surgery. At one period of his lectureship his hour was from 5 to 6 o'clock, but it was often 7 o'clock, and occasionally 7.30, when he finished his lecture. This was too much for those students who depended on boarding-houses for their meals. The faculty was petitioned, and the doctor's hour was changed to 4 o'clock, and promptly at 5 the lecturer in physiology would take up his position at the lecturer's desk, much to the chagrin of the professor of surgery. His ardour knew no bounds. He did not measure his work by hours. He stopped when he finished his talk, and he finished his talk when he had said and explained all he had to say or explain. He was a busy man in his own practice, and the time he spent at the lecture room was often a real sacrifice on his part; yet he spared no pains in giving his classes the best in him.

Until 1892 the medical school in affiliation with Queen's was a separate institution known as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. Dr. Sullivan opposed the change when this school was made a department of Queen's, which was done in Principal Grant's time. At the medical dinner that year Dr. Sullivan got off a good one when speaking on this subject. "You know," he said, "they say a Scotchman will keep anything he gets hold of. Well, Principal Grant got his hands on the R. C. P. & S., and he kept it." The laughter following this showed the doctor's joke was taken as intended. He was the heart and soul of the old-fashioned medical dinner. Nobody was ever more welcome on those occasions than Dr. Sullivan. When one recalls that a very large part of Dr. Sullivan's active surgical career was spent before Lord Lister's great discovery of the principles of asepsis and of antisepsis—in fact the pre-Listerian age— the wonder grows greater that his achievements were so brilliant as they were. These were the days of pus and lots of it —even laudable pus, as it was sometimes called. Add to this the fact that most of the operations were done on common tables in the wards, there being no special room set apart for operations, and still

the wonder grows how he was ever able to accomplish so much. No surgeon lamented sepsis more than did Dr. Sullivan; he tried his best by thorough cleanliness to prevent it; and he was most ardent in practising the new surgery, and teaching it, as soon as the great discovery of Lord Lister became known. He gave the best of his life to the profession he loved, and to the very last he was a student himself. He always read and loved good literature. He was proud of his attainments in the classics. He studied architecture as a recreation, and he enjoyed catching his confreres on naming the various types of architecture as they were met with in the daily rounds of life. I remember on one occasion, when attending a medical council meeting at Toronto, we all thought we had him on this point. About a dozen of us accompanied him on a walk one evening, and entered a newly erected building, which was the admiration of the city for its interior beauty. No sooner in than the genial doctor began to look around and admire the work, and he was the first to put the question to us as to the style of architecture. Not one of us could name it. Then he gave us all the laugh and said we were a bright lot, not to be able to recognize such a lovely piece of Ionian architecture.

Taking him all in all, the Hon. Michael Sullivan was a man who helped while he lived to make this world better than he found it. He loved to visit the poor who were sick and wished to see him, and they were legion. The writer spent many an evening with him in this work and therefore knows whereof he writes. As I said in the opening paragraph, Dr. Sullivan was kind; he was generous; he was good.



PRE-CONFEDERATION CANADIAN LITERATURE

By Lorne Pierce

Some extracts from "An Outline of Canadian Literature," soon to be published under the authorship of Dr. Pierce. The "Review" is printing these extracts in two parts—the French Canadian section in this number, and the English Canadian in an early issue.

THE history of Canadian literature begins with the Peace of Paris. English historians, however, are prone to believe that an appraisal of Canadian literature should include only that which has been written in English. French Canadian historians have likewise stressed their own literature, but any future survey of Canadian literature must include both French and English.

French Canadian

French Canadian literature has always been vitally associated with the life of La Belle France. Its stories and songs, legends and romances, are the cornerstones of French Canadian literary effort, for through them the spirit of the Old World was perpetuated in New France. A literature there was not in those strenuous days, but there were schools. The first school was founded in Quebec by Père Lalemant in 1635, and the teachers were priests who not only inculcated the three R's, but added thereto a fourth, Religion. When the fate of Canada was decided on the Plains of Abraham, there was assured to the new *régime* a colony of seventy thousand souls in the Province of Quebec, tenacious of their language and laws, loyal to their ancient faith, and proud of their community customs and the high traditions of their national lineage. Upon this, a century later, in the celebrated "sixties," was founded the golden age of French Canadian literature.

From the appearance of Jacques Cartier's *Voyages de découverte au Canada* 1534-1552, to the close of the French *régime,* many priceless narrations of discovery, colonization and missionary enterprise were published in Paris and elsewhere. While these are our main sources of information covering this period, they do not belong to the body proper of Canadian literature. For over a century the French colonials were engrossed in clearing the land and eking out a bare living. The rigors of the climate, the necessity of unremitting toil, the constant fear of attack, as well as the rather tenuous organization of society, made such a fruit of leisure and detachment as literature quite impossible.

French Canadian literature, therefore, begins with 1760. With the prospect of peace and security, and possessing a more perfect organization of their social and industrial life, the French were able to find time for the fine arts and literature. Bound together by the indissoluble ties of common language, religion and tradition, they were also able to obtain that degree of social integration conducive to literary achievement.

(1) 1760-1831: The first period of French Canadian literature extends roughly from the Peace of Paris (1763) to 1831, the year in which Etienne Parent

founded *Le Canadien*. It was a time of experiment and humble beginnings marked by nostalgia for former things, and not a little concern as to the future. At last a tentative system of government was agreed upon, and in its wake came literary societies, schools of higher education, and the press. In *La Gazette de Quebec* (1764), *La Gazette Litteraire* (1778), *Le Canadien* (1806), *Le Spectateur* (1813), etc., appeared the first literary offerings of Michael Bibaud, the historian, and the poets, Joseph Quesnel, Joseph Marmet, and Jacques Viger, first mayor of Montreal. Quesnel wrote the first Canadian dramas. These, with the chief poems and articles of the period, are preserved in Joseph Huston's *Le Répertoire national,* Vol. 1. The American Revolution (1776-1783) found the French faithful. It was the first challenge to their loyalty. By compelling a stocktaking of their position, the ultimate decision to remain as they were indicated the first tangible evidence of the birth of a national spirit in Canada. Their reward came in 1791 when the Legislative Assembly of Quebec was organized. The names associated with the first parliament in Quebec have been woven into the texture of subsequent Canadian national life—Taschereau, Viger, Bédard, Quesnel, Papineau, Morin, Vallières, etc.

The War of 1812-1814 welded the scattered frontier settlements in the presence of a common danger. Not only did it greatly increase the spirit of nationhood, but also indicated clearly that in unity not only was there strength, but likewise the key to their individual destinies. Everything was not perfect in the colony. One has only to glance through *la Bibliothèque Canadienne* (1825), *l'Observateur* (1830), or *le Magasin du Bas-Canada* (1832), etc., to understand the reasons for unrest. The forces of democracy and reform were equally alert in Upper Canada. It was a healthy sign. The country, after all, belonged to those who reclaimed it from the wilderness. The Rebellion of 1837-1838 was a period of disillusionment. England saw at last that the colony had arrived at a state of community consciousness that would be satisfied with nothing less than self-determination. The colony, passing through a time of growing pains, also learned that there were more powerful weapons than guns. A growing company in Upper and Lower Canada understood that the problems of the future must be solved through a sense of mutual sympathy and mutual responsibility.

(II) 1831-1860: When Etienne Parent, philosopher, litterateur and historian, printed on the front page of the first number of *le Canadien* (May 7, 1831) the legend: *Nos Institutions, notre Langue et nos Lois!* he heralded a new era. Slumbering nationalism broke into flame. The second period of French Canadian literature, therefore, may be dated from the publication of that rallying cry by the father of French Canadian journalism. Parent shared the temporary eclipse of the agitators, but the spirit of independence survived. Lord Durham's great *Report* (1839), followed by the Act of Union (1840), initiated responsible government, but it could not obliterate memories. Michael Bibaud's *l'Histoire du Canada* (Vol. 1, 1837) was frankly critical of the French, and received a cool reception. It was a match for William Smith's *History of Canada* (2 Vols.), published eleven years earlier. Francois Xavier Garneau, a young law student, smarting under this treatment of his people, resolved to write a history which would do them justice. The result was *l'Histoire du Canada* (1845-1848), and with it the flood tide of French Canadian national-

ism and literature swept far and wide to the remotest parish. Journalism flourished. The columns of the constantly multiplying journals and revues were filled with new voices. Political economy, philosophy, history, national customs, literary essays, and religious writings, were supplemented by the verse of Joseph Lenoir and others. It was a time of great earnestness; and the air was heavy with portent. Two names stand out, Etienne Parent, who gave the period its watchword, and Francois Xavier Garneau, who expanded Parent's legend into an epic.

(III) 1860-1900: The Golden Age of French Canadian literature begins with the year 1860, the *annus mirabilis* of Canadian letters, both English and French. Lenoir died in 1861, but Abbé Ferland handed on the torch in his *Cours d'Histoire du Canada* published the same year. Parent was still a force. Garneau had six years of life yet before him. Gérin-Lajoie, Abbé Casgrain, and others were gaining momentum steadily with every passing year. In the Maritimes and Ontario, Roberts, Carman, Lampman, Campbell, Scott, Parker, and Pauline Johnson were born within a year or two of each other, around 1860. One age builds upon another. Garneau, who definitely ushered in *L'année littéraire,* erected his superstructure upon the foundation work of Parent. Abbé Casgrain was indefatigable as a journalist and historian, but it was Garneau's *l'Histoire* which sounded the advance into the promised land of a rich native literature. Octave Crémazie turned it into his epic poetry. Louis Fréchette, the poet laureate, in finer phrase and richer imagination, took up the same theme in *La Légende d'un Peuple,* later crowned by the Academy of France. Pamphile LeMay followed and hymned the spirit of the people in the simple loveliness of *Gouttelettes,* and in the wistful yet exuberant adoration of the old familiar landscape, *les forêts de Lotbiniere,* and *les champs parfumés.* Then came Phillippe Aubert de Gaspé, P. J. O. Chaveau, Antoine Gérin-Lajoie, Laure Conan, and others, who employed the same *motif* in new ways, and into their romances wrought vivid portraits of the customs, manners, loves, and superstitions of their people. *Les anciens Canadiens, Jean Rivard, Pour la Patrie,* these and others like them must live, for they are of the heart of the French.



QUEEN'S GRADUATES IN THE WEST

By J. W. Eggleston, B.A.

EASTERN students attending Queen's learn with some wonder of the presence of Westerners in their midst, who, in order to attend, travel as far as 2,000 miles and pass on their way a dozen universities, including the new and vigorous institutions at Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg, and the University of Toronto, with its obvious advantages of size and position.

"Why did you come to Queen's?" they ask.

It is partly with the idea of offering some material for an answer to that question and partly from the sheer pleasure of looking back on some associations with Queen's graduates in the West that I have been persuaded by the editor of the *Queen's Review* to write this article.

The subject is of peculiar interest to me because all my earlier years in Canada —the first fifteen of them—were spent in the prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and until I came East to enter Queen's, I had lived thousands of miles away with no personal or family contacts with the College at all.

Queen's was nothing more than a name —I am rather doubtful if it was even that—until I met my first Queen's graduate nearly ten years ago; but that was one of the significant contacts, one of those chance meetings that change lives.

In the fall of 1917 a graduate of Queen's, Ephraim Weber, M.A. '14, whom some readers of this will remember, left the University of Chicago, where he had completed his classes in German for the Ph.D., and came back to Saskatchewan, which he had known as rural school teacher years before, and accepted the position of principal of the modest two-room school at Lajord, a town some thirty miles south-east of Regina. The principal's work embraced the teaching of all subjects from grades Six to Ten, which means, translated into Ontario terms, up to Third Form; and the acceptance of such a position would be hard to understand if one did not remember that 1917 marked the entry of the United States into the War, and that professors and instructors of German were losing their positions all over the country.

Before attending Chicago he had taken his Master's degree at Kingston and had won the medal in German, and, I think, in French. Dr. Macgillivray remembers him very well, as I discoveerd with pleasure in the course of a chat a couple of years ago.

To the same town of Lajord, the writer, then a clerk in the Standard Bank of Canada, was sent as ledger-keeper in June of the following year; and, as Mr. Weber was re-engaged as a school principal, it was my good fortune to meet him.

Though each knew casually of the other's existence, it was not until a chance contact in the fall of 1918 that the bank-clerk and the college graduate could really be said to have met. As I remember it now, I was seated on the counter of Lajord's general store on a Saturday night, after helping Mr. Skeele with his end-of-the-week labors—an arrangement acceptable to both of us—when Mr. Weber came up.

"What do you do with your spare time?" he asked, as much to make conversation as for any other reason, I suppose.

"I read," was the answer.

"What do you read: detective stories?" he queried.

As a matter of fact, I did not read detective stories; I had been converted from such inferior stuff a few months before. As a boy I revelled in them; and I have backslid far enough to enjoy them again. In the meantime my tastes were frightfully elevated. I am afraid I got a lot of satisfaction out of my reply, which was, however, strictly true.

"Just now I'm reading 'Paradise Lost'," I rejoined.

Personally, if a seventeen year old youth confided in me that he was reading "Paradise Lost," I should be as afraid of him as I was of a sixteen year old boy who, when he came to Toronto to compete in an oratorical contest last spring, told me that his favorite poet was Francis Thompson, and that he read Oscar Wilde, Walter Pater, and G. K. Chesterton. But Mr. Weber was more charitable; and the reply gave him sufficient shock to cause him to take an interest in me.

At any rate, we began to cultivate one another's acquaintance, very much in the rôle of scholar and master. It was a fortunate meeting; for at that time I was an aching void after wisdom and knowledge, and he was rich in a culture and tradition that few in that prairie town knew what to make of. We had long and learned discussions together on modernism, Emerson, stoicism, the credibility of miracles, poetry, ambitions, careers, and a thousand and one other things. How much I have to thank him for is evident when I state that within a year after first meeting him I had left the bank, which had seemed like an impregnable prison, and was back at school, preparing for an educational career. And even if I have left education for the hurly-burly of newspaper work, I have the satisfaction of remembering that his friendship was the key that ultimately opened this door also.

Just as I came to idealize Mr. Weber, I came to idealize Queen's, because I knew that he was a graduate of Queen's. I came to suppose that Queen's graduates were so many Mr. Webers, that it was the institution that worked the magic, that you put in any sort of man and turned out a Mr. Weber.

I have learned the folly of that. And yet—I still feel that the spirit of Queen's, as I came to know it, was after all, essentially and at its best, the spirit of Mr. Weber; that its professors, as he did, sought truth with honesty and courage, cultivated original thought, and scrapped the dead letter and ritual of scholarship and religion for the living truth.

That meeting had many consequences. We are still the warmest of friends, and even if we do not see each other very often, long letters pass between us. As soon as I had passed the academic examination he urged me to try, I left banking forever for other fields. I taught in a small rural school in Southern Alberta, and then went back to live with him and his wife in another town in Saskatcheman and study for senior matriculation. I learned from him by personal contact, by conversation, by example, things more vital than any lessons learned in school.

Later he was, and still is, literary critic and spiritual confessor. I am glad to pay here a warm tribute to him. Had I not met him it is not only likely I should never have come to Queen's, it is almost certain I should never have known any college.

More briefly I want to mention several other graduates of Queen's.

On leaving the bank at Lajord I went for a few weeks to Regina Collegiate to write what was practically the equivalent of junior matriculation, and found there two Queen's graduates, Austin Bothwell, M.A. '05, and Miss Don Cathro, B.A.

'05, both, I understand, of the same year as Professor Gordon, and both in competition for the award of that year which Miss Gordon ultimately carried off, the English medal. I did not know this at the time; but during a trip west this summer I looked up Miss Cathro, as a teacher of literature of whom I entertained pleasant memories, and she recalled those classes with Dean Cappon. Austin Bothwell I met only incidentally; I took no classes from him, but he was my presiding examiner at Regina.

The mention of Dean Cappon reminds me that when Mr. Weber would talk Queen's, it was principally of Professors Watson and Cappon — "Watty" and "Cappy" as he called them—and these became great legendary figures to me.

The next Queen's graduates with whom I came into close contact were at Calgary Normal School, in the session of 1921-22. J. E. Loucks, B.A. '01, was my instructor in literature and composition, and though he was not to me so congenial of temperament as Mr. Weber and Miss Cathro, yet his was a striking character not soon forgotten.

Calgary Normal has been continually enriched by Queen's influences. Miss Donalda J. Dickie, M.A. '10, English medalist at Queen's, who was then teaching in Edmonton Normal, came down soon after. A. E. Torrie was an extra-mural and summer-school student of Queen's who taught method in mathematics and history at Calgary, and is now principal of Camrose Normal School. He was one of the quietest, most kindly, yet most effective teachers I have encountered. A Mr. Scott—J. M., I believe—of Science '12, came a little later to teach geography; and W. A. Stickle, Arts '13 (now deceased) came to Calgary shortly after my time to teach psychology.

Even more valuable than any of these contacts—some of them of neccessity slight—was one formed in Calgary during the same winter, but away from the Normal School staff. That was with Alexander Calhoun, M.A. '02 — of the same class as Mr. Loucks—who was for a while, I believe, instructor in classics at Queen's, and later teacher at Port Arthur. He was then, in 1921, public librarian at Calgary, and still is. If Calgary and Southern Alberta as a whole ever reach any eminence in a literary and cultural way, they will inevitably owe a warm debt of gratitude to Mr. Calhoun.

He came to the Normal School one Friday afternoon to chat in an informal and stimulating way on the values of reading, introducing Carlvle and Emerson freely into his address. I made bold to introduce myself, and another valuable friendship was the result.

Aside from the long chats on every conceivable literary subject that we had together in the librarian's office at Central Park, Calgary, long letters passed between us, and weighty parcels of books which he would make up on the slightest provocation and send to me. Sometimes he would recommend titles, and always he would respond to any suggestion of mine that I would like to read this or that book. When I began to take extra-mural work from Queen's, he threw the resources of the whole Calgary library at my disposal.

In the fall of 1922 I found myself vice-principal of the High and Public School at Bellevue, Alberta, in the Crow's Nest Pass, and my principal was Claude V. Asselstine, B.Sc. '12. We worked together with the utmost harmony for two years, and my respect and admiration for him grew continually. There were two other Queen's graduates in that small mining town, both medical men, Dr. H. A. McDonald, '04, and Dr. J. A. Key, '16;

and both of them grew to be my good friends.

Finally, to draw these reminiscences to a close, I remember with delight a week-end spent at Nanton, Alberta, with my friend Mr. Weber and a Rev. O. R. Lavers, a '16 graduate of Queen's Theological College, and a man and preacher after my own heart.

To use a commercial term, it was graduates like these who "sold" Queen's to me. Almost without exception the alumni of the eastern college were men and women with qualities I admired and loved and sought after. Was it not natural that I should conclude that, in some measure, what they were was a result of where they had been? I decided to follow their path.

So long as Queen's continues to send to the West men and women of such culture and vision, she will continue to act as a sort of beacon light to young western people in search of these things.

QUEEN'S HONOURS DISTINGUISHED MEN

BRIEF sketches are given below of the careers of the five distinguished men who received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Autumn Convocation on October 21.

Hon. William Phillips, LL.D., was born in Massachusetts in 1878, received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1900, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1902. He was appointed private secretary to the Ambassador to Great Britain in 1903, and two years later was second secretary of the Legation at Peking. In 1908 he was designated Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, and was third Secretary of State the following year. He retired in 1912, and was appointed chairman of the National Exposition Commission to represent the Government of the United States at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. In 1917 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and in 1920 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands and Luxembourg. He was chosen as Under Secretary of State in 1922, and in 1924 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium. On February 17th, 1927, he was appointed United States Minister to Canada, assuming duties at Ottawa on July 1st.

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Senator Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., was born in Montreal in 1861, and received the degree of LL.B. from Laval University in 1882. He was called to the Quebec Bar in 1883, and created K.C. in 1898. He was called to the Senate by Lord Aberdeen in 1898, and was Speaker of the Senate from 1905 to 1909. He was elected president of the branch of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, formed at his instigation in 1907, and in 1909 was called to the Privy Council. He represented Canada at the unveiling of the monument of Montcalm in France in 1909. For his services during the War to the French and Belgian relief funds he was made Commander of the Belgian Order of "Pour la Couronne," and was given the gold medal of La Reconnaissance Francaise by Marshall Foyolle, who headed the French delegation to Canada in 1921. He was largely instrumental in the success of the League of Nations, and this year was elected to the high position he now holds.

Dr. James G. Dwyer, LL.D., a Kingstonian by birth, is now one of the most distinguished eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists on the American continent. He obtained his early schooling in Kingston, and graduated in Arts at Queen's University in 1902. He then took a medical course, received his degree of M.D. in 1905, and from practically that time has been located in New York City.

* * *

Dr. J. B. Reynolds, LL.D., President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, has been a prominent educationist in the Province. He was born in the County of Durham in 1867, and was educated at Oshawa High School and at the University of Toronto, receiving his B.A. in 1892 and his M.A. in 1912. He began his career as a school teacher in 1888, and in 1893 was appointed to the staff of the O. A. C. He was appointed president of the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1915, and held that position until 1920, when he was appointed president of the O. A. C. at Guelph.

* * *

Dr. Charles F. Martin, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University, is one of the most distinguished graduates of that university. He obtained his Arts degree in 1888 and his degree in Medicine in 1892. In 1907 he was appointed professor of medicine and clinical medicine at McGill, and in 1923 became Dean of the Faculty.

ARTS '17 RE-UNION

I Ji Itika, Jokita Bee,
Arts, Arts, Hip Hoo Ree;
Biff Boom Zip, Zip Boom Baa,
'17, '17, Rah! Rah! Rah!

IT brought back fragrant memories to the members of good old '17, to hear the famous yell ring out once again at the reunion dinner held at the Grand Café, Kingston, on the evening of October 22nd, after the Queen's-'Varsity game. Although but 12 of the old stalwarts answered the appeal for a general turn-out, letters and telegrams from thirty other members of '17 indicated that the thoughts of seventeeners throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States were turning Kingstonwards on October 22nd.

Permanent President "Choppie" W. F. Chown, who occupied the chair, explained that the reunion had been called on short notice, and from the sentiments of the letters read by him to the gathering, it is a certainty that with ample notice, the members of the year will rally to the reunion call in greater numbers another time. Mr. Chown explained that at the time of the last reunion it had been decided to get together in 1925. This was not done, and he called the present gathering on his own initiative. The president voiced the opinion that the meeting should decide on the date for its next gathering without further delay, and called on H. P. "Scoop" Cliffe for his views.

Mr. Cliffe paid glowing tribute to the efficiency of the General Alumni Association, and he felt sure that through it, members of the year would be able to keep in touch with one another. As a result of this contact Mr. Cliffe believed that future reunions would be well attended. He suggested that the next reunion be held 5 years hence. A motion was passed providing for the holding of the next reunion

in the fall of 1932 in the city of Kingston, at a date to be announced later on.

H. P. Folger suggested that the secretary keep the members posted on the progress of events in connection with the reunion so that all would be able to lay definite plans to be present in 1932. Howard, who acts as permanent treasurer, told the meeting that the treasury was badly in need of replenishing, and a motion was passed that all members of the year contribute one dollar to the alumni fund of '17. This money should be sent to Dr. H. P. Folger, Kingston, Ont.

This concluded the business of the evening, and all adjourned to the Alumni Dance at Grant Hall, where a most enjoyable *finis* was added to the first decennial reunion of '17 Arts.

Those present were: Dr. H. P. Folger and Mrs. Folger, W. F .Chown and Mrs. Chown, P. A. MacDougall and Mrs. MacDougall, D. M. Chown and Mrs. Chown, Miss Jessie Dyde, Miss Jessie MacArthur, Rev. K. E. Taylor, J. E. Zeron, A. B. C. Throop, W. P. B. Holdcroft, Dr. Fletcher Sharp, H. P. Cliffe.

'25 ARTS FOREGATHER

ON Saturday, October 15, a number of the men graduates of Arts '25 now residing in Toronto gathered for an informal dinner in one of the private banquet rooms of the Prince George Hotel. Mr. H. B. Bleeker, president of the year, presided at the head table.

The outstanding speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. E. R. Smith in response to the toast to Queen's University. He strongly advocated more frequent gatherings of the kind and suggested that they might be held at intervals of one month. Mr. D. McCrimmon, who has recently returned from the British Columbia mission fields, gave a spirited address in reply to the toast to Arts '25, and stressed the desirability of maintaining the contacts and friendships of student days. Mr. Eric W. Cross, in his own inimitable way, contributed a number of features to the evening's programme.

The following were present: Messrs. H. B. Bleecker, S. S. McInnes, D. McCrimmon, B. W. Hughes, N. C. Fraser, D. Rankin, E. R. Smith, Eric W. Cross, K. W. Kidd, R. Anderson, and J. A. Walker. Messrs. D. M. Allan, A. A. Sargent, R. M. Winter, L. Macdonald, and P. Thompson, who also reside in Toronto, were unable to attend.

ALMA MATER

Graduated though we be
And scattered o'er the land,
Still in common love for Queen's
United we will stand,
Loyal as in bygone days
On the old Ontario Strand

EDITORIAL NOTES

The
QUEEN'S REVIEW
Kingston, Ont.

Published by the General Alumni Association of Queen's University, Douglas Library, Queen's University, monthly during the college year and in August.

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Managing Editor—Gordon J. Smith, B.A., B.Sc.

Vol. 1 November, 1927 No. 6

The Association's First Year

THE first fiscal year of the General Alumni Association ended on September 30, 1927, the Association having been in active operation for some nine months. In this short time much has been accomplished, but there is yet much more to do. To place such an organization definitely "on its feet" is a lengthy task, much more lengthy and detailed than it may be generally supposed; and it will be some time yet before the Association is operating just the way its executive feels it should and the alumni hope it will.

Already alumni record forms have been received from over 1,200 graduates and ex-students, and these forms have been of great assistance in the preparation of an alumni record file, which is rapidly approaching completeness and which is, we feel, fairly accurate. The Association has also attained, in the first few months of its existence, over 500 members. This is most encouraging, and it is felt that the second year will show this number doubled or possibly trebled.

Four numbers of the *Review* were issued prior to October 1, and the favourable comments we have received have indeed encouraged our effort to make the magazine appreciated and eagerly looked for by Queen's men and women wherever they may be. The unanimous feeling seems to be that the *Review* is filling a long felt want among the alumni, and that it is serving its purpose splendidly in keeping the alumni informed of their *Alma Mater* and to a lesser extent—though we hope to do better as our sources of information grow—of one another.

Financing the Association during the first year has been somewhat of a problem, and very likely will continue to be such for some time yet. The Trustees of the University have been very generous in their assistance in this regard, feeling no doubt that it is most unfortunate that such an organization was not started years ago, and that such expense as is now being incurred will be more than repaid through the years to come in increased alumni interest in the University, and in closer relationship between the University and the alumni and among the alumni themselves.

According to the Constitution of the Association, an annual meeting shall be held in the fall at which the Alumni Parliament shall elect the officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The Alumni Parliament is elected by the established branches of the Association and by members at large who are not members of any branch. It was generally felt that the membership of the Association was not yet large enough, nor the branches yet definitely enough established to enable an annual meeting to take place this fall

—in short, that, until the organization of the Association became more complete, a regular election was not feasible. The Provisional Executive considered this matter, and, while its members felt that they did not wish to continue in office indefinitely without a mandate from the members of the Association, they realized that at the present stage of the Association's organization no other course was practicable, and therefore kindly consented to act for a further period. Such a situation had been anticipated and prepared for when, in the minutes of the organization meeting, it was stated that the Provisional Officers and Committees should hold office until a regular election could take place.

Thus the detailed organizattion of the Association has proceeded during its first year, and the work is still going on. Perfection is yet some distance off, but the coming year will see great progress; and it is confidently felt that by the summer of 1928, membership will be large enough and organization sufficiently advanced, for nominations to take place and for an annual meeting and election to be held in the fall.

Now for 1928!

THE first year of the Association was somewhat short due to the difficulty of getting actually into operation very soon after the organization meeting in November, 1926; and some of this shortage has been taken up by holding over for a month or more the sending out of the membership forms and alumni record forms for 1928. These have now been mailed, and we are all prepared to handle the rush.

While the return of the alumni record forms last year was gratifying, still there are many alumni who have not as yet sent theirs in. We would urgently request that these forms be filled in and returned to the Alumni Office, or that corrections and changes be forwarded if a complete form has already been sent in. We are desirous of having as accurate and complete an alumni record file as possible. Help us secure such accuracy and completeness by returning your form as soon as you can.

Then there is the matter of membership in the Association. You believe that there is no university so good as your *Alma Mater*. Therefore, rally round the old College, join her alumni association, or renew your membership, and have your individual good-will towards Queen's become part of the organized alumni loyalty that is rapidly developing wherever her men and women are located. The Queen's of the future will not be what you say or think she is, but what you help to make her. Do your part by "placing your shoulder to the wheel" and actively cooperating with other alumni in making the General Alumni Association a virile force for Queen's, for her graduates, and for her ex-students.

Have you enjoyed the *Review?* Most alumni have. You need the *Review;* the *Review* needs you. Annual subscription is included in the Association's yearly membership fee of $3.00, and in the life membership fee of $50.00—another reason for joining.

Once more—if you are interested in Queen's, join the General Alumni Association. If your interest has waned, join anyway, and it will be renewed.

"On to Kingston!"

"ON to Kingston for the 'Varsity game" turned out to be an effective slogan for this year's general reunion; and back old and young grads surely did come and apparently thoroughly enjoyed themselves. In addition to the Rugby

classic at the Richardson Stadium on Saturday afternoon there was an alumni dance in Grant Hall in the evening.

The attendance at the game was around 7,000; and though the contest did not hold quite the thrill of the memorable battle of Nov. 13, 1926, still it was close enough in play and score, and satisfactory enough in its finish, to make even the grads from farthest away glad they had come. In the evening the dance in Grant Hall provided an opportunity for the visitors to meet some of their old friends, and it added a most enjoyable finish to a splendid day.

There was also a special reunion of the class of Arts '17, which is noted on another page. The initial move in this connection had been made at such a late date by some interested members of the year that there was not sufficient time left for the General Alumni Association to take up the matter with Science and Medicine '17 to find if they also would return for their tenth anniversary, which would, of course, have been "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

We understand a move is on foot among some members of the class of '18 to hold a 10-year reunion next year, and among the class of '23 to hold a 5-year one. If this is the case we would respectfully suggest to the class secretaries that they take up the matter with their executives as soon as they possibly can. Experience has taught that the arranging for such reunions sufficiently far ahead is the biggest assurance of success. Plans should be laid almost a year in advance.

We trust that all permanent class executives will also keep in mind that the files and help of the General Alumni Association are at their service, and that the Association will be glad to assist in any way it can in the preparation for class reunions.

Our Contributors

Dr. William Spankie, who wrote for this number of the *Review* the short biography of Hon. Senator Michael Sullivan, M.D., is a Queen's graduate of Arts '82 and Medicine '85. Dr. Spankie is president of the Medical Council of Canada for the present year, and has held many other offices in Canadian medical societies and in municipal life. Something of his career and attainments was given in the October issue of the *Review*. It will be seen from the perusal of the sketch of the late Dr. Sullivan that not the least of Dr. Spankie's talents is the ability to write in an exceptionally readable and virile manner.

* * *

Lorne Pierce, M.A., S.T.D., F.R.S.C., who has contributed a brief summary of Pre-Confederation Literature, taken from his book *An Outline of Canadian Literature,* now on the press, is a Queen's Arts graduate, having obtained his B.A. in 1913. Since graduation Dr. Pierce has been prominent in Canadian literary circles. He has written numerous works treating with Canadian literature and history, has sponsored Canadian literaray effort, and is the founder of the "Lorne Pierce Medal of the Royal Society of Canada," awarded annually for outstanding achievement in Canadian literature. He has been a most zealous collector of Canadiana, and has presented Queen's Library with a valuable collection of Canadian literature that is rich in first editions, original manuscripts, and rare volumes. Dr. Pierce is editor of the Ryerson Press, at Toronto.

* * *

J. W. Eggleston, B.A., is a more recent graduate, having taken his degree in 1926. Prior to coming to Queen's, Mr. Eggleston had a somewhat varied career

in Western Canada, which, together with his reasons for choosing Queen's and some interesting remarks upon Queen's grads in the West, he ably outlines in the present number of the *Review*. He is at present a valued member of the staff of the *Toronto Star*.

A Presentation to McGill

A CEREMONY that should do much towards cementing the friendly relations between the three universities of the Canadian Intercollegiate Union took place at the Molson Stadium in Montreal just before the Queen's-McGill Rugby game on October 15.

Immediately prior to the kick-off Dr. A. D. Faulkner, Med. '04, on behalf of the Montreal Branch of the General Alumni Association of Queen's, of which he is president, presented Sir Arthur Currie, the honoured Principal of McGill and chairman of the McGill Athletic Board, with a large flag emblazoned with the arms of Queen's. The presentation was made in front of the centre of the main grandstand, and the flag was hoisted in the breeze to the bugle salute of the McGill band.

The flag is about eight by five feet in size, and on it is portrayed the Queen's Coat of Arms. The heraldic description of the crest is as follows: argent, a saltire azure charged with an open book, in chief a pine tree, dexter a rose, sinister a shamrock, base a thistle, all proper. A bordeur gules charged with eight crowns or. The flag is to be known as a "Jousting Standard," and is to be flown on all occasions on which Queen's and McGill meet in athletic contests at the Molson stadium.

The move was started by the McGill alumni of Toronto, when they presented 'Varsity with their crest on the occasion of the McGill-'Varsity game. It is understood that McGill also contemplates presenting Queen's with their standard for use at the Richardson Stadium.

Such occurrences as these would seem to indicate a most commendable spirit of good-fellowship in these great Canadian universities.



ATHLETICS

By A. T. WILLIAMSON, B.A., Sports Editor

Rugby

REPUTATONS in the great autumn game change with amazing rapidity. The "paper champions" of early September become memories only, as dark horses come to the front. It will be remembered that in the pre-season predictions of 1924, Ottawa were favoured for the Dominion title—only to finish in the cellar of the Interprovincial race. Other cases without number can be brought to mind. Therefore, by the time this reaches our readers, conditions may have been so changed in the meantime that most prophecies will have become shattered. However, there are a few undebatable facts that warrant attention.

In the first place, this year's Senior team can be ranked with the finest fighting squads that ever played. There has rarely been such an exhibition of courage as was shown in the opening game at McGill, where a team, considered to have not the faintest possible chance of holding its own, almost upset one of Shaughnessy's greatest McGill machines. There was a touch of drama in that first quarter, when the Tricolour was five points down. A kick to Batstone—the wily veteran drew in the tacklers—and the stands rose like madmen as a pass shot out to the fleet Freddy Warren, who ran like a deer for 60 yards. Then more of the romantic, as Captain Cliff. Howard scored the touchdown. After that, a see-saw exhibition in which McGill managed to get a lone one-point margin in the final minute.

Montreal papers have made much of the fact that Ralph St. Germaine played only part of the game. Very few of them noticed "Gib" McKelvey, great secondary defence man, sitting on the Queen's bench throughout. The latter's injured ankle meant that "Unc" Durham had to play with practically no relief—a hard task for any postiion, but particularly so for a man on the secondary defence.



Sutton Britton Handford Brown Abbot
Nagel

QUEEN'S VS. McGILL, OCTOBER 15, '27
"Let 'Hank' Brown tell it!"

In this game, Jimmy Kilgour substituted valiantly for the famed "Chubby" Dunne, although this is the first year he has played the game.

The home game against 'Varsity, which meant virtual elimination for the loser, was a reaction from the opening one as regards style of play. Instead of sensational long runs, shoestring tackling, fumbles, and high scores, there was a perfect exhibition of "safety-first" tactics. Punts were high and short, to prevent any sprints by the receivers. End runs were few, and carefully watched. The old game of two bucks and a kick was brought out of the past, and Coach Carson's pupils showed their versatility by outplaying the Toronto squad at these tactics. All through the first quarter they pressed, only to have punts bounce badly and give 'Varsity new life. Then a long Trimble-propelled kick hit the ground with plenty of topspin, and rolled almost to Queen's line. As a result, the second quarter found U. of T. pressing; but the big local line kept them out of the danger zone.

The second half was almost a continuation; but in the last quarter the Blue defence snapped. Batstone's kick to Trimble was just short of the goal line; the 'Varsity captain juggled it, but was fortunate enough to recover for a safety, after 49 minutes of scoreless play. Another rouge ended the game, 3-0. Scores of graduates helped make up the 7,000 who filled the Richardson Stadium, the game being played in perfect weather on a dry field.

The team has been going along with practically the same line-up as given out in every paper from the Toronto *Star* to the Birdseye Centre *Foghorn*. The one and only "Bubs" Britton is playing an inspired game at flying wing. On the half-line, Batstone, Warren, McKelvey, Durham, and Abbott bring memories of Leadley, Batstone, Harding, and Campbell. "Ike" Sutton and "Chicks" Mundell are carrying the torch that Johnny Evans lit. Up on the line, Kilgour, Handford, Nagel, Brown, and Capt. Howard achieved prominence by holding up the crashing charges of the McGill giants, in spite of the loss of "Chubby" Dunne, one of the country's most effective middle wings. The old Thomas-Walker tackling duo has been followed by Walker, Agnew, Mungovan, and Young—a deadly quartette that feeds on loose balls.

In all, the team hasn't a single weak point. A combination of youth and speed with experience and steadiness makes a great backfield. The outsides are the perfect answer to a coach's prayer. The line has had its baptism of fire and has held its own. Only the breaks or a wonderful team can head the Tricolour off this season.

The Intermediates and Juniors.

"Pres." McLeod's seconds and "Honey" Reynolds' "kids" fought a good fight, but lost their games to the fine teams turned out by R.M.C. The first double-header proved a great disappointment, poor work by inexperienced officials ruining the afternoon's sport.

Accordingly, high hopes were held of overcoming R. M. C.'s lead in the return games, in which "Joe" O'Brien solved the referee quandary. But the cadets earned their victories without question on this occasion. Mungovan and McKay were Queen's best, while "Bill" Darling and Molson played clean, brilliant football for R.M.C.

Notes.

The annual fall pastime of some metropolitan dailies seems to be losing its punch. In seasons past, gentle jibes of inducements, subtle digs about tourist players, and whispered doubts of the honesty of scholastic attentions were hurled

at Queen's in disgraceful fashion. It would do their souls good to see what the facts are now.

One of the most maligned, the great "Irish" Monahan, helped silence the barrage. Faced with the choice of leaving college to play Interprovincial Rugby or remaining at Queen's as a spectator, he chose the latter. The greatest Canadian middle wing forsaking the game to make his studies safe! The verbal booming began to somewhat die down.

But that is not all. "Beano" and "Jimmy" Wright, Clark, Basserman, and Reist—all of them players of the highest order—faced the same problem and met it in the same way. So here we have six men, who would turn any sort of a team into world-beaters, men who would be welcomed with open arms by coaches all over the country, watching their Rugby from the sidelines so that they could make good in lecture room and laboraotry. There are the facts. Nothing more need be said.

* * *

Queen's supporters are pulling hard for Hamilton in the "Big Four" race; the presence of "Pep" Leadley, "Smut" Veale, and Frank McKelvey being the reason. "Pep" is simply in a class by himself. When he kicked Queen's to victory over McGill in 1921, the 6-3 margin was due to his first field goal. Since that cold November day, his drop-kicking has become a deadly proposition. Twice he found the range four times in a game, Argos and McGill being victims. This fall he reached the heights against M. A. A. A. by dropping five over the bar, and is apparently headed for a season's record that should stand for some centuries. He was a member of Science '25.

"Smut" Veale, Sc. '23, helped his college take the Canadian title in 1922 by his great work at outside wing. Frank McKelvey, Arts '27, was quarterback of the Queen's Intermediate team that won the Dominion championship in 1924.

* * *

The call of *Alma Mater* is strong. At the practices preceding the McGill game, "Pep" Leadley and "Pres." McLeod helped the coach. Later on, "Johnny" Evans and "Unk" Muirhead threw their hats into the grand-stand and pranced about the field as in the days of yore. Both have become somewhat short on condition, but still have the brains and muscle that covered their sweater coats with Dominion and Intercollegiate crests.



HARRY LEE BATSTONE

"Chicks" Mundell and Harry Batstone have both been afflicted with golf. They play a smart game, evidently relishing a sport in which there is no four-year rule.

Track

THIS loneliest orphan on the sports curriculum gamely carries on in spite of adverse circumstances. For the past few years the team has been showing great promise, scoring more points at last

year's meet than at any time since the War, mainly through the development of stars in the middle and long distance events.

Then came the deluge. Injuries forced the outstanding men of the team into retirement, and prospects for further advances were meagre. However, Coach "Bobby" Thompson ran off inter-year events in each faculty, the winners competing in an inter-faculty meet which was won by the Arts representatives. "White hopes" were found, particularly in the first year.

The decimated but courageous squad faced the starter's gun at the Intercollegiate meet with grim determination, and although swept into the discard by the powerful McGill and U. of T. teams, they gave the shivering spectators a fine exhibition of the Queen's Spirit. Next year, with the great ones back in harness, a different story may be told.

Tennis

THE story of the tennis team is reminiscent of the track squad's misery, except that graduation and supplementals created the havoc. The same search for promising material among the newcomers was started by means of a tournament, but juggling of the date of the Intercollegiate event upset things, and the team that finally left was selected mainly by faith alone. Their good showing against men of the calibre of Jack Wright and Gilbert Nunns was most pleasing, and hopes are high for future years. Meanwhile, the local tournament is going on, with a record entry list being slowly cut down by elimination.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Lowell Thomas on India
and
Recital by Edward Johnson

UNDER the auspices of the Arts and Public Lecture Committee of the University, a lecture on India by Lowell Thomas, the noted explorer and world traveller, was given in Grant Hall on the evening of Oct. 7; and a recital by Edward Johnson, a Canadian and acknowledged premier operatic tenor of the world, in the same hall on Oct. 19.

We find ourselves unable to do adequate justice to the great excellence of both these notable events, and shall not attempt more than a word. Mr. Thomas's description of India was exceptionally entertaining and instructive. His motion pictures of Indian life, and his coloured slides were replete with interest and beauty. As for Edward Johnson, suffice it to say that never has the city of Kingston experienced such a musical thrill as that received from his magnificent singing.

These events well maintain the excellence that has so marked the work of the Arts and Lecture Commitee during the past two or three years; and too much cannot be said in the way of complimenting the University Committee on the bringing of such talent to Kingston. Opportunities that otherwise would not be

available are thus given to the staff and students of Queen's, and to the general public of Kingston, to enjoy art of the highest order.

It may be added in this connection that the staff of the University has recently co-operated with those in the city interested in the fine arts in the formation of the Arts and Music Club of Kingston, which will go even further in the stimulation of interest in the fine arts. It may be remembered that under the will of the late Capt. George Richardson, of Sc. '06, a sum of money was set aside for the furthering of such plans.

Autumn Convocation

LONG will the 1927 Autumn Convocation remain vivid in the memories of those who were present. Not for many years has such a strenuously enthusiastic convocation taken place at Queen's. For some time this University function has been much quieter and more decorous than it used to be; and the students undertook this year to "liven things up a bit"—a worthy enough object in theory, but one whose attainment often leads to extremes not contemplated.

As the honorary degrees were granted, the recipients were greeted with well organized songs and yells. These seemed very appropriate to their particular men, and were well received by them and applauded by the audience. This part of the informal programme was preceded, however, by veritable cloudbursts of beans, tossed from the gallery, and, unfortunately, was followed by further showers, with the inevitable result that, when the speakers of the evening were delivering their addresses, the students found difficulty in calming themselves sufficiently to yield the silence necessary for the speeches to be completely heard at the back of Grant Hall.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon Dr. J. B. Reynolds, President of the Ontario Agricultural College; Dr. James G. Dwyer, of New York, a graduate of Queen's; Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University; Hon. Senator Dandurand, of Ottawa, Canadian representative to the League of Nations; and Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada. Brief sketches of the careers of these men appear on another page of the *Review*.

Short addresses were delivered by Hon. Senator Dandurand, who spoke upon Canada's place in the League of Nations, and by Hon. William Phillips, who spoke upon the development of the Consular Services of the United States.

Following the addresses the ordinary degrees were conferred, the graduates being laureated by Sir Robert Borden, Chancellor of the University, who presided over the Convocation, and who, during the afternoon, had addressed the students on "The Peace Conference and the Washington Conference."

Towards the close of the procedings a bronze plaque was presented to the University by Professor M. B. Baker on behalf of Miss Miller, of Arts '24, in memory of her brother, the late Dr. Willet G. Miller. Professor Baker spoke of Dr. Miller's connection with Queen's, and of the prominent part he had taken in the development of the mining resources of Ontario. The *Review* hopes to have in an early issue a sketch of Dr. Miller's career, under the "Makers of Queen's." In accepting the memorial tablet, Principal Taylor referred to the recent establishment of the Miller Chair in Research Geology "as a reflection of the splendid spirit of unselfishness which characterized Dr. Miller's whole life."

The Students' Union

INQUIRIES from interested graduates are occasionally reaching the Alumni Office as to the progress that is being made in converting the Orphans' Home building, purchased some time ago by the University for a Students' Union, into the said Students' Union—and, by the way, we are assured by the Union Committee that, in spite of satirical comment, there is no significance in the choice of the "Orphans' Home" as a rendezvous for the men students of Queen's.

Though the plans for the renovation of the building were ready some time ago, actual work on the structure was held up until the former occupants were able to obtain new quarters. These have now been secured, and work on the interior will be started in the near future.

The laying of the steam pipes from the University heating plant to the building is practically finished, and other exterior changes will be completed before the cold weather sets in. The interior work will then be gone on with, and the building will be ready for occupation prior to the opening of next session.

Queen's Broadcasting

QUEEN'S radio station, CFRC (267) is covering most of the outstanding University events this year, and graduates with radio sets will no doubt appreciate being able to have radio-side seats. Convocation was broadcast on the evening of October 21, and the Queen's-Varsity game on the 22nd. It is planned to carry on in this way all during the session, with the possibility of special evening programmes once or twice a month.

Registration Figures

THE complete registration figures for the present session show that Queen's has in attendance this year the largest number of intra-mural students on record. The continued growth in attendance from year to year speaks well for the recognition that the work of Queen's is receiving throughout Canada.

The following summary shows the increase over last year in the various departments:

	1927	1928
Arts	748	843
Science	261	295
Medicine	312	320
	1321	1458
Less registered in 2 faculties	20	18
Total Registration	1301	1440

It will be seen that the largest change in registration has taken place in Arts, and that the increase in Science has been in practically the same ratio; the Medical registration of necessity remains more or less constant. The freshman class of 1928 contains 418 names against 371 last year.

Support Your Alumni Association.
Every Graduate Should Be A Member.
1928 Fee Now Due.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Freshmen's Reception

SOME nineteen years had elapsed since the editor of the *Review* attended his last Freshmen's Reception, so that when he was invited to be present at this year's function he was prepared for extensive changes and improvements in the whole scheme of things. But the event of Oct. 13, 1927, seemed almost as "flat, stale, and unprofitable" as in bygone days. For years this initial ceremony of the academic year was held under the auspices of the Students' Christian Association, and we understand that this year, in the hope of instilling more life into the affair, it was placed in charge of the Alma Mater Society.

No doubt the purpose of the event was achieved to some extent in the official presentation to Queen's and to each other of the members of one of the largest freshman classes in the University's history; but we believe that such aim would be realized to a greater extent and everyone concerned given a much more enjoyable evening if the Reception became somewhat of the type of the large faculty dances. The attendance could be limited to the freshman year with their sophomore attendants, as at present, and the other details satisfactorily arranged. The very fact of there being dancing—possibly without formal programmes, and with a "Paul Jones" or two inserted—would probably lend the zest that this important function now undoubtedly lacks.

As it was this year, the president of the Society, the Principal and Mrs. Taylor, and the deans and their wives, extended an official welcome to the newcomers to Queen's; and from then on it was a matter of the sponsors of the freshmen and freshettes doing their best to make their protégés acquainted and to give them a start in the social side of their university life—a side that must continue to be of considerable value in the general scheme of university training. Two special programmes were offered, one in Grant Hall and the other in one of the large lecture rooms, in which members of staff and students of the senior years took part. Refreshments were served at three numbers to accommodate the crowd.

A. M. S. Elections

THE annual election of officers and committes of the Alma Mater Society took place on October 19, and Mr. J .H. Findlay, B.A. '25 and B.Sc. '27, who is at present doing postgraduate work in physics at the University, was elected to the presidency.

Though the total poll was good, approximately 1,225 votes being cast, it seems that interest in this student election is waning. There was a time, not far gone, when the A.M.S. elections was one of the outstanding events of the year. Sensational advertising used to be the order of the day, and the gathering to hear the returns on the evening of the election was usually one of great enthusiasm. This year the returns were read out to a mere handful of students. Possibly the advancing of election day from the immemorial "first Saturday in December" to the middle of October leaves the interval between the opening of the term and election day so short that there is not time for the arousing of any great enthusiasm, and then again, perhaps there is not the rivalry between Arts and Science-

Medicine that ruled for many years and that added greatly to the interest in the event.

Initiation of Freshmen

FOR many years the informal initiation of the freshmen class at Queen's took the form of what was known as a "rush." At this ceremony the sophomores, usually assisted to some extent by juniors and seniors, undertook to make the newcomers to the University fully realize the inferiority of their status by a free-for-all fight in which the freshmen were invariably tied up, subjected to all sorts of "indignities," painted, decorated, etc., etc., and often loaded into trucks and pardaded through the streets of the city. Of course the members of each succeeding sophomore class tried to "go one better," and, when their turn came, give the freshmen a worse drubbing than they themselves had received.

From year to year the event became continuously more drastic, till serious results in the way of permanent injury to the participants seemed almost inevitable. For this reason the students very wisely did away with this type of initiation, and in its stead have adopted, the last 2 or 3 years, other measures for making the freshmen "toe the mark."

The freshettes were, of course, never subjected to the "rush," but we understand were given an "entertainment" all their own by the Levana Society, in the form of an informal freshettes' reception.

The procedure now in vogue is to have the freshmen wear Scotch tams, with yellow, blue, or red pompons to indicate their faculties. The tams must be worn till Christmas, and sometimes additional peculiarities of dress are stipulated. Paying court, either in public or private, to the fairer sex is also strictly taboo. So far, such little details as carrying matches for the seniors, walking up steps backwards, singing the College songs on demand, etc., have not been thought necessary. As for the freshettes, they appear with wide green ribbons fastened somehow to the backs of their bobbed heads, and with large green placards attached in the centre of their backs.

Thus it is done nowadays.

ALUMNI NEWS

Births

Blackburn—At Montreal, on August 17, to Allan P. Blackburn, Sc '17, and Mrs. Blackburn (Eileen Campbell), Arts '20, a son (Allan Campbell).

Campbell—At the General Hospital, Arvida, Que., on Sept. 12, to Rev. H. B. Campbell, Arts '16, and Mrs. Campbell (Grace M. Grant), Arts '15, a son (Donald Harvey).

Eaton—At Mount Hamilton Hospital, Hamilton, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, to Dr. A. T. Eaton, Med. '19, and Mrs. Eaton, a son.

Keill—At Binghampton, N.Y., on October 5, to Dr. Kenneth Keill, Arts '19 and Med. '22, and Mrs. Keill, a son (Stuart Langdon).

Marcellus—At New Liskeard, Ont., on October 4, to Mr. J. E. Marcellus, Arts '12, and Mrs. Marcellus, a daughter (Helen Fraser).

Stevens—At Ottawa, on November 1, to Dr. R. S. Stevens, Arts '08 and Med. '12, and Mrs. Stevens, a daughter.

Marriages

Atwell—At Trail, B.C., on Monday, Oct. 3, Elizabeth Marjorie Newman to James Atwell, Sc. '24.

Box—At Calabogie, Ont., on September 23, Beatrice Olive Braden to James Evans Box, Arts '23, of Rouyn, Que.

Breault—On Oct. 17, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Marjorie Helen Lawler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawler, Kingston, to M. J. Breault, Arts '30 (Comm.), son of Mr. and Mrs. William Breault, Kingston.

Brown-Laidley—At Nelson, B.C., on Sept. 27, Edna Laidley, Arts '25, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald R. Laidley, of Belleville, Ont., to Wilfred M. Brown, Sc. '25, son of the late J. R. and Mrs. Brown, of Owen Sound, Ont. They will reside in Trail, B.C.

Burleigh—On Sept. 16, at the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City, Dorothy Isabel, daughter of the late Herbert Howard, Deseronto, to Dr. Herbert C. Burleigh, Med. '26, of Newton Falls, N.Y.

Chown—At Chalmers United Church, Ottawa, on August 6, Laura Duff Durbrow, daughter of the late Mr. William Durbrow and Mrs. Durbrow, Ottawa, to Stanley Murray Chown, Arts '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Chown, Renfrew, Ont.

Colliver—On Saturday, Oct. 8, at Picton, Ont., by the Rev. Alfred Brown, Miriam Bernice Grimmon, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Grimmon, of Picton, to Clifford L. Colliver, Arts '27 (Comm.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Colliver, of Picton.

Duff-Tofield—At Kingston, Ont., on October 19, Helen Beatrice Tofield, Arts '24, daughter of Mrs. Tofield, Kingston, Ont., and the late Henry Tofield, to Hew Ramsay Duff, Arts '24, son of Mrs. Duff, Kingston, and the late Col. Hew Ramsay Duff.

Gilkinson—On June 20, by the Rev. R. C. McDermid, Mabel S. Gilkinson, Arts '26, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gilkinson, of Wingham, Ont., to Wilfred G. Murchison, son of the late Mr. D. Murchison and Mrs. Murchison, of Wingham, Ont.

Gillies—At Toronto, on Thursday, Sept. 22, Jean Carr, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Roblin, Kingston, Ont., to Roy Allan Gillies, Arts '27 (Comm.), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Gillies, Hamilton, Ont.

Haslam—On Saturday, October 8, at Niagara Falls, Ont., Alexandrina Douglas Goodsir to Harold Haslam, Sc. '26.

Hanna—On Sept. 13, at Shakespeare, Ont., Della Aileen Capling, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Capling, to Harold B. Hanna, Sc. '24, of East Angus, Que.

McLeod—On October 10, at the home of Lady Gage, Wychwood Park, Toronto, Wilhelmina Burnside Gage to Donald Ivan McLeod, Arts '08, son of the late Capt. A. G. McLeod, of Owen Sound, and Mrs. McLeod, of High Park Ave., Toronto.

Madole—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, at Danforth Avenue United Church Toronto, Maysie Helen Madole, Arts '20, only daughter of Mrs. Madole and the late M. S. Madole, to Kenneth F. Pettis, younger son of Mr. Alfred Pettis and the late Mrs. Pettis.

Mounteer—At Montreal, on October 15, Mona Allison, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Tripp and Mrs. Tripp, Winnipeg, Man., to Thomas V. Mounteer, Arts '25, of Montreal, eldest son of the late Mr. Albert Mounteer and Mrs. Mounteer, of Kingston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. K. D. Taylor, Arts '20.

Pense—On March 1, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., May Wiggins to Dr. Arthur Pense, Med. '23, of Binghampton, N.Y.

Smith — At Sydenham Street United Church, Kingston, Ont., on Saturday, September 24, Anne, only daughter of Mrs. E. Pollard and the late John Pollard, of Kingston, to William F. Smith, Arts '13, youngest son of Mrs. T. G. Smith and the late Rev. Dr. T. G. Smith, of Kingston. They will reside in Ottawa.

Thwaites—At St. Giles United Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday, Oct. 1, Edith Marion, daughter of Dr. W. S. Cody, of Hamilto, Ont., to J. T. Thwaites, Sc. '25.

Deaths

Hermiston—In Baltimore, Md., on September 29th, the death occurred of Dr. G. M. Hermiston, Arts '85. Dr. Hermiston was born in Warkworth, Ont., and was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Hermiston. Upon completing his course in the Lindsay

High School, Dr. Hermiston came to Queen's, where he obtained his B.A. in 1885. A few years later he graduated from the Toronto Dental College, where up to the time of his death he was professor of dental history. Dr. Hermiston started practice in Picton, Ont., remaining there for several years. From Picton he went to Detroit, and from the latter place to Toronto, where he has been located ever since. He is survived by his widow, one brother at Warkworth, and one sister, Mrs. Alex. German, at Dartford.

Noonan—The death occurred on Monday, October 31, at Mercy Hospital, Bay City, Mich., of Dr. William Desmond Noonan, Med. '27. The '27 Year Book says of the late Dr. Noonon: " 'Des.' was born at Stanleyville and entered Queen's University upon matriculating from Perth Collegiate in 1921. His college course has been marked by studious habits, by a zeal and earnestness that have secured him a splendid standing in his graduating year. Generous, courteous, and true, he has always exemplified the Queen's spirit and those qualities of comradeship that cement friendships. He carries into the medical profession natural and intellectual endowments that are indispensable to success in his chosen career." After graduating with the degree of M.D., C.M., in May, 1927, Dr. Noonan tried the examinations for the Medical Council of Canada and obtained his licensure. Subsequent to this he went to Bay City, where he joined the staff of the Mercy Hospital. He was taken ill with diphtheria on Wednesday, October 26, and though given the best of attention he became steadily worse and passed away in the early morning of the 31st. The remains were accompanied to his former home in Stanleyville by Dr. R. E. Downey, a classmate, who was also on the staff of the Mercy Hospital at Bay City. The funeral was held in Stanleyville on November 3, the pallbearers being members of Medicine '27.

Notes

1881-1890

Dr. Edward Ryan, Arts '86, Med. '89, director of medical services for the provincial hospitals of Ontario, was the chief speaker at the annual convention of the Ontario Hospitals Association, held recently in London, Ont. Dr. Ryan also delivered the forceful address at the Kiwanis Convention in London which resulted in Kingston being chosen for next year's convention.

Mrs. Adam Shortt, M.D. (Elizabeth Smith), Med. '84, recently resigned from the Mothers' Allowance Board of Ontario after several years of splendid service as vice-chairman of this very important commission.

Dr. W. Spankie, Arts '82, and Med. '85, president of the Medical Council of Canada, represented the Council at the centenary celebrations recently held at Toronto University.

1891-1900

Dr. R. J. Gardiner, Med. '91; **Dr. G. W. Mylks,** Med. '97, and **Dr. C. E. O'Connor,** Med. '98, all of Kingston, attended the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons held in Detroit early in October.

Dr. Margaret O'Hara, Med. '91, who returned to her home in Smith's Falls last spring after 36 years of missionary work in India, recently spoke in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, upon her work in India.

Rev. Dr. D. M. Solandt, Arts '00 and Theol. '05, associate book steward at the United Church publishing house, Toronto, was recently reappointed chairman of the section on adult education by the executive of the World Federation of Educational Associations. Dr. Solandt will prepare for the next convention which will be held in 1929 at Geneva, Switzerland.

1901-1910

Dr. J. O. Baker, Med. '08, who received his F.A.S.C. in Montreal in October, is on the staff of the faculty of Medicine at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

J. J. Harpell, Arts '01, of the Garden City Press, Gardenville, Que., recently spoke before the Canadian Business Publishers' Association in Toronto on "Tariff Tinkering and Its Effect on Business." Mr. Harpell outlined the principal tariff changes since Confederation and took the stand that when the tariff was stable there was prosperity.

Mrs. H. P. S. Luttrell (Louise H. Tompkins), Arts '04, returned last year to Toronto, after 18 years mission service with the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in North China.

John M. Macmillan, Arts '10, who for several years has been assistant professor of English in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, Pa., has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of English in the same institution.

James F. Pringle, Arts '05 and Sc. '08, is assistant general superintendent of transportation for the Canadian National Railways. He is located in Toronto.

S. A. Truscott, Arts '04, of Kingston, was recently elected honorary president of the South Frontenac Teachers' Institute.

L. A. H. Warren, Arts '02, who has been assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, since 1912, has been this year promoted to a full professorship.

1911-1920

Rev. E. B. Arrol, Arts '17 and Theol. '20, is minister at Wellington, Vancouver Island, B.C.

A. J. Beneteau, Arts '19, French master at the English-French training school at Sandwich, Ont., has recently been appointed a member of the special committee of three which will arrange the details of the absorption of the English-French schools of Ontario into the general school system.

Rev. J. J. Black, Arts '16 and Theol. '18, has been for the past year pastor at Collier Street United Church, Barrie, Ont.

Miss Margaret H. Brown, Arts '12, who for the past 13 or 14 years has been doing splendid work teaching in a girls' school in Hwai-King, China, returned to Canada recently and is attending the Faculty of Education at Toronto.

Rev. Harvey B. Campbell, Arts '16, has been for the past year missionary of the United Church of Canada in the Saguenay district, Que. Mrs. Campbell was **Grace M. Grant,, Arts '15.** Their headquarters is at Arvida, Que.

W. J. Embury, Sc. '20, is reported as making splendid progress in the insurance business in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Embury is secretary of the Detroit alumni.

Dr. J. W. Fraser, Med. '14, and Arts '22, until recently at Chelsea, Ont., is now medical health officer at Kitchener, Ont.

Dr. A. H. Harty, Med. '12, is a major in the Indian Medical Service with headquarters at Yeravda, Poona, India, after serving in the Royal Navy during the period of the War. Dr. Harty joined the I.M.S. in 1919.

Dr. S. J. W. Horne, Med. '18, who has been for some years on the staff of the Westminster Hospital at London, Ont., has been appointed to the post of assistant superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at Orillia. Dr. Horne will work with Dr. B. T. McGhie, with whom he was associated at Westminster Hospital and on the staff of Western University.

Prof. D. M. Jemmett, Arts '11 and Sc. '13, professor of electrical engineering at Queen's, has been during the past season rear-commodore of the Kingston Yacht Club. Prof. Jemmett is an enthusiastic dinghy sailor, and usually comes in well towards the front in the many races held.

Alfred Johnson, Arts '15, who has been head of the department of history in the Lindsay Collegiate Institute, has moved to Woodstock to become head of the history department in the collegiate there. His new duties started in September.

M. F. Kerr, Sc. '18, is township engineer for the Township of Stamford, in the Niagara Peninsula, and during the past three years has designed and overseen some three-quarters million dollars' worth of local township improvements.

A. K. Light, Sc. '17, is doing research work in the testing laboratories, Dept. of Public Works, Ottawa. Mr. Light has written several valuable papers on the chemistry and characteristics of paint.

Dr. A. McCausland, Med. '14, who has been for some time on the staff of Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont., recently returned to Kingston to join the staff of Rockwood Hospital.

Dr. B. T. McGhie, Med. '16, who has been for several years doing splendid work as superintendent of Westminster Hospital, London, Ont., and also on the staff of Western University, has been appointed head of the Ontario Hospital at Orillia. The Westminster Hospital at London had only 90 patients when Dr. McGhie took charge; it now has 430, with accommodation for 500.

Dr. Sydney McCann, Sc. '12 and Arts '21, consulting engineer of London, England, spent some time in Canada this past summer, visiting his parents in Ottawa.

Miss Marjorie McKenzie, Arts '20, has recently published a small book of her own verse entitled "Graphite and Galena." It is said that Drs. J. Macgillivray and O. D. Skelton were largely responsible for the bringing out of the little book.

Finlay McNab, Arts '13, has recently been appointed to the staff of the new Forest Avenue High School, Port Credit.

Rev. John McNabb, Arts '14 and Theol. '20, has been appointed pastor of High Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, after several years of excellent work in Midland, Ont.

Oliver Master, Arts '14, is economic adviser in the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

Dr. Loretto O'Connor, Arts '13, has recently been appointed director of the Ontario Junior Red Cross.

J. L. O'Grady, Arts '14, is spending the winter in Phoenix, Ariz.

Dr. G. A. Platt, Arts '06, and Med. '12, of Picton, Ont., was recently elected honorary president of the Bay of Quinte Rugby Association. If memory serves correctly "Gar" was closely connected with Rugby as a student back in 1904, when Queen's won her last intercollegiate title before her sun set for 17 long years. His interest in the game is apparently as strong as ever.

C. A. Robbins, Sc. '15, is resident engineer at Brockville, Ont., for the Ontario Department of Highways. Mr. Robbins, this past summer, supervised the construction of some 12 miles of splendid macadam road on the Kingston-Ottawa highway.

H. Munro Thomas, Arts '20, who has been teaching history for some time in Toronto, and who has done considerable research work on topics of Canadian history, had a fine article published in the April number of the Dalhousie Review, entitled "A Canadian Pooh-Bah." The contribution dealt with Thomas Dupuy, Intendant of New France 1726-1728.

G. K. Waterhouse, Sc. '19, has recently jonied the staff of the Lake St. John Power and Paper Co. Ltd., and is located at St. Felicien, Que., after being for some time assistant engineer for the Howard Smith Paper Mills, at Cornwall.

Dr. Charles F. Williams, Med. '12, after practising for some years in Cardinal, Ont., has been located in Ottawa since 1925.

(Continued on Page 202)

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Dr. A. B. Whytock, Arts '12, and Med. '15, has for some time been operating in conjunction with Dr. Crawford (Varsity) a very successful private clinic in Niagara Falls, Ont. Excellent general medical and surgical work is being done.

Miss Charlotte Whitton, Arts '17, of Ottawa, was appointed convener of the Committee for Child Welfare at the 34th annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada, held in Stratford, Ont., early in October.

Dr. E. H. Wood, Med. '14, of Peterborough, Ont., attended the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons held in Detroit early in October.

Miss Jessie Kilpatrick, Arts '11, formerly on the staff of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, is this year teaching in the Collegiate Institute at Brockville, Ont.

1921-1927

Dr. Frederick R. Bamforth, Arts '21, recently obtained his Ph.D. in mathematics at the University of Chicago, and has been appointed to the staff of the mathematics department in that institution. Dr. Bamforth is a son of **Rev. R. Bamforth**, Arts '96, of Peterboro, Ont.

Dr. W. E. G. Bayley, Med. '26, is doing postgraduate work at the Memphis General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

L. S. Beattie, Arts '24, principal of Napanee Collegiate Institute, is honorary president of the Lennox Teachers' Association for 1923.

Miss Bessie B. Billings, Arts '25, has recently completed her Faculty training at the College of Education, Toronto.

E. C. Boag, Sc. '26, is on the staff of the International Nickel Co. at Creighton Mine, Ont.

Dr. Hugh Branigan, Med. '24, has completed his postgraduate course at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and is now practising in New York City.

(Pee-Wee) Chantler, Arts '27, added even further to the laurels attained in Rugby at Queen's by his outstanding work this year for Argos, of Toronto. **"Red" Wilson** and **Bruce Shaw** are two other Argo stars who are also old Queen's men.

Miss Thelma Bogart, Arts '27, is doing postgraduate work in biology at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Margaret de Mouilpied, Arts '27, is attending the Ontario College of Education at Toronto.

Dr. N. M. Dennison, Arts '19, and Med. '21, who has been connected with Dr. Lee's Hospital in Rochester, N.Y., for some time, is now in private practice in that city.

John A. Gault, Arts '27, is at present taking a library course at Columbia University, New York City.

Miss Hazel Gardner, Arts '27, is this year attending the Ontario College of Education at Toronto.

Ernest Hess, Arts '25, for the past two years scientific assistant at the Fisheries Experimental Station in Halifax, N.S., has been appointed bacteriologist of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Hess spent the summer abroad, travelling in England, France, Italy, and visiting the former's parents in Zurich, Switzerland.

Dr. Thos. R. Kerr, Arts '07, and Med. '22, who has been located at the Provincial Hospital at Brandon, Man., for the past 5 years, is at present taking a postgraduate course at Toronto University.

R. A. Kirkpatrick, Sc. '27, is in the Rouyn district on the engineering staff of the T. & N. O. Ry.

Miss Letitia Landon, Arts '22, Lansdowne, Ont., has been elected vice-President of the Leeds and Grenville Teachers' Institute.

Dr. D O. Lynch, Med. '22, who has been on the staff of the Ontario Hospital at Whitby, Ont., for some years, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Douglas Macarthur, Med. '26, has opened a private practice at Greenwich, N.Y.

C. L. McCutcheon, Arts '27 (Comm.), is on the Canadian staff of S. W. Strauss, Inc., bond underwriters.

R. O. MacFarlane, Arts '24, has been for the past two years acting as assistant in European history at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., a ladies' institution affiliated with Harvard University. Mr. MacFarlane this year gave some of the courses in history at the Queen's Summer School.

O. M. McKillop, Arts '22, for the past 5 years principal of Milton High School, and recently appointed principal of Arthur High School, has been appointed by the Department of Education as inspector of public

schools in the Rainy River District. His duties began on November 1.

T. S. Mathieson, Sc. '26, is on the staff of the International Paper Co. at Hawkesbury, Ont.

Donald Nickle, Arts '24, who was some time ago awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science with distinction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has since taken hih Master's degree in chemical engineering. He is now with the Spruce Falls Kimberly-Clark Pulp and Paper Co. at their plant at Kapuskasing, Ont.

Gerald W. Parsons, Arts '26, who has been for the past year mathematics and science teacher at Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que., has joined the traffic enginering staff of the Bell Telephone Co. in Montreal.

Dr. Hugh E. Robertson, Med. '24, who has been practising at Chippewa, Ont., for some time, has been forced, due to ill health, to leave his practice temporarily and is at present recuperating at his home in Perth, Ont.

C. W. H. Scott, Sc. '27, is on the staff of the Canadian Bridge Company at Walkerville, Ont.

C. G. Showers, Sc. '23, is assistant to the combustion engineer at the Temiskaming, Que., plant of the International Paper Co.

Greig B. Smith, Arts '27 (Comm.), sailed some time ago for Edinburgh, Scotland, to join the staff of a large hemp and jute importing firm.

Dr. Raymond Stevenson, Med. '27, is on the staff of the General Hospital in Vancouver, B.C.

H. E. Tanner, Arts '26, has resigned from the position of educator at the Fisheries Experimental Station in Halifax, N.S., and has returned to the West to become inspector of high and public schools at Wetaskiwin, Alta.

J. T. Thwaites, Sc. '25, who has been for the past 2 years doing postgraduate work in physics at Queen's, has joined the staff of the Smart-Turner Machine Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., as sales engineer.

J. E. Van Buskirk, Sc. '22, is assistant economist and assistant superintendent of foreign trade of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Van Buskirk took special postgraduate work in commerce at Queen's, and later studied economics at Harvard.

(Continued on Page 204)

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GENERAL

Dr. L. J. Austin, professor of surgery at Queen's, delivered a series of lectures at Dalhousie University during the medical convocation held there early in September.

The death occurred at Kingston, on Sept. 29, of Mrs. Charles Baiden, mother of **Dr. Clifford Baiden,** Med. '22, of Toronto.

Principal R. Bruce Taylor, in addition to representing Queen's at the recent centenary celebrations at Toronto University, was also the representative of Glasgow University, his old Alma Mater.

The death occurred in Kingston, on October 2, of Mr. William Hazlett, father of **Dr. J. M. Hazlettt,** Arts '15 and Med. '19.

A tablet was unveiled on August 1st in St. Andrew's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, in memory of the late Rev. J. B. Mowat, who was minister there from 1850-1858. Rev. Mowat was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Queen's for a number of years.

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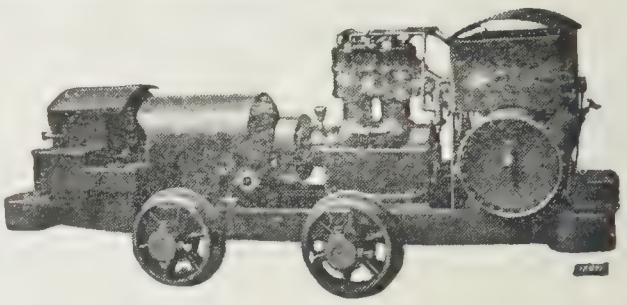
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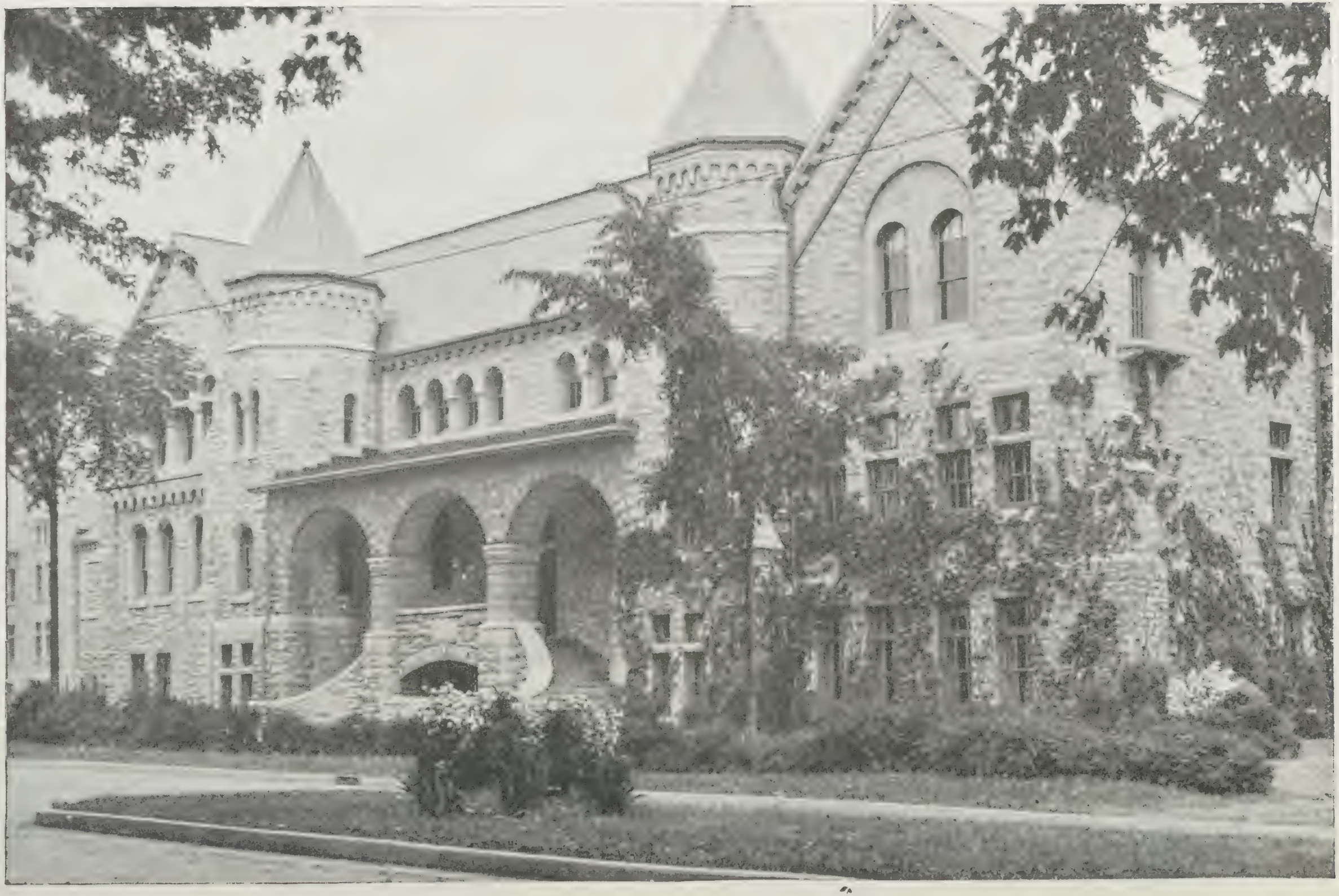
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ONTARIO HALL
Departments of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physics.

CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS is the festival of the young. The babe is its master of ceremonies, the evergreen tree its emblem, the stocking the horn of plenty which measures the largeness of its bounty, the card or gift tendered or received in sincerity of soul is the token of the Great Sacrifice. The sun itself takes heart of grace as it emerges from the cold obstruction of the winter solstice. And youth is to be reckoned not in years alone but in that youngness of heart as well, which can be preserved by the most aged, whose hardened arteries are often fed by the joyous heart which knows no winter. In a measure it is in the power of all to keep young; indeed it is the great necessity, for only to the extent that we become as little children do we share in the kingdom of the spirit. Queen's at fourscore and ten is eternally young, incurably adolescent; as young as sixteen, no older than four-and-twenty, hopeful, eager. In our memories these few years stand apart. A swiftly revolving wheel is revealed by a flash of lightning and appears to be standing still. A chance reminiscence often projects on our minds a brilliant, complete picture of our student days, and we are certain that no matter how we wasted them they have somehow become days of immeasurable value. They have set us apart and made us one with all time. Let us be our age. The *Review* wishes all its readers, young and younger, one continuous MERRY CHRISTMAS.

"THE MAKERS OF QUEEN'S"

WILLET G. MILLER, Ph.D.

By M. B. Baker, Arts '00, Sc. '02.



WILLET G. MILLER

THE subjects of the sketches on "The Makers of Queen's" thus far offered in the *Review* have been men of ripe age and of long service at the University. The subject of this sketch was neither. He crossed the Divide at the early age of fifty-eight, and was for only nine years actually engaged at Queen's. His contribution to the making of the Science faculty has been so great, however, that he has been deemed worthy of a place in this series. I would not say that his chief contribution to the life of Queen's lay in his direct service as a teacher of geology, but rather in the appreciation and friendship that were created for the College when they were won for himself. Many of the best friends that Queen's possesses to-day, whether graduates or not, were won and retained through the inspiration, sympathy, and encouragement that resulted from contact with Miller. I think his greatest assets were his inborn knowledge of human nature and his genial disposition to encourage and help the deserving.

It is remarkable how a small and trivial event may change the whole career of a big man. Willet G. Miller was born on a farm near Long Point, on Lake Erie. Brought up, therefore, to love the great out-of-doors, he soon turned against school and at the age of fourteen could not be persuaded to continue. His father, a big man in the lumber business, knew human nature well enough to let his son's trouble work its own cure. Willet was a big boy for his age, so he was put to work by his father and at the end of a few months realized that he would not get far without a better education, so he asked to be allowed to return to school.

Having his entrance to high school he was sent to Port Rowan, and here another trifling event had a profound influence on his future. On one of his lumbering missions to Manitoulin Island his father saw some of the richly fossiliferous rocks of that area, and he brought a small box of them home to his son, who at once took great interest in them. When he entered the University of Toronto he had, therefore, already made up his mind to study geology. He was graduated in 1890 with honours in geology and zoology, and for the next three sessions acted as a fellow in geology, assisting his old professor, E. J. Chapman, or "Chappie," as he used to call him.

During the winter of 1892 it was decided by the Ontario Government that a Provincial school of mining should be established for the training of mining engineers to develop the promising mineral resources of Ontario. Principal Grant

succeeded in having this school located in Kingston, where the opportunities for field study of geology and mineralogy were unsurpassed. In those days there was also much mining activity in the country back of Kingston; and many, if small, mining plants were in operation, to which visits were made by the more advanced students.

In the summer of 1893 Queen's authorities advertised for a professor of geology. Miller was then a young graduate assistant on a geological survey party headed by Dr. Robert Bell, which was working on the north shore of Lake Huron. Dr. Bell called Miller's attention to the advertisement, and only after repeated efforts could he persuade Miller to apply for the post, so modest was he concerning his ability to fill such a position. He was appointed that fall, not as a professor, however, but as lecturer in geology and petrography. The authorities were very slowly feeling their way. So timid were they of the new venture that even their School of Mining had no professor of mining, but instead, Mr. W. Hamilton Merrit, a mining engineer of Toronto, was brought to Kingston three days each week to lecture to the students on this subject. It is an interesting coincidence that two other student assistants on Dr. Bell's party that same summer also followed an academic career, and continued as life-long friends of Willet G. Miller. One of them, R. W. Brock, professor of geology and dean of the faculty of Science in the University of British Columbia, was the last of his friends to visit Miller before his death. The other, T. L. Walker, is professor of mineralogy in Toronto University.

Even at this early age Miller showed his keen perception of the aims and scope of his profession, for at the installation proceedings connected with his induction as lecturer in geology, he addressed Convocation in part, as follows: "A training in geology is obviously essential to the mining engineer, for how often are gold, coal, and other products looked for in districts where the very rock formations preclude their existence.——The subject of petrography, to which it is intended to pay special attention in this school, has an important bearing on the occurrence of minerals of economic value.——In agriculture, a knowledge of rocks and their decomposition into soils is often of great service in pointing out the best methods of cultivation in different districts, and courses of lectures dealing with the relation of geology to the *art of farming* will be pursued in this school.——The importance of some knowledge of geology to the sculptor or architect is readily understood; and to the painter of landscapes, a study of the physical features of the country is as useful as is the study of anatomy to the painter of animal forms. ——Would not even the tourist with some knowledge of geology derive more pleasure from a visit to the Alps, Mt. Vesuvius, the Falls of Niagara, or the islands of Georgian Bay? The headlands on the southern shore would be more than beautiful capes, the thousands of islands would be more than points of rock projecting above the water.——He would note that the most heavily timbered islands are of limestone formation, while the rugged and more barren ones would be seen to belong to the Huronian and Laurentian systems——This land of the north shore would be more to him than a desert waste, a region of barren rock. ——Our country has a greater extent of mineral-bearing rocks than any other nation.——The future wealth and greatness of this country depend largely on our getting to work to thoroughly study these rocks."

From the foregoing statements it is evident that Miller's breadth of vision, even at that very early age, was very great; and the mining progress of our northland during the last twenty years has more than fulfilled his predictions. Those who knew Miller intimately can well picture to themselves what an ordeal to him this address to Convocation must have been. For a man of his ability, he was singularly modest and reserved. Even with his best friends there were periods of silence that were sometimes embarrassing. He was, nevertheless, a most delightful companion to those who knew him. It was my great privilege to study under him, then to assist in his department till he left Queen's, and to live in the same house with him for two years. I can well endorse the statement of Dean Clark: "The life of Dr. Willet G. Miller . . . is an outstanding example of what a career of integrity and able service can leave behind in a heritage of high opinion, both public and private."

In his lectures to his classes he was exceptionally unconventional and free from technical phraseology. He talked with his students rather than to them. To a visitor his lecture room was a litter of rocks, fossils, maps, diagrams, and what not; but to him these were an ever present help, and there rarely arose a problem or difficulty in class discussions that he could not clear up in a moment by reaching for one of these illustrations. The collection of rocks, fossils, structures, and minerals assembled by Miller and his able colleague, Wm. Nicol, are to-day one of the richest assets to teaching that Queen's possesses.

Miller did not remain long at Queen's, only nine years. He was never at ease in speaking before an audience, however small. His students will recall him walking up and down behind his long, rock-littered desk, wiping the beads of perspiration that stood out on his forehead from sheer nervous modesty. Many a time he said to me: "A man should not stick at one thing too long; he is too apt to become fossilized." So in 1902, when the Provincial Government of Ontario decided to establish the position of Provincial Geologist, Miller was offered the post and accepted it. It was an interesting coincidence that one of his former teachers in the Port Rowan high school, Mr. A. G. Mackay, should be Minister of Mines for Ontario during part of the time his old pupil, Willet G. Miller, was his chief adviser on mining problems of the Province.

Work done in his spare moments during the last four years of his professorship at Queen's brought about the creation of the position of a Provincial Geologist, and did as much as anything else to stimulate the Government to grant Queen's the money for the building of Ontario Hall, as the future home of its geology and mineralogy departments, both of which up to that time had been huddled in the attic of Carruthers Hall.

The mineral corundum, a valuable abrasive, had been reported as occurring in Eastern Ontario, and boulders containing this mineral were found amongst the glacial deposits north of Lake Ontario. Knowing from experience that the glacial trend in Eastern Ontario was southwesterly, Miller located some of those travelled boulders and traced them northeasterly till he located the ridges of rock from which they had been torn. This area was then carefully mapped, and a full account of the occurrence written in the Bureau of Mines reports for the Province. This did not seem to attract much attention from abrasive manufacturers in the United States, who were then using North Carolina corundum. Miller, there-

fore, had some tons of this rock sent to the School of Mining in Kingston. It was there crushed, the corundum recovered, made into grind-stones, and brought to the attention of big users. He succeeded in interesting some of the principals of the Massey-Harris Company, and as a result, the Canada Corundum Co. was formed, which operated successfully till the harnessing of Niagara Falls made the artificial manufacture of carborundum more economical.

This was, I think, Miller's greatest individual achievement in the geological field. He discovered the source of supply of a new mineral by a very original, and heretofore untried, method of prospecting. He then had to solve the problems of the crushing, the concentrating, and the cementing of the grains into suitable grind stones. He had to interest capital in the industry and help to find a market for the finished product. An industry was therefore created, fostered, and finally established by a man whose sole interest was scientific, for notwithstanding all the aids that Miller gave to the mineral industry throughout his career, he never profited financially from any one of them.

It has been said that Miller's monument is Northern Ontario, and certainly no one will ever read the history of the development of riches in the pre-Cambrian area of Northern Canada without seeing the wonderful influence that his work and administration have had. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was built entirely as a colonization road to exploit the great clay belt of New Ontario, and no economic deposits of minerals were as yet suspected in the area it was to tap.

At mileage 15 from North Bay, a rock-cut showed some green and pink discolourations, which the finder, Mr. LaRose, mistook for copper stains. The LaRose mine was, therefore, originally staked for copper; but when some of the reddish-coloured ore was sent to the Bureau of Mines at Toronto and referred to Miller, he at once knew the mineral to be niccolite, and that the green stain was that of nickel, while the pink one was due to cobalt. He also realized this to be a unique, and possibly very important discovery, for no such solid masses of niccolite and cobaltite had previously been found in the world, except at Clausthal, in Saxony. He decided to go at once to this rock-cut and determine the importance of the discovery. On arrival he found, in addition to the already known minerals, abundantly rich deposits of native silver in calcite veins. That night the first of winter's snow fell, and further investigation had to be postponed till the spring.

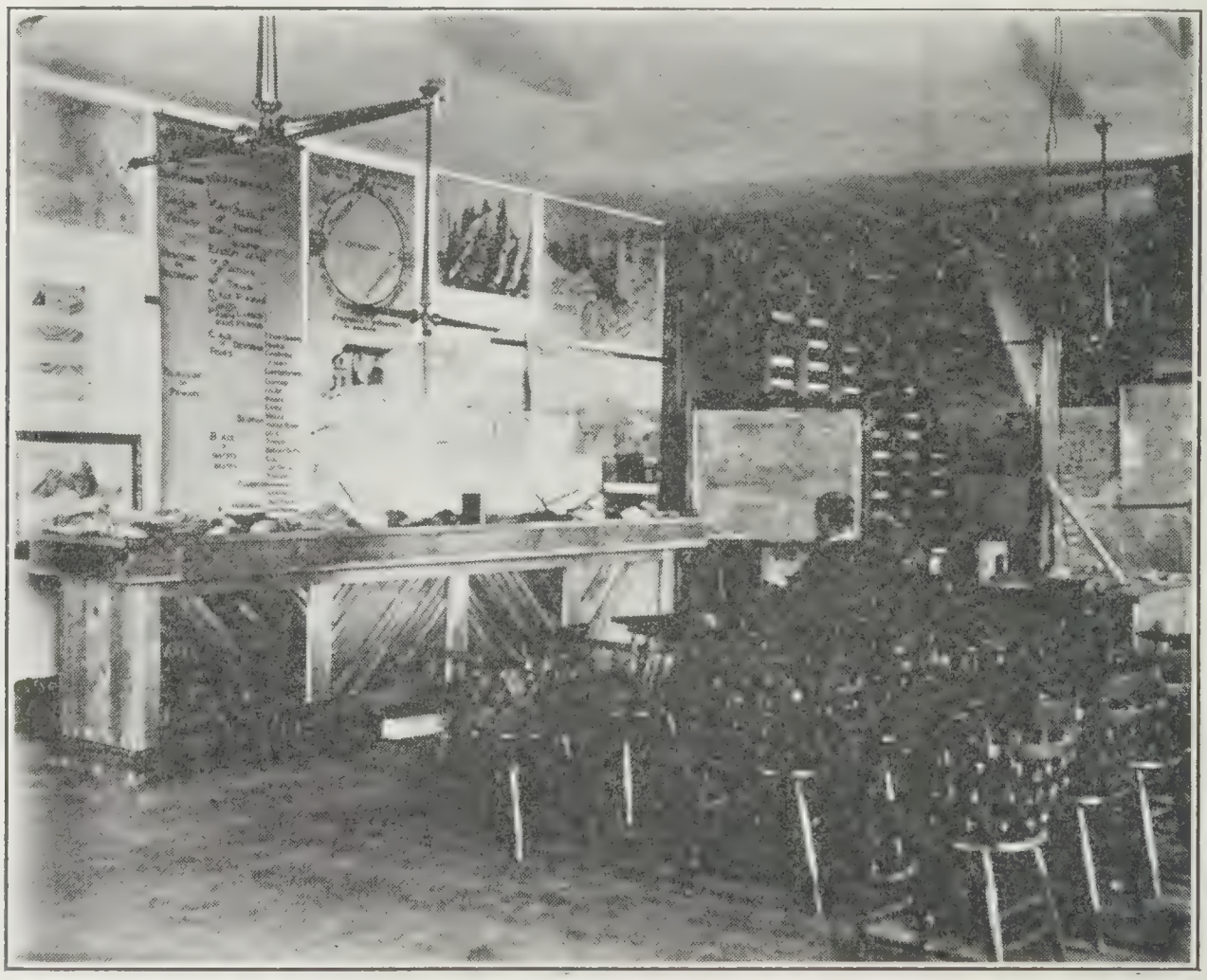
On his return to Toronto Miller published a brief statement of his findings, with the result that in the spring of 1904, when he returned to the north country, a substantial rush of prospectors had already started into this area. It should be remembered that these deposits were unique. No such narrow little veins of native silver in calcite matrix had ever been found anywhere. There was, therefore, no mining district with which it could be compared as to likely production. Miller worked out the main features of the geology and their relationship to the ore deposits, and was soon able to advise the prospectors of the most likely rocks to prospect. His work in that area formed the key to the geology of the whole north country, so that prospectors went on from mile to mile, resulting in the establishment of such camps as Cobalt, Gowganda, South Lorraine, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Rouyn, and others as yet less well known. As a pre-Cambrian geologist he has had very few equals, and his contributions to the knowledge of this

great group of rocks will rank alongside those of Sir William Logan and George M. Dawson.

These two men had used stratigraphic methods in working out pre-Cambrian formations; but the development of petrography as a science was leading geologists away into fine laboratory distinctions, on which few could be found to agree. Miller re-introduced stratigraphic methods in his work in Eastern and in Northern Ontario, and showed that most geological problems can be solved better in the field than in the laboratory, although he always gave the laboratory its proper place as a check on field determinations.

During the late war Miller's services were of great value to the War Office. He worked diligently on the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission till a full report of all the available supplies of nickel was prepared, and he was then appointed to the Empire Mineral Resources Bureau, which appointment took him to London as a consultant to the War Office. Miller will live long as an outstanding geologist, a teacher and inspirer of men, an organizer of industry, a servant of his country and the public, and the truest of friends.

These are the attributes of a man who made friends for Queen's, friends who are ready to express their regard for him in the endowment of the Miller Memorial Chair in Geology at this university. Truly, then, may we regard Willet G. Miller as one of "The Makers of Queen's."



PROF. MILLER'S OLD LECTURE ROOM
Top floor, Carruthers Hall.
(Photo taken in the nineties.)

CANADA'S MINERAL HERITAGE

By J. Mackintosh Bell, M.A., Ph.D., LLD.

MOST Canadians appreciate the vast dimensions of their country, the immense agricultural productivity of the prairies, and of the fertile lowlands of Ontario and Quebec; the colossal value of the forests, which, despite the inroads of the pulp and paper industry and the more serious depredations of forest fires, still clothe large portions of the mountainous area of British Columbia, the valley of the mighty Mackenzie, and the northern highlands of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba; and the richness of the fisheries, not only in the oceans which wash Canadian shores, but also in the numerous inland lakes. How many realize, on the other hand, that the potential mineral wealth of Canada represents an asset, still largely untouched, probably greater in importance than any of these.

Unquestionably, there is no single factor which has done more to encourage the settlement of large areas than the discovery of important mineral deposits. It is common knowledge that the finding of rich gold deposits in California led to the opening up of the great American West, and that similar occurrences precipitated the settlement of the Australian Continent. "California to-day"—according to de Launay, the great French geologist—"is noted for its farms and orchards, rather than for its ores, but the labor of the mine paved the way for the waggon." To come to Canada, the discovery of the Klondike spread knowledge of the grain possibilities of the prairies, while Cobalt, Kirkland Lake and Porcupine have been largely responsible for the development of an agricultural fringe along the railroads in the clay belt of Northern Ontario, and for various other activities, supporting a vigorous population.

Canada is richly endowed with deposits of both metallic and non-metallic materials, and is now one of the greatest mineral producing countries in the world. The growth, while shownig inevitable minor recessions, has been generally steady and singularly rapid. In 1925, the total value of the mineral output was about $225,000,000.00, or $25.00 per capita; in 1886, it was but slightly over $10,000,000.00, or about $2.25 per capita. Canada is now the third gold producer in the world, being exceeded only by South Africa and the United States.

Ontario is Canada's richest mineral province. The value of the output of the metallic mines of the northern part of the province alone, up to the present, has reached the vast total of one billion dollars. Final figures for 1926 indicated that the value of the production for that year would reach a total of $61,000,000.00. "Not all the gold in the Klondike would tempt me," was an expression frequently heard a few years ago. In other words, the Yukon was known the world over as one of the greatest gold fields, yet Northern Ontario, in less than half the time, has produced a great deal more. The chief mineral products of Ontario, in the order of their importance, are: gold, nickel, silver, copper, platinum and cobalt. The gold production for 1926 was aproximately $31,000,000.00; nickel, copper and platinum approximately $19,500,000.00, and silver, cobalt, arsenic and other elements rather more than $10,000,000.00. Altogether the production up to the present from the silver camps amounts to the vast total of 350,000,000 ounces, and over $100,000,000 have been distributed in dividends. Sudbury is much the greatest nickel camp in the world, and in-

cidentally it is the largest source of platinum metals on the American Continent.

Both directly and indirectly, the whole of Ontario has derived material advantage from its northern mines. They have employed many thousands of men in the different camps, and have engulfed vast stores of supplies of every conceivable sort, which, in large part, have come from the manufacturing towns of the southern part of the province. Timmins, the most important of the mining communities, has long since ceased to be merely a collection of rough shacks; it is a respectable-looking town of nearly 15,000 inhabitants. Strangely enough, the towns do not cease with the decline of the mining industry to which they owed their existence. Cobalt to-day, in a mining sense, is a mere shell of its former grandeur, yet its bankers report that they are making greater profits than ever before. After strenuous efforts for years to avoid the outlay, the town was forced to build additions to its public school a year or so ago, and last year had to build a high school.

The mineral wealth of British Columbia is scarcely less diversified than that of Ontario, and in addition it possesses the great advantage of having abundant stores of coal. The total value of the output from its metalliferous veins up to the end of 1925 was about $525,000,000, or about half that of Ontario, and from its alluvial gold deposits there came a further $77,663,045.00 up to the same date. The largest copper smelter in the Empire is situated at Anyox, on the northern coast, and the Sullivan Mine, at Kimberly, is now considered to be the largest lead-zinc mine in the world.

Space forbids elaboration upon the vast coal fields and the oil and gas resources of the prairies. Suffice it to state that they form an immense source of potential wealth. Apart from its coal deposits, Nova Scotia possesses a variety of metalliferous occurrences, and its gold mining, which has languished in recent years, shows some signs of revival. The peninsula of Gaspe has, among other interesting occurrences, what appear to be large deposits of lead-zinc minerals now in process of vigorous development.

The mining areas of Northern Ontario, and that of Northwestern Quebec, of which so much has recently been heard, occur in what is known geologically as Pre-Cambrian rocks. These rocks, which cover more than half of Canada, extend southward into the United States, and have produced the great iron and copper deposits of the northern states, bordering the southern part of Lake Superior. In Canada they occupy a great U, with its base in the south-central part of Ontario, and its limbs extending north-westward through the eastern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the shores of the Arctic, near the mouth of the Mackenzie, and north-eastward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. By far the greater part of the country to the northward of these rough outlines is composed of Pre-Cambrian rocks, and they form, indeed, a vast store of potential mineral wealth. Pre-Cambrian rocks are the chief source from which is derived the gold, not only of Canada, but of the Transvaal, India, and Western Australia.

The mineral wealth of the Pre-Cambrian area of Canada is not inexhaustible, boundless, limitless; no possible mineral resources of any part of the earth can correctly be so described. These are absurd adjectives, the ineptitude of which is apparent to any student of mines. Nevertheless, when it is considered that not more than fifteen or twenty per cent. of the Pre-Cambrian rocks, even of Ontario, have been prospected at all, and an infinitely smaller percentage of those of the whole Dominion, the vast possibilities are readily perceived. The producing camps

of Sudbury, Cobalt, South Lorraine, Gowganda, Kirkland Lake, and Porcupine lie within a circle having a radius of only seventy-five miles, and within this circle also comes the Horne Mine of the Noranda (in Quebec), soon to become a producer of gold and copper.

Within recent years a great number of trained prospectors have appeared, led by the lure of the fascinating quest for mineral wealth. Every year sees them penetrating farther and farther into that great wilderness of river, lake and forest of the North, and scarcely a season passes without some real and important discovery being made. The indications of various minerals are extraordinarily widespread, but inevitably and naturally, the concentrations which are of economic importance are no less restricted. The search for these gives zest to mining. No one can say how many new Cobalts, new Porcupines, new Kirkland Lakes may be found, but we can confidently expect great developments from time to time, which will play an imporatnt role in the future of the country. There is already knowledge of vast deposits of iron ore on the Belcher Islands of Hudson's Bay, of no less important occurrences of native copper near the Copper Mine River, and of lead-zinc near Great Slave Lake, which are now considered too remote for utilization. The time may not be far distant when ships of great size will ply up and down the majestic Mackenzie and across the great expanse of Hudson's Bay laden not only with the wares of the fur-trader, or with the products of the forest, but with those derived from the great stores of future mineral wealth, which cannot be ignored.

Some one has described a mine as "a hole in the ground with a liar sitting on top." It has also been said that there are three kinds of liars and that the mining expert tops the list. Undoubtedly, a good many "mines," so called, are mere "holes in the ground," or not even that, with crooked lawyers and mining thugs, unscrupulous brokers and other such prevaricating gentry associated with their exploitation, but not all mines are of this character. Fundamentally, mining is a clean business, its object being to take wealth from the earth and make it available for the common good, and many earnest, reputable men of all professions are associated with this great basal industry. There has, however, been a tendency among the big financial interests of Canada to fail to realize what her mineral resources mean; to be unfamiliar with these great activities which are adding so much to our national wealth. There has been an unrespectable flavor, as far as mines are concerned, in the palates of Canadian business men. This attitude has been highly unfortunate, but it cannot be considered inexplicable, when it is borne in mind that many of the earlier mining ventures in Ontario and elsewhere were not attended by success, and that inevitably a fundamentally speculative business has its satelites who know next to nothing about mining, but are experts at gulling a guileless public. Happily, and doubtless very wisely, the point of view of business men towards mining is changing. It is recognized that a mine does not necessarily mean a hole in the ground in which much good money disappears, but none ever emerges, nor that a mining company is irretrievably disreputable. Much of the charm of mining, in a sense, lies in its speculative aspect, but the shares of a carefully managed mining company, more particularly one with a diversity of interest, or one well established, need not be less certain of a sure return than those of the best run industrial concern. The number of people who are gambling in and have done well out of mining stocks is quite extraordinary, but whereas this

alluring speculative aspect cannot be entirely separate from the industry, it is not a point of view entirly separate from the industry, it is not a point of view to be encouraged; rather Canada requires, and fortunately is getting, powerful companies and groups with strong financial backing interested in the industry. They are examining and exploring a considerable number of mineral prospects, after careful technical consideration, any one of which may make good on such a large scale as to amply recoup the concern for its expenditure on the others.

In spite of all the financial vicissitudes through which Great Britain has passed as the result of her whole-hearted support of the world war from its very inception, London is still probably the greatest mining market in the world. Her capitalists own or control the fortunes of mines in every corner of the globe; her engineers, even in these days of greatly restricted national purse, are continually on the lookout for new mineral properties; the offices of her mining magnates are constantly besieged for assistance in all sorts of endeavors. Yet, for various reasons, she fills a relatively unimportant role in the mineral development of the greatest of the British Dominions—Canada.

When a prominent Canadian mining engineer went to London in 1911 and endeavored to interest the big mining groups of that great centre in the exploration of Canada's mineral resources by the formation of what he believed would be a sound mining business in Canada, backed by British capital, he came up against many snags. Everywhere he was faced with uncomplimentary references to the Rossland fiascos, the disappointments of the Lake of the Woods. Possibly an account of a somewhat perturbing interview of this gentleman with a financier, considered at that time to be the richest man in England, and with a wide diversity of interest, may serve to illustrate. Well introduced, he was ushered into the presence of the great man, but not asked to sit down. "What is your business?" Sir ——— questioned. "Mining," the engineer replied. "I am anxious to establish an Anglo-Canadian mineral exploration company; there are great opportunities in this direction in Canada." "All mining men are scoundrels. I am not interested. You may go," was the response. A meeting a few days later was more satisfactory. Similarly well introduced, he presented himself at the office in the city of another capitalist, in 1911 scarcely a less important personality than the first. It was a hot July afternoon, and the engineer was shown to a dark but extraordinarily beautiful waiting-room. It was indeed a waiting room because there he stayed for nearly an hour, but no one appeared. Thinking he had been forgotten, he rang a bell, and the commissionaire announced upon answering it that he would inform Sir ———'s secretary that another appointment precluded further waiting. Scarcely had the door closed when a man entered, hat in hand, looking very young and debonaire. Thinking him to be the secretary, the Canadian said: "I am waiting to see Sir ———, but fear I must leave for another appointment." "I am he," the newcomer replied. "Surely so young a man is not the great financier," the engineer remarked in genuine spontaneity. That was the beginning of a most pleasant association. Sir ——— gave the mining man numerous letters of introduction, including some to a group who have stuck to him faithfully and amazingly uncomplainingly through all the ups and downs inevitable to the mining business ever since.

British capital was almost entirely responsible for the development of the mines of the Rand, the gold fields of the

South and North islands of New Zealand, the great mines of Western Australia and of India—in every part of the far flung British Empire, except Canada. What is the reason? The effect of early disappointments or the fact that Canadian and American mining organizations are as well or better equipped financially and are able to grasp the opportunities presented quickly—a case of "the fruits to the swift." Highly capable British engineers were on the ground at Porcupine at the very beginning of the excitement, but either through lack of faith in unusual conditions, or through failure of the London capitalists to support their decisions, London quickly lost interest.

Obviously, it is very difficult to get exact information as to what portion of our mining holdings are held in Canada and what portion abroad. The latest statistics suggest that about 54% of the shareholders in Canadian mines are Canadians, 30% are American, 13% are British, and 3% belong to other countries. It appears that there are now signs of an increasing interest in Great Britain, and many of the most prominent British mining concerns have either syndicates, exploration companies, or independent engineers operating in this country.

There has been a tendency—an unfortunate one—on the part of the British press to show less sympathy than that of the United States towards Canadian mining. British writers on mining affairs have perhaps dwelt too much with the Davidsons and Bingos, rather than with the Hollingers and Lake Shores. But this phase will pass, as more London-owned or controlled successful mining concerns develop, as they will. British people are remarkably game, and not quickly disheartened. Canada needs and welcomes their assistance in the investigation of its mineral areas, so distant from each other and often so difficult to explore. It would be pleasant to see more dividend cheques cashed in the Old Country from Canadian mines. It is to be hoped that Great Britain will realize that despite certain inevitable fiascos, the Canadian mining industry is making great strides, and is much more likely to make further progress than to languish. Many British men of affairs are now alive to these facts; some, indeed, much more alive to the importance of this basal industry of Canada than most Canadians occupying analogous positions.

The visit of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress during the past summer is certain to be productive of much good. It tended to create in the minds of the British engineers who congregated from every corner of the globe, a fuller appreciation of what is being accomplished at the widely diversified mines of Canada, an understanding of the special problems, geological and otherwise, inevitably connected with their development; a recognition of the opportunities presented by the great unexplored areas of this country.

Sir Alfred Mond, on a recent visit to this country, pointed out that the world is becoming divided into great economic units. The United States, entirely self-contained, already forms one of these; another, he considered, was developing in Central Europe. In the widespread Dominions of the British Empire, containing every conceivable sort of natural resource, there lay, he believed, the well developed nucleus of a group which would dwarf all others into insignificance. It is inspiring to visualize what a significant part Canada might play in such an Imperial scheme; what an important contribution to the common good would be provided by her widely diversified mineral wealth.

THE BLIND AND THEIR ENTERPRISE

By E. A. Baker, B.Sc.

"WELL, old chap, why worry! We have already seen all that's worth seeing in life."

These words were addressed to me as I occupied a bed in a London hospital in October, 1915, having lost my sight in France. The speaker was C. Arthur Pearson, later Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., G.C.B.E., founder of St. Dunstan's and a noted publisher, who also had lost his sight, in civil life.

ing and aftercare of blinded soldiers. Later, in September, 1920, I returned to Toronto as general secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which position I still occupy.

It was shortly after my arrival in Toronto in 1916 that, in company with A. G. Viets, the Canadian soldier first blinded, who had lost his sight while serving with the P.P. C.L.I., I became interested in the problems of the civil and soldier blind.



E A. BAKER, B.Sc., M.C., Croix de Guerre,
Secretary, Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

After a six months' course at St. Dunstan's I returned to Canada, and late in 1916 entered the employ of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario in their head office at Toronto, thus picking up again the threads of my electrical engineering vocation. After approximately two years with the "Hydro" I joined the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Ottawa, in charge of the train-

As a result of the efforts of these blinded soldiers and of certain blind civilians, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was planned, and it secured its charter in March, 1918.

In order that the situation may be properly understood, a brief description of the difficulties which beset the Institute at its inception is necessary. Canada, with nine millions of population occupy-

ing a settled belt four thousand miles from east to west and on the average two hundred miles deep from north to south, contained, according to estimates, 7,000 blind people of all ages. Four schools for the juvenile blind were in existence. The only facilities existing at that time for the training of adult blind consisted of two industrial departments, located one in Montreal and one in Ottawa, employing an average of approximately 45 blind people. The Canadian Free Library for the Blind, located in Toronto, was endeavouring, with its limited resources, to meet the reading requirements of those with whom it had been able to establish contact.

No accurate statistical record of the blind in Canada was available, and less than 1,000 could be located through existing channels by anyone interested.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind was formed with two objects, viz., "To Ameliorate the Condition of the Blind and to Prevent Blindness." The general scheme of organization and support was to be as follows:

A National Council, of which one-third should be representative blind people, with divisional boards responsible to the Council but conducting under Institute policies local work in prescribed districts. Financial support was to be secured through a Federal grant to cover national administration expense, while practical work in each province was to be financed to the extent of 50% by Provincial Government grants and 50% by the general public. This scheme of organization and maintenance has worked out admirably.

Canada was almost a virgin field so far as work for the adult blind was concerned. The Federal Government was not in a position to organize a State department for the carrying out of practical work in the provinces. Consequently, if State support from the provinces had been the sole objective, it would have been necessary for each of the nine provinces to organize its Department for the Blind. Since the field was virtually untouched, and since it was felt that certain advantages would obtain if one organization could work in a progressive, comprehensive manner, private control was decided on. The experience of many Government industries had been that workers considered themselves wards of the Government and due to receive their wages whether quantity or quality of production met reasonable requirements or not, that the general public was seldom interested in the activities or products of a Government industry, and that the competing trades fostered criticism on the grounds of unfair competition. The net result of these various attitudes must inevitably be high production costs in the factory with lowered quality standards, together with sales and price difficulties. Frequently the final result is, particularly in the case of industries for the blind, departmental subsidies equal to, if not largely exceeding, the amount of wage benefits received by the blind workers concerned. It has been found, however, that pubilicity concerning the effort on behalf of the blind, particularly dealing with their industries, elicits public support. A dollar subscribed leads the donor to take an interest not only in the work in general but also in the products of its specific industries; thus when an article is presented for sale and, in comparison with the products from a sighted factory, is strictly competitive in price and quality, it is in the majority of cases purchased because of the interest which has been created.

Present Day Services to the Blind

Blind Infants and Children of Pre-School Age.

It is essential that this group should be

discovered early and developed mentally and physically pending admission to schools. The Institute, working in co-operation with the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and Child Welfare agencies, searches out these cases at the earliest possible date, gives assistance and instruction in their care and development, and arranges foster homes for those found in unsuitable surroundings.

Blind Juveniles, 7 to 20 Years of Age.

Technical and academic education for blind juveniles is, under the Constitution of Canada, a matter of Provincial obligation. The Institute, having no jurisdiction, exercises its care to ensure that each prospective pupil on arriving at school age is provided for; and it co-operates, in so far as possible, with the school authorities in the selection of vocational lines which may be capable of successful application following graduation.

Adults 21 to 50 Years of Age.

For those in this age category who have lost their sight in adult life training in Institute industries, in special lines, or through home teachers, is arranged; while employment for this group, together with those graduating from schools for the blind, is given, found, or fostered. In addition, other services of a beneficial character are extended to those in this and older groups. Brief reference might here be made to the actual results achieved, keeping in mind that at April 1st, 1918, no general work was in progress. Present net registration is approximately 5,000; factory employees, 161; home teachers, 15; blind staff employees, 8; total, 184; library readers, 843; monthly magazine, the *Braille Courier,* sent to 500 readers; served by salesroom and branches through sale of raw materials and purchase of finished products in excess of local demand, 723; served through relief, 235; located in independent occupations, including massage, office work, newsvending, independent business, salesmanship, etc., 200; miscellaneous services, including free radio licenses, radio discounts, free radial passes, 688.

The Institute has completed the ninth year of its chartered existence. Sales for the first year amounted to $9,000.00, while for the fiscal year just completed sales amounted to $466,000.00. Institute factories and services extend from coast to coast, and recently the Maritime division of the Institute was extended to Newfoundland, under arrangement with the Government there.

The practical commercialization of industries and services to scattered rural blind is a problem which has to be considered by the Institute. The blind people are widely spread, with but few concentrated groups in large centres. Employment opportunities for the blind must always be considered with due regard to the present circumstances and future of those to be served. The Institute has endeavoured to apply the parable of the five talents when appraising each case for service. In this connection, the five talent man is the one who is capable of being fitted for an individual profession or occupation; the three talent man or woman is capable of industrial employment; the two talent individual, of following an occupation in the home for the purpose of supplementing work and income; and the one talent individual is he whom we must expect to have with us always—usually relief, state or private, is, in his case, the only practical form of assistance. Further, the principle must be observed that concentration of the blind in a large centre, where an organization serving the blind is located, may be advantageous for the organization but disadvantageous for many of the blind and for the community. It is not necessary to elaborate on this point, but simply to state that the Institute discourages concentration of the blind

in centres, except in cases where financial possibilities more than offset increased cost of living. The Institute carries on broom and basket industries for men and whitewear industries for women. In the men's department experiments have been carried on in mop and brush making, and other lines; and it is hoped that the knowledge gained from these trials may be later applied in a practical way.

The problems of assisting the rural blind are difficult to slove. A limited group may carry on in independent professional or trade lines for which they have been fitted. A certain additional group may be selected for professional or business training and occupations, or for employment in Institute industrial departments. The great majority, particularly those who have lost sight in adult life, must or should, for domestic or other reasons, be served at home. Up to the present the Institute has to a large extent met this need through home teachers, and through the services of the salesroom departments, which provide raw materials at cost and assist in the sale of finished products.

Placement work has for two reasons been heretofore very difficult. From the close of the War up to the present there has been a severe commercial and industrial slump in Canada. We all know how difficult it is to place handicapped individuals in industries when large groups of physically fit men are unemployed. In addition, Workmen's Compensation activities during the past fifteen years have tended toward the elimination of the partially sighted and blind from industry in an effort to reduce accident risks. The general industrial operations of the Institute, however, with blind employees covered by Workmen's Compensation for several years, have established a remarkably low accident record. Using this as a basis for representations, arrangements have recently been effected with the Workmen's Compensation boards of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba under which the Institute will continue to pay premiums on blind persons placed in general industry, thus relieving the sighted employer of responsibility in this regard. The co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation boards is assured; and encouraging interest has already been shown by several important industries. Rather than attempt to select and organize additional industries, the Institute is depending on placement to provide opportunities for the industrially employable not already placed to the best advantage.

Prevention of Blindness

At an early stage the Institute realized the great necessity of conserving the human resources of Canada both from the economic and humanitarian standpoint. With this end in view a study has been made of causes of blindness and of protective methods. Following this study the Institute has come to the conclusion, supported by outstanding authorities, that fifty per cent. of all blindness is preventable. As an illustration, consider that of the 7,000 blind people resident in Canada to-day 3,500 need never have been blind. Therefore, working in co-operation with many individuals and organizations recognizing the need, prevention service has been organized under practically the same headings as service to the blind.

Infant Blindness.

With an educational campaign and representations to as many as possible of those concerned, an endeavour has been made to ensure the use of preventive drops in all infants' eyes at birth.

Children under School Age.

The Institute has endeavoured to educate mothers to the great need of paying special attention to the safety of child vision by not only keeping all scissors, sharp sticks, etc., out of reach of baby

hands but by taking special care following measles, scarlet fever, etc.

School Children.

Many a child in school has been considered a dunce or pervert when the real trouble was defective vision. In certain cases progressive school boards have checked up the vision of school children as a matter of ordinary routine; but the Institute has been responsible for the establishment of Sight-Saving classes in Toronto, London, and other points. From an economic standpoint alone these precautionary measures are justified. The cost of educating the average child with normal sight may vary from approximately $50.00 to $80.00 per year. For a special Sight-Saving class pupil the cost may be doubled, while if the Sight-Saving class were not established the child would either grow up illiterate or possibly lose its vision entirely, in which event the Province is called on to spend from $500.00 to $600.00 per annum for education of a blind child, and subsequently, in a very great number of cases, to subsidize in one way or another maintenance for the rest of its natural life.

Prevention Among Adults.

The prevention campaign for this class has been carried on in co-operation with the Industrial Accident organizations and by general propaganda among citizens in general. No one is absolutely safe, and many are careless. The Institute has been responsible for relieving much distress, and through provision of treatment or corrective appliances where the individual could not afford such, has recovered useful vision for many who were formerly considered hopelessly blind.

MORE ABOUT INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT

AT the meeting of the C. I. A. U. held in Toronto November 9, the "one sport" rule, which was placed on the books of the Union at its spring meeting, was rescinded. The rule had caused considerable discussion since its passing some six months ago, but had to date no effect upon student athletics since it was passed subsequent to the close of last hockey season. The official reason given for the rescinding of the rule was that its adoption had been unconstitutional, in that the necessary ten days' notice had not been given prior to its consideration. Neither the rejection nor retention of this regulation affects Queen's for the coming winter at any rate, as, due to the lack of interest in Intercollegiate hockey in Kingston for the past few years, the Athletic Board at the University has decided that Queen's will not participate this year in the Senior Intercollegiate series.

The "four year" rule, which was also adopted at the spring meeting, was allowed to remain upon the books. The *Review* still takes the stand that there is more legislation at the present time in Canadian Intercollegiate sport than there is any need for; and that the "four year" rule is particularly unsound for the reasons mentioned in the May number, namely: that players of senior calibre barred from their proper class by the "four year" rule can immediately step into intermediate ranks with a consequent handicap to other teams in that series, and that at 'Varsity, where senior teams are entered in the O. R. F. U. and the O. H. A. as well as in the Intercollegiate, "long course" students can, if they so desire, participate in senior sport under their

university colours for more than the regulation four year period.

Further consideration was also given the "freshman" rule, but no move was made to bring it into effect.

Nothing official has been given out regarding any action upon the question of a division of the football gate receipts, but according to the Montreal *Star* of November 11, this very important matter is being given careful consideration by the authorities of the three unviersities concerned. This report was no doubt read with considerable satisfaction by Queen's graduates, who, from one end of Canada to the other, have for a long time been unanimous in their convictions on the question and emphatic in stating them. The troublesome subject is one of long standing and one that possibly must be viewed from several angles, but no apparent reason can be seen why such careful and considered thought should not evolve in the near future some arrangement that will prove equitable to Queen's as well as to McGill and 'Varsity, and that will ultimately show itself to be for the general good of the Intercollegiate Union.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS

THE annual meeting of District No. 7 of the Ontario Medical Association was held in Kingston on November 3, and tentative plans were laid for the convention of the Association which is to take place here from May 29th until June 1st next year. This will be the first time that this association has ever met in Kingston.

There will be an extensive scientific programme for the morning sessions, and the afternoons will be devoted to river trips, golf, motor trips, etc. On the evening of the first night there will be a round table conference of all the members, on the second night the official dinner and dance will be held, and on the third night the alumni dinners of the various universities will take place.

Will all Queen's Medical graduates resident in Ontario kindly keep this event definitely in mind, so that there will be at this convention as representative a gathering and as enthusiastic a reunion of Queen's Meds as took place in Toronto in June of this year.

QUEEN'S THEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

MANY Theological graduates of Queen's and others interested in theology participated in the 35th annual conference of Queen's Theological alumni which was held at the University during the week of October 31st.

The history of the Queen's Theological Association is of interest since in its beginning, away back in 1889 or 1890, lay the first move towards a broad alumni association at Queen's. When first organized, the institution did not confine its activities solely to theological matters nor its membership only to graduates in Theology, but entered a somewhat wider field and extended its welcome to graduates of the Arts and Medical faculties. The endeavour to enrol others than theologians was not, however, intensive at all, and such connection as was formed by others than clergymen with the Association was apparently out of a desire to hear the speakers brought to the conferences from time to time or to take part in the discussion of some topic of current Canadian interest. The Association still holds the active interest of Queen's "divinities," especially those who live near enough to get back to Kingston for the yearly conferences, and for many other clergymen in the Kingston district even

though they may not be alumni of Queen's.

One of the most interesting features of this year's gathering was the induction of Rev. N. Micklem, M.A., as a member of the staff of the Theological College, reference to which is made under "University News." In addition to the speeches in connection with this ceremony, several other addresses were delivered during the conference. Principal Hutton, LL.D., of Toronto University, spoke on "The Orphanhood of the Soul"; Dr. D. M. Solandt, on "Adult Education"; Rev. A. W. Lockhead on "China"; while various other topics were presented by several professors and graduates of Queen's.

At the business session on November 2 the programme for next year was discussed and the necessary arrangements therewith were made. The conference was brought to a close in Convocation Hall on the evening of November 3.

ALUMNI DANCES

FOLLOWING the 'Varsity and McGill football games at Queen's on October 22 and November 12, very successful evening dances were held in Grant Hall under the auspices of the General Alumni Association and the Athletic Board of Control. Both of these events were much appreciated as they afforded opportunities for the many alumni who were in the city for the games to meet numerous old friends and talk over former times and present victories.

The return to the Limestone City for either one or two of the fall games is rapidly becoming a habit with many old grads who live within "striking distance" of Kingston, and it is very probable that such reunion dances will in the future form part of the regular programme.

ALUMNAE CONVENE

ALUMNAE of Queen's held their annual meeting and banquet at the University on Saturday, November 5. Business sessions were held in the morning and afternoon, at which consideration was given as to what further activities should be undertaken by the alumnae on behalf of the women students at Queen's. Later in the afternoon tea was served in Ban Righ Hall, and in the evening a banquet was held in Grant Hall at which over one hundred attended.

During the business sessions serious consideration was given to the question of the inadequacy of the accommodation for the women students at Ban Righ, and to the matter of postgraduate scholarships for women. The alumnae, by zealous work over a period of years, were responsible for the building of Ban Righ Hall as a Queen's women's residence; and the building to-day stands as a splendid monument signifying what can be done for the University and its students by the concentrated and well-directed efforts of interested graduates. Last year the remaining indebtedness on the building was assumed by the University. Ban Righ at present has, however, room for only a part of the women students, the remaining girls havnig quarters in two or three sub-residences and in private rooming-houses in the city. It was therefore decided that a committee investigate the whole matter of increased accommodation at Ban Righ Hall, and that a move be made towards the raising of $1000 during the coming year as a nucleus of a fund for an annex to the building. A special committee was appointed to consider the founding of a postgraduate scholarship or bursary for Queen's women.

It is in such commendable undertakings as these that the alumni of a univer-

sity can definitely serve their *Alma Mater* and cause their inherent loyalty to become a definite force for its welfare.

At the evening banquet in Grant Hall the chief speaker was Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, of Toronto University, who in responding to the toast of "Sister Universities," proposed by Miss W. Gordon, Arts '05, took as her subject "University Women in National Life." She stressed the point that, while all women could not take an active part in the life and politics of the nation, all could take an active interest in and be in position to intelligently express their will on public matters by means of the ballot. Other toasts proposed were "Our *Alma Mater*," by Mrs. R. O. Sweezey, Arts '09, replied to by Miss Hilda Laird, Arts '18; and the "Graduating Class," by Mrs. D. M. Chown, Arts '17, replied to by Miss L. Saundercook, Arts '28. The many yells and songs during the banquet well showed that the women graduates had lost none of their student enthusiasm for the University.

DR. CAPPON RESIGNS from TRUSTEE BOARD

AFTER over thirty-five years distinguished service at Queen's, as professor of English, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and finally as a member of the Board of Trustees, Dr. James Cappon, at a meeting of the Board held on October 22, requested that he be allowed to resign his membership in this body. A very warm resolution of appreciation of Dr. Cappon's services was unanimously passed by the members.

Dr. Cappon will always continue to occupy one of the most honoured places amongst the "Makers of Queen's," and the *Review* hopes to publish in the near future a brief sketch of his career and something of his notable contribution to Queen's, to Canada, and to the world of literature.



DR. JAMES CAPPON

Queen's and her graduates will feel a deep sense of loss in realizing that Dean Cappon's resignation marks the last active connection of this great scholar and gentleman with the university he served so faithfully and effectively. It is their sincere hope that his years of leisure may be many.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The
QUEEN'S REVIEW
Kingston, Ont.

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Managing Editor—Gordon J. Smith, B.A., B.Sc.

Vol. 1 December, 1927 No. 7

Are You a Member?

HAVE you sent in your annual alumni fee? No doubt you intend to do so. Why not do it to-day? If the Secretary were able to get around and say "Hello" to you all, probably you would answer, "By the way, I have not sent you my $3.00 alumni subscription, here it is." This happens almost every day with alumni with whom we do come in contact. So consider that your hand has been shaken, that you have been told in detail all the latest football news and the many other things that you would be glad to hear about your *Alma Mater,* and send along your membership fee.

Christmas is coming, and what better present to make yourself than membership in your alumni association, or even life membership if the world has been good to you. There is room and welcome for everyone who has attended Old Queen's, so if you mean to join and haven't as yet, mail your money order or cheque to-day. Do not forget that, of the $3.00 membership fee, $2.00 is for your *Review* subscription.

Changes of Address

MAY we once more request all alumni to kindly notify the Alumni Office of their changes of address as soon as these take place. It is not an easy matter to keep an address list of some 5,500 names correct, and a postcard indicating a new location is a great help. An added note of a change of occupation, a marriage, birth, or death, or some other news item for the "Personal" column of the *Review* is always most appreciated.

Graduate Lectures

DURING the course of the past few weeks various student organizations at the University have had the pleasure of hearing short addresses by Queen's graduates from outside centres upon branches of industry with which these graduates are actively connected. Among those who spoke were Miss Kathleen Whitton, Arts '26, assistant editor of the Women's Page of the *Toronto Star,* who addressed the Levana Society on "Journalism as a Profession for Women"; Mr. J. W. N. Bell, Sc. '13, of Haileybury, Ont., who spoke to the Mining and Metallurgical Society on "The Operation of a Commercial Assay Office"; and Mr. G. C. Bateman, Sc. '05, secretary of the Ontario Mine Managers' Association, who dealt with "Mining as a Permanent Industry" before the same society.

The cases cited are not unusual in any way, but merely serve to illustrate a policy that can react to nothing but good so far as the student body is concerned. No opportunity should be allowed to slip, either by the undergraduate societies of the University or the University staff, to

make contacts of this sort, and to achieve the benefits that are bound to accrue to the students from hearing of the experiences and listening to the advice of prominent graduates concerning the activities in which they are intimately engaged.

Our Contributors

M. B. Baker, B.A., B.Sc., who wrote for this number of the *Review* the sketch of the late Dr. Willet G. Miller as one of the "Makers of Queen's," is a Queen's graduate of Arts '00 and Science '02, and for the past eighteen years has been professor of geology at Queen's, for nine years prior to which he was assistant in the same subject, first to Dr. Miller and then to Professor Brock. His field work has been almost entirely on the pre-Cambrian, of Ontario, in connection with which work he was in active co-operation with Dr. Miller. This, in addition to Professor Baker's close personal association, enables him to write of Dr. Miller as few others could.

* * *

J. Mackintosh Bell, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., is a Queen's graduate of the class of '99, and was honoured by his *Alma Mater* with an LL.D. in 1925. Subsequent to leaving Queen's with the degree of M.A., Dr. Bell took a post-graduate course at Harvard and obtained his Ph.D. there in 1904. He then became connected with the Geological Survey of New Zealand, of which he was Director from 1905 to 1911. Shortly after this he returned to Canada and, with the exception of the War period when he served at the front and later on important missions to Russia, he has since been continuously active in Canadian mining enterprises. He is consequently well fitted to place before the readers of the *Review* an article on "Canada's Mineral Heritage." n addition to numerous technical publications, Dr. Bell is the author of several books on travel, including "The Wilds of Maoriland" and "Tales of the Red Children."

* * *

Capt. E. A. Baker, B.Sc., M.C. Croix de Guerre, is general secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Captain Baker was totally blinded during the War, but has surmounted his great affliction and is doing most valuable work for the blind in Canada. "Ed" occasionally comes back to Queen's to renew acquaintances, and is always most welcome. His invariable cheeriness is contagious. In a recent letter to the *Kingston Whig-Standard,* Mr. S. C. Swift, chief librarian for the Institute, states: ". . . you will probably be interested to know that our general secretary, who is in reality our chief executive officer, is Captain E. A. Baker, M.C., Croix de Guerre—a graduate from the Engineering Department of Queen's University. He is a tower of strength to us, and we owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude for all he has given us in the matter of intelligent service, ideas, and real achievement." Captain Baker places before us in his article in the present issue of the *Review* on "The Blind and Their Enterprise" something of the great Canadian work of which he is in charge.

The Hockey Situation

NO doubt many of our graduates will consider the decision of Queen's to withdraw from senior Intercollegiate hockey a most unfortunate move, and will continue to hope that interest in this series may be revived sufficiently to enable the Athletic Board of Control to have Queen's senior team again participate in the league in which it was for many years so conspicuously successful.

The *Review* must also voice a genuine regret that such withdrawal was the only

financial solution, and adds its sincere hope that the course of events during the next year or two may justify the return of Queen's senior hockey team to the Intercollegiate Union.

FINE SPIRIT

IT gives the *Review* great pleasure indeed to print the following letter. As Mr. McDonell says, this is the spirit that in the past has done so much for Intercollegiate sport and which, we hope, will continue for many years to come.

Kingston, Oct. 31, 1927.

The Editor, *Queen's Review,*
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have just had a note from Mr. T. A. Reed, secretary of the University of Toronto Athletic Association, written on October 30, just subsequent to the Queen's game in Toronto, in which the following is included.

"Sorry not to see you after the game yesterday. 'Twas a splendid game, though the ending was not all we could wish. Congratulations on your team! But there are more years to come, and the sun still shines! So look out!"

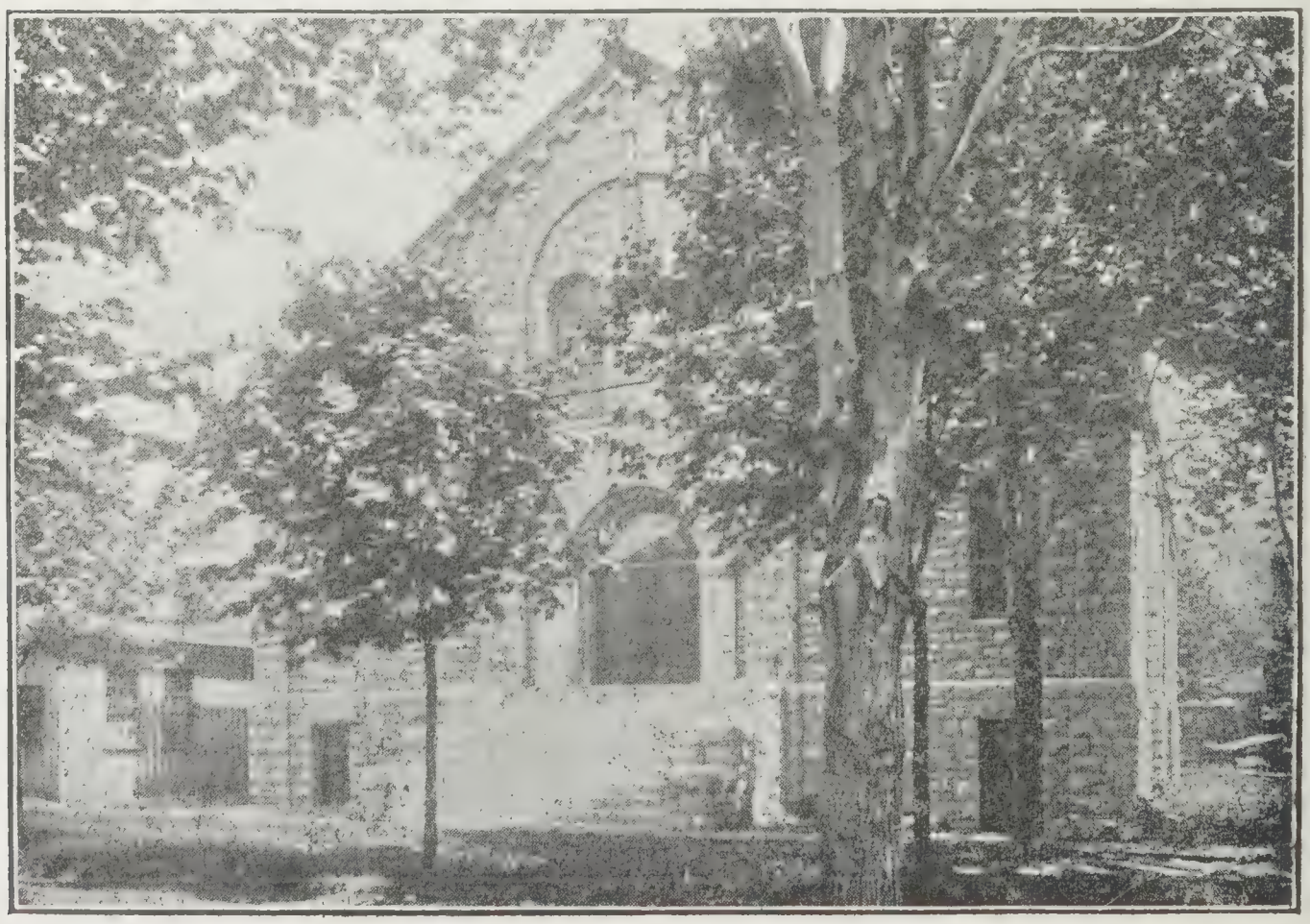
This is the spirit that makes Intercollegiate sport what it is. I thought the note might be interesting for the *Review.*

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) JOHN S. MCDONELL,
(Sec.-Treas., A. B. of C.)

To The Intercollegiate Champions!

THE *Review* feels that it is carrying out the wish of the whole alumni body of Queen's in extending to Coach Carson and the members of the 1927 Rugby team the heartiest of congratulations on once more "bringing home"—as our sports editor puts it—the Intercollegiate title.

Though many handicaps faced the team at the start of the season, indomitable spirit, splendid training, and efficient coaching carried it to victory. The 1927 team has done credit to itself, to its coach, and to Queen's.



UNIVERSITY NEWS

Installation of Rev. Micklem

REV. NATHANIEL MICKLEM, M.A., of Bridgeway, England, was on the evening of October 31 installed as Professor of New Testament Literature in Queen's Theological College, succeeding Prof. McFadyen, who returned to India last spring. The ceremony took place in Convocation Hall, and was followed by addresses by Rev. Dr. James Endicott, Moderator of the General Council of the United Church of Canada, Principal Taylor, and Prof. Micklem.

Educated at Rugby and Oxford, a minister of the Congregational Church of England, Rev. Micklem represents puritanism in England at its best, and his coming to Queen's is regarded with great satisfaction.

In his address of welcome Principal Taylor referred to the establishment of Queen's at Kingston and its close connection for many years with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Endicott stated in closing his address that he felt Queen's would continue to perform great things in its Theological College. Rev. Micklem voiced his great pleasure at coming to Kingston and, by his impressive and scholarly speech, clearly demonstrated that he will be a notable asset to the University staff.

Extension Lectures

QUEEN'S is again this year, through the Department of Extension, offering at the University a splendid programme of extension lectures. These lectures are open to the public and have in every case been most favourably received. For the present term a series of six addresses are being given prior to Christmas dealing with the mineral resources of Canada. It is expected that the subsequent series will be of an historical nature.

It may be mentioned in this connection that many of the most outstanding extension lectures are available for outside organizations. Alumni branches or other societies interested can obtain from the University a syllabus showing what is offered. The cost of obtaining a lecturer upon any of the subjects mentioned is quite small.

University Wins Lawsuit

TO enter a court of law as a defendant, being sued for $1838.32, the balance of an account supposedly due, and emerge with a judgment in its favour of $4200, was the experience of the University in a recent lawsuit.

In 1922 the Weber Chimney Co., of Chicago, was given a contract for building a chimney at the new central heating plant at Queen's. The specifications called for a reinforced concrete chimney 150 feet in height with a reinforced concrete lining extending from the base to a height of 50 feet, this lining to be 4 inches thick and to be separated from the main wall by a 4 inch air space.

While erection was going on, the engineer in charge called to the attention of the construction engineer the fact that the lining was not being put in as called for in the specification, but he was assured that it would be put in later. When the chimney was complete, it was found that the diameter at the top was 6 feet in-

stead of 7 feet, and the balance of $1838.32, then on hand, was withheld on the contract price of approximately $5000.

Some time ago the Weber Co. sued the University for the amount held back, and the case was tried in Kingston on September 27. The University entered a counter claim for $5000 damages, which closely represented the cost of a chimney of the same height and of cross-sectional area sufficient to make up the difference between the 6 foot chimney built by the Weber Co. and the 7 foot one called for in the contract.

After careful deliberation by the court, the University was awarded $4200 damages, and was charged with the amount of $1838.32 held back plus interest thereon, the net result being a dismissal of the claim and a judgment that the Weber Co. pay Queen's $1800.

The Weber Co. appealed the case, and the evidence was considered by the Court of Appeal in Toronto on November 8th. The judgment of the lower court was there sustained, with the additional finding that the University was entitled to the interest deducted from the damages in the first trial.

Thus the University, instead of having to pay $1838.32, the unpaid balance of the original contract, is due to receive some $2350 for the damage it is suffering on account of the present chimney not being built as specified.

The claimants based their case on the supposition that, as the University had an inspector of construction on the job who should have reported irregularities in construction as they took place, the non-reporting of these freed the construction firm from liability for fulfilling its contract. Apparently a policy approaching *caveat emptor* is not sustained in Canadian courts of law—the contractor is not entitled to everything he can get away with.

The case was very ably presented for the University by Mr. Francis King, K.C., Arts '89, and the engineering data required was prepared by Mr. M. F. Thomas, of Toronto, and by Profs. Wilgar and Arkley of Queen's.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Civils Make Tour

SPONSORED by Professor W. P. Wilgar, the final year in Civil Engineering at Queen's, 100 per cent. strong, recently visited and inspected three of the most outstanding engineering works going on in Canada at the present time. At each of the places visited the class was most courteously received and entertained by the company in charge of the work, and was given every opportunity of seeing the actual projects in the course of development and thus supplementing its theoretical instruction upon such matters.

The class first went to Ottawa and examined the Paugan Falls power scheme on the Gatineau River. Here, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Whitton, of Science '24, who is a superintendent of construction for the Fraser-Brace Co., the students

were shown many of the engineering details of this immense power development, where a dam is being built and turbines installed to immediately develop 196,000 horse-power, with plans for an ultimate development of 457,000 horse-power. Mr. Whitton was acting on behalf of the Gatineau Power Co. in the entertainment of the class, and too much cannot be said concerning the benefit derived by the latter from the inspection.

From Ottawa, Prof. Wilgar took the year to Montreal, where a visit was made to the new South Shore bridge. Here a unique opportunity given to the men to see a most outstanding piece of bridge construction, additionally interesting due to the fact that the structure was designed and is being built entirely by Canadian engineers and contractors. The class was met by Mr. Pratley, of the firm of Monsarratt and Pratley, the designers, who personally conducted a trip over the whole work, carefully explaining many outstanding features in connection with the bridge, one of which was the use, in building the foundations of the main piers, of a steel caisson larger than ever before used.

Later, through the courtesy of Mr. G. W. Harvie, general manager for the Montreal Harbour Commission, of which Dr. W. L. McDougald, a Queen's graduate, is chairman, the Commission's steam launch, the Sir Hugh Allan, was placed at the disposal of the party, and a trip was made around the Montreal harbour. The men were thus given the opportunity of seeing something of a marine development that has achieved world-wide fame due to the perfection of its organization, and that has made Montreal, during the last few years, the greatest grain exporting seaport in the world.

The practical examination, as occasion arises, of engineering works of such national importance, combined with thorough theoretical training, is certain to help Queen's Science graduates to maintain the creditable standing for which they have been noted in the engineering profession of Canada.

Medical Dance and Dinner

MEDICAL GRADS, recent and ancient, may possibly be interested in a brief mention of the formal functions of the Aesculapian Society, to wit, the Medical dance and dinner, which were held with customary glamour and dignity —the first adjective referring to the former event and the second to the latter —in Grant Hall on the evenings of November 18 and 19.

The very elaborate decorating of Grant Hall that for a few years past has run to extremes at the faculty dances was very wisely not attempted this year. Blue and white bunting hung from the balconies, and there were some very effective lighting displays, while alongside the orchestra on the platform stood a skeleton with a card in its hand proclaiming the number of the dance. Supper was served in the Arts club-room, which was artistically decorated. Following the supper the passing out of varied novelties added to the merry-making.

At the dinner the following evening, the record of excellence that has so marked Medical dinners from time immemorial was well sustained. The dinner itself was good, and the subsequent toasts and speeches in reply were both instructive and humorous. One of the several out-of-town guests, Dr. Mowbray, of Hamilton, replied to the toast of "The Profession." Many Kingston graduates attended the dinner as well as a number of those who were in the city for the Tigers-Queen's game.

ATHLETICS

By A. T. WILLIAMSON, B.A., Sports Editor

Rugby

ONE of the most entertaining indoor pastimes for winter is the reading of sport pages written in mid-September. We find lengthy predictions of championships for one team, prophecies of lowly positions for others, quantities of "ifs" and "buts," all of them mixed up with a sprinkling of news of the early rugby workouts.

In the welter of conjecture that appeared early this fall, some articles were written that form highly mirth-provoking reading at this time. Experts dissected the "Big Four" and could see nothing but another Ottawa title. The same scribes cast a critical eye over the Intercollegiate and unanimously decided that this was McGill's year—unless the "Boys in Blue" from Toronto should cause an upset. The mention of Queen's caused deep sighs, brought memories of the great teams of the past few years, and sympathetic tears for the schedule they were about to start. McGill and Toronto patiently licked their chops and waited for the day when a faltering Tricolour team should be served to their gladiators to make a Roman holiday.

On the surface of things the analysts had every reason to write as they did. The loss of "Irish" Monahan, "Pee-Wee" Chantler, Carl Voss, Fred. Baldwin, "Jimmy" Wright, and sundry others, coincided with the resignation of their coach and an injury to "Chubby" Dunne that put him out of the game for the season. Prof. Orin Carson in his first year as a senior mentor was faced with a situation that was not exactly inspiring.

However, the work of reconstruction went on vigorously. Strict training rules, regular physical jerks directed by "Jimmy" Bews, and constant practice brought the squad to the point where they began to look like a fair rugby team. The opening game, an exhibition fixture with Argonauts, was lost by a 6-2 margin when "Pee-Wee" Chantler ran wild for the touchdown that turned back his old team-mates.

Following this was the nip-and-tuck battle against McGill in Montreal. A confident "Big Red" team, fresh from a decisive victory in the U. of T. stadium, was forced to the limit to drag a one-point victory out of the fire. Queen's were coming back! Fred Warren, taking the place of Carl Voss, played sparkling



C. W. Drury, Dr. Austin (Doctor), Dunlop (Manager), Howard (Captain), Warren, Mundell, Baird, Kilgour, Stevenson, Brown, Handford, Reynolds

football. Big "Jimmy" Kilgour, without any rugby experience previous to this season, was fitting beautifully into "Chubby" Dunne's shoes. "Ike" Sutton was the find of the season at quarter, while Batstone and Britton were as good as ever—which simply means the best in the land. And above all, the whole team was imbued with a fighting spirit that was pretty to see, a spirit that changed it from the orphan of the sports columns to the terror of the league.

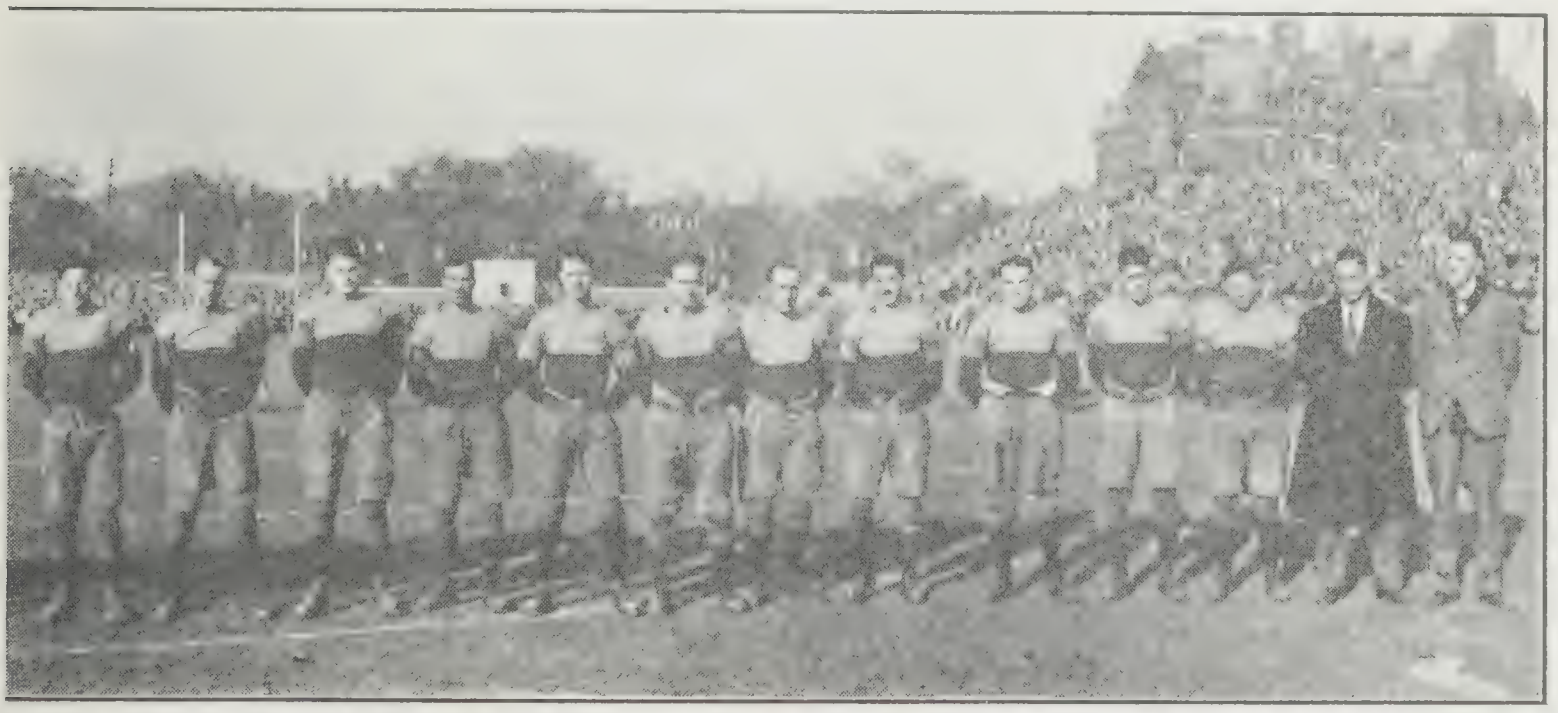
A home victory over U. of T. by a 3-0 margin almost eliminated the latter. It was in this game that Queen's began to show the deadly variety of open-field tackling that was to feature all their remaining games—fierce barrages laid down by Britton, Walker, Durham, Agnew, and Sutton that prevented 'Varsity from scoring a single point.

The return game in Toronto was witnessed by a record-breaking crowd of Queen's students and supporters. There were at least 3,000 throats, in the throng of 18,000, bellowing defiance to the Toronto fans. But after a few minutes of play the sound died away in misery, as the steady attack of the Blue team was culminated by the sending of a seventeen-year-old freshman through Queen's centre for a touchdown. The superior 'Varsity line was ramming its way down the field, while Batstone and Warren were being blocked in their desperate attempts to turn the tide for Queen's. Prior to half-time Toronto nearly scored another try, Batstone's mad dash being successful by mere inches in knocking an onside-kick away from a 'Varsity wing and over the deadline.

The tide did not turn at once: Queen's started the third quarter with an aerial attack that yielded nothing because of perfect catching by Sinclair and Trimble. But finally, after some 40 minutes of vain effort, Batstone and Warren skirted the end for 30 yards. The languid Queen's section gave a feeble cheer. When Harry followed with a field-goal, they gave a roar. And when Warren ran back a kick for 45 yards, just before three-quarter time, they became the centre of a riot of noise that shook the windows on Bloor street.

Then came thrills in highly concentrated form. Harry's drop-kick was blocked—but recovered by Queen's. His next attempt floated lazily against the blue southern horizon, dropped gradually, and as the immense audience rose to its feet, sifted between the posts and just over the cross-bar. The score was tied; 'Varsity was all nerves; and Queen's pranced about like a bunch of happy kids.

The fans, already weak from the spine-chilling changes of the game, sat back—but not for long. Sinclair's kick-off was returned by Warren; Sinclair muffed it beautifully; the capable hands of Hand-



Nagel, Abbott, Carter, Walker, McKelvey, Britton, Batstone, Sutton, Mungovan, Durham, Agnew,
O. Carson (Coach), J. S. McDonell (Secretary)

ford and Brown took control of it, and passed it to "Liz" Walker, who blazed his way along the sideline and wound up with a swan-dive for a touchdown—at the very corner behind which the Queen's rooters were appropriately massed.

It was worth the trip to see that crowd! "Alfie" Pierce forgot his age and did a square dance on the track, assisted by scores of swarming students. Wild screeches, cackles, and roars were mixed up with the Queen's yell. A psychiatrist would have found plenty of interesting material in that thundering herd.

As events turned out, this was Harry Batstone's last full game, and the grand old master was at his best. His two drops made the crucial scores that brought Queen's up from behind, his canny kicking held Toronto back in the stirring second half, and his generalship was superb.

While Queen's were resting after that sensational Saturday, 'Varsity were practising faithfully for their last game. Facing the prospect of a winless season they invaded Montreal in a dangerous frame of mind, to do battle with the confident men of Shaughnessy. You all know the result. The chilly November sun went down upon a scene of desolation and gloom, not a sound coming from the silent, coon-coated, Red and White fans as they mournfully trod their way home to their fraternities. 'Varsity had come out on top, 8-1.

With the Intercollegiate race deadlocked, the peak of the season had arrived. The titles in the "Big Four" and O.R.F.U. had been decided, so Kingston became the centre of the rugby world. The rival camps worked feverishly to bring their teams to the peak of form. Conjecture ran wild as to the ultimate result, and the experts from Halifax to Vancouver turned their microscopes on the contenders. What a week that was!

The great day did not arrive in Hollywood fashion. It was not perfect football weather, although little more could be expected at the time of year. A typical raw November wind blew diagonally across the field, which was greasy but fairly firm. Long before the first whistle started the teams on their way, hoarsely raucous fans had been filling the stands, limbering up their vocal organs with the battle-cries of their college. When the multitude had assembled, the official records showed over 8,000 present—a mark exceeded only by that of the Queen's-'Varsity game last year.

The first quarter was typical of the whole Queen's season. The aggressive Tricolour team seemed to be missing fire, all attempts to take the offensive being frustrated. McGill continually kicked with the wind, and the Montreal delegation roared its delight as a rouge and place kick gave them a 4-0 lead. Dense clouds of gloom settled over the home team's section, although the optimists remembered their Toronto comeback, and the analysts observed that their charging tackling brigade had prevented McGill from making yards.

But the second quarter began in worse fashion. Harry Batstone, brainiest of them all, had been injured in the first few minutes of play after getting a kick away, and was replaced by the Sarnia freshman, Howard Carter. The absence of the king of football seemed to take a lot of confidence out of his team-mates, and before he returned to the battlefield Tremaine had recovered one of his own kicks and added another single to McGill's total. Half-time drawing near, the invaders ahead 5-0, their veteran field-general hurt, and the ball deep in their own territory, that was the rather ominous position in which Queen's found themselves.

Batstone gamely returned to the game, accompanied by a roar of welcome from the bleachers. "Cap" Howard found a hole and shook off the weak McGill secondary defence for a thirty-yard gain. And then prophecy became fact.

The great superiority of Queen's outsides and secondary defence had been looked upon as the factor that would swing the balance of victory. In the opening minutes McGill offset this by some great blocking on their own part with the result that Howard's dash was the first occasion on which yards had been made by either team. Then Sutton sensed the crumbling process that had begun in the Red and White's defensive system and

began to shoot extension runs around McGill's right. With perfect interference, "Bubs" Britton came charging through at terrific speed, galloped 35 yards, and passed to Batstone for ten more. A total of nearly 80 yards gained since Howard had started things less than a minute before. The gloomy bleachers had become a riot of noise.

Then came a series of disheartening breaks that took the ball back to centre field. A team without an unusual amount of spirit would have cracked and given



up. But this year's team had great reserves of courage. Once again Britton circled McGill's right for 40 yards, and the plungers then completed the task, "Cliff" Howard crossing McGill's line on the last down to tie the score. Armistice Day was sedate compared to the scene that took place in the Queen's section. Let it merely be said, that no student came out of the stadium without a set of badly damaged vocal cords!

The "Big Red" threat was apparently

past. A costly fumble by the brilliant St. Germain in the third fifteen minutes was gobbled up by Durham, who combined with Sutton for a long sprint that put "Cliff" Howard in position to score his second try. Queen's now had absolute command, and simply coasted along to the championship. The feature of the dying minutes was the great work of Harry Batstone's protégé, Carter, whose playing gained in confidence and brilliance with each down. His punt, which resulted in St. Germain being rouged for the final score, soared and bounced for over 80 yards, yet the outsides were right on top of "The Saint"—a great tribute to the speed of Britton, Walker and Co., and the hoofing ability of the Medical freshman.

Kingston went wild. The captain was carried off on his supporters' shoulders. The game Harry Batstone, recipient of many an acclaim in his colourful career, never received such an ovation as was given him when he went on for the last

few minutes of play. Every player had to run a barrage of cheering, back-slapping fans to reach the dressing-room. The college title had come home!

Came the Tigers! Led by Coach Rodden, an old Queen's wing man, and featuring the immortal "Pep" Leadley, "Smut" Veale, and Frank McKelvey, as their other "Old Boys," they stepped confidently out on to a frozen gridiron that was just to the liking of their battering-ram line.

A ceremony before the game that drew a thunderous tribute from both Queen's and Tiger fans was the presentation of a floral horseshoe to "Pep" and his teammates from a representative of Queen's A. B. of C. Cameras clicked excitedly as "Pep" and "Harry" were placed on each side of the good luck emblem—the great drop-kicker in the "Bengal" stripes and the great strategist in the colours of his *Alma Mater*. The fans were denied the spectacle of seeing this incomparable pair perform against one another, Batstone's injury keeping him on the bench throughout the game, while his greatest friend led the opposing side to victory.

The game itself was dramatic. Britton snared a Tiger fumble to give Queen's an early touchdown. Then the irresistible power of the "Yellow and Black" began to assert itself in the face of a gallant Queen's defence. Long marches down the field left Leadley in position to make his favourite score; and shortly after half time he had amassed a total of three drops and two rouges. Then came a fumble that gave Hamilton a try, while a brilliant backfield run by Leadley and Languay left it to Timmis to score the final five points of the game.

Queen's gave all they had, and in doing so they earned the respect of a powerful foe. Tigers' kick formation worked so perfectly that the wings were often waiting around the Queen's backs when Leadley let the ball go. Yet, in spite of this, Carter pulled off several brilliant dashes of twenty and thirty yards. In the final period he ran out or returned kicks on five occasions to save a score, two of his sprints starting near the deadline. The fighting wing line played themselves into exhaustion trying to hold the vicious onslaughts of Small, Baker, and Timmis; while the ball hawks gave all they had, Britton's swoop on Languay giving Queen's their touchdown. Watch this team next year! It is quite possible that the fame of Batstone and Leadley may be closely duplicated by the brilliance of Carter and Warren before many years have passed. But that remains to be seen.

Here's to the Intercollegiate champions of 1927!

THE INTERFACULTY SERIES.

"Bubs" Britton's all-stars, representing the Faculty of Arts, played brilliant football to crush all opposition in the great intra-mural series. Opening up with a 14-2 victory over Medicine, they continued their powerful attack to down Science, the previous year's champions, by a 17-1 margin.

The afore-mentioned Mr. Britton, their honorary coach, used the "McGraw System"—every play being directed from the bench in energetic terms. His material responded valiantly, the stars of the series including "Barney" Reist, "Ted" White, and "Don" McKay.

Women's Tennis

THE first women's Intercollegiate meet in the net game was held at the Toronto Tennis Club during the week of October 31. This gives another indication of the way in which women's sports, particularly in the Canadian Intercollegiate Union, have advanced in the past few years.

Queen's was represented by a strong team, that went through to the finals in both singles and doubles, only to lose to 'Varsity in the latter and Western in the former by close margins in each case.

Basketball

LARGE turnouts, with plenty of enthusiasm, have featured the practice hours directed by the new manager, "Lang" Miller. With Sutton, Durham, Dickie, Mulligan, and McLaughlin, representing the veterans, and scores of brilliant candidates from the freshman years, no worry need be wasted on this sport.

So promising have the numbers been that at least three teams will probably operate in senior, intermediate, and junior leagues.

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing

THE appointment by the Athletic Board of Control of a professional boxing coach, in the person of Mr. Jack Jarvis, who has had many years' experience in the teaching of the "manly art" both in Britain and Canada, is a step that should do a great deal towards bringing back Queen's boxing, wrestling, and fencing teams to their former positions of prestige in this branch of Intercollegiate sport. In the past there has been great student interest in these departments, but the candidates have lacked the intensive and concentrated guidance necessary to produce winning teams. Prospects this year seem brighter than they have for some time, and a capable squad will make the trip to the Intercollegiate assault.

Hockey

DURING the past five or six seasons Intercollegiate hockey at Queen's has shown an annual deficit of several thousands of dollars. Ever since the burning of the old round-topped rink the situation has become steadily worse, until latterly almost all the net proceeds from the Harty Arena have been counterbalanced by the loss chargeable to Intercollegiate hockey. For many years the Intercollegiate series was a great drawing card in Kingston, the crowds of both citizens and students at the senior games taxing the capacity of the old rink to the limit. City support has lately vanished almost completely, and the vast majority of the students have shown no interest whatever in the fortunes of their Intercollegiate teams.

The Athletic Board has had this matter under consideration for the last two years and has earnestly tried to revive student interest in the Intercollegiate series, with no results. The process was too costly to carry on indefinitely, and so it was decided at a meeting held November 10 to drop out of senior Intercollegiate hockey for the coming winter.

The junior and intermediate teams are remaining in the Intercollegiate, and it is the intention to have also an entry in the Intermediate O. H. A., the feeling being that there is such interest in the latter series at Kingston, as well as at the other centres having teams entered, that the increased gates and more frequent games will do much towards putting hockey "back on its feet" financially at Queen's. It is felt by many that it is not interest in hockey in general that has waned at Queen's so much as that in the Intercollegiate series. The coming experiment in the O. H. A. will probably answer this question.

ALUMNI NEWS

Births

Hawley—At Madison, Wisc., on November 2, to Dr. J. E. Hawley, Arts '20, and Mrs. Hawley, a daughter.

Lynch—At St Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, Ont., on Friday, Nov. 11, to Dr. O'Gorman Lynch, Med. '22, and Mrs. Lynch, a daughter.

Moote—On May 24, 1927, to Rev. and Mrs Stanley A. Moote (Grace Wood), Arts '16, of Sherkston, Ont., a daughter (Elizabeth Grace).

Snider—At Mount Hamilton Hospital, on June 6, to D. R. Snider, Sc. '17, and Mrs. Snider, a daughter (Doris Ruth).

Marriages

Anglin—At Toronto, on Friday, Nov. 18, Helen Edna Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Holmes, of Toronto, to An-

drew Arnold Anglin, Arts '27 (Commerce), also of Toronto.

Appelbe—At Rousseau, Ont., on November 29, Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ditchburn, to Dr. Charles S. Appelbe, Med. '24, of Owen Sound, Ont.

Bigelow—At the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City, on June 11, Harriet F. Smith to Dr. Jesse K. Bigelow, Med. '24, of Taber, Alta. Dr. Bigelow has been practising for two years in Taber, and is also on the medical staff of the General Hospital at Lethbridge, Alta., where he teaches pediatrics.

Brebner—At Kingston, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Freda Elaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Windover, Kingston, to Kenneth A. Brebner, Sc. '14, of Newark, N.J., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brebner, Kingston.

Bush—At Osnabruck Centre, Ont., on August 17, Eva Eaman to Dr. Frederick William Bush, Med. '22. Dr. Bush is now practising in Rochester, N.Y., specializing in pediatrics.

Carleton—At St. Luke's Church, Kingston, Ont., in July, 1926, Edith Walker, to Dr. Harry Gordon Carleton, Arts '23 and Med. '26. Dr. Carleton has been practising in Norwood, Ont., since July, 1926.

Elliott—At Montreal, on August 16, by the Rev. Dr. Miles McCutcheon, Daphne, eldest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Walter Holt, of Montreal, to Freeman W. Elliott, Sc. '23, of Cornwall.

Fleming—At Arnprior, Ont., on June 29, by the Rev. J. M. McDonald, Harriet Mildred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Farmer, of Arnprior, to Earl Atlee Fleming, Arts '25, of Simcoe, Ont.

Harkness-Rolston—At the home of the bride's parents, Ottawa, on Oct. 29, Ella Grace Rolston, Arts '16, second daughter of Mrs. Rolston and the late James Little Rolston, Ottawa, to A. Edmund Harkness, Sc. '21, of Toronto, only son of the late Adam Harkness and Mrs. Harkness, of Iroquois, Ont.

Humphries—At St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, Ont., on April 19, B. Rowena Humphries, Arts '22, to Rev. Edward A. Earchman, of Bedford Park United Church, Toronto.

Jolliffe-Argue—On Saturday, Nov. 5, at Westminster Church, Winnipeg, by Rev. David Christie, Hazel Madeline Argue, Arts '25, daughter of Mrs. Argue and the late Robert Argue, Ottawa, to Harold Richard Jolliffe, Arts '24, son of Prof. and Mrs. Jolliffe, Kingston.

Love—At Calgary, Alta., on June 30th, Bay Duncan to Hubert Bryce Love, Arts '21, of Calgary.

Lyght—At the home of the bride's parents, Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, June 29, by the father of the bride, Mona Havergal, second daughter of Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Kerruish, to Dr. Charles Everard Lyght, Med. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lyght, Hamilton.

MacLeod—At Napanee, Ont., on Saturday, Nov. 12, Hazel Aldene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Okel B. Parks, of Napanee, to Daniel J. MacLeod, Arts '21. At home after Dec. 1, at 158 Charlotte street, Fredericton, N.B.

Milne—At New York City, on August 23, Irene Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Charron, of Ottawa, to William Courtney Milne, Sc. '16, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Milne, of Ottawa.

Slater—At Kingston, on Saturday, November 5, at the home of the bride's parents, Elizabeth Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stewart, Kingston, to Douglas Slater, Arts '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Slater, Kingston.

Spear-Doak—At Lansdowne, Ont., in June, Elsie Doak, Arts '29, to Dr. William M. Spear, Med. '27.

Waterhouse—On October 3, at Chambord, Que., Marie Monica, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bauman, Cornwall, Ont., to George Kerby Waterhouse, Sc. '19, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Waterhouse, Belleville, Ont.

Wedge—At Petrolia, Ont., on Nov. 5, Hazel Scott Mitchell ('Varsity) to James Allan Wedge, Sc. '21.

Wootton—On December 27, 1926, Margalet Eleanor Wootton,Arts '23, to C. A. Shoemaker, Napanee, Ont.

Deaths

Bulloch—The death occurred during August at Winnipeg, Man., of Mrs. C. W. Bulloch (Bertha Neilson), who received her B.A. at Queen's in 1896.

Darling—The death occurred very suddenly on March 23, 1926, at Fargo, N.D., of John

W. Darling. Mr. Darling took his B.A. at Queen's in 1920, and his M.A. in '21, and following his graduation was for some three years instructor in English at the state college of North Dakota. He had completed his Ph.D. course in English at Chicago University except for writing his thesis. The late Mr. Darling was married in December, 1925, to Miss Mabel Henderson, Arts '19, who is at present with the George H. Doran publishing firm of New York.

Hoyles—The death occurred in Toronto on Nov. 6, of Newman Wright Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., at the age of 84. Dr. Hoyles was principal of the law school at Osgoode Hall for almost thirty years, and the impress of his brilliant mind and personality still remains upon hundreds of students who passed through his classes. Queen's conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the late Dr. Hoyles in 1902.

Smith—Rev. J. E. Smith, Arts '00, passed away suddenly at his home in Regina on August 14. Death was due to heart disease. For the past thirty-one years Rev. Mr. Smith had been engaged in the active ministry of the Presbyterian Church, both in Eastern and Western Canada A native of Durham, Ont., he came to Queen's and graduated with his B.A. in 1900, taking his B.D. degree later, in 1907. Following his graduation Mr. Smith held several pastorates in Ontario and the West, and in 1918 he joined the British and Foreign Bible Society, with which organization he was associated till his recent death. Rev. Mr. Smith is survived by his widow and three sons.

Walks—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, the death occurred at Toronto of Robert Hilton Walks, member of the staff of Toronto Normal School. The late Mr. Walks received his B.A. at Queen's in 1900.

Notes

1871-1880

Andrew McCulloch, Arts '71, is living at Thorold, Ont., and is still greatly interested in his Alma Mater. He closes a letter to the Alumni Office with "Wishing dear old Queen's every success."

Rev. Dr. John Pringle, Arts '75 and Theol. '04, formerly moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and who for some fifty years has been doing valuable mission work in the isolated districts of Western Canada, was a recent visitor to his Alma Mater. While in Kingston he addressed large audiences in Convocation Hall and some of the city churches on "The Great Gold Rush in the Klondyke," in which he, as a pioneer missionary, was a participator.

1881-1890

S. T. Chown, Arts '89, who is police magistrate of Renfrew County, was a recent visitor in Kingston, and looks younger than ever. Mr. Chown is much interested in the tentative plans of the members of the class of '89 to hold a 40 year reunion in 1929. He offers his "official" services to keep the boys in order on that occasion.

H. H. Horsey, Arts '95, of Ottawa, a trustee of the University and a Queen's enthusiast at all times, has been mentioned for the senatorial vacancy caused by the death of Senator Mulholland. Strong representations are being made for Mr Horsey, and his many fine qualifications undoubtedly well fit him for the position.

Justice H. M. Mowat, Arts '81, Law '86, of the high court division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, has been granted a year's leave of absence due to illness. Mr. Justice Mowat was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1921. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery and that he may soon be able to resume his place on the Bench.

Dr. K. P. R. Neville, Arts '96, for the past nine years registrar of the University of Western Ontario at London, was recently appointed dean of the College of Arts at this university. Under the new appointment the offices of dean and registrar have been combined.

E. R. Peacock, Arts '94, of the firm of Baring Bros. & Co., London, Eng., and a director of the Bank of England, recently spent some time in Canada.

T. S. Scott, Arts '94, and Sc. '97, city manager at Niagara Falls, Ont., spoke before the Board of Trade and the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of Kingston on Nov. 3, on the subject of municipal government.

1901-1910

H. Graham Bertram, Sc. '10, is vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the John Bertram & Sons Ltd., and of the Pratt & Whitney Co. of Canada Ltd., located at Dundas, Ont.

Rev. Alfred Bright, Arts '04 (B.D. Manitoba University), is minister at St. Andrew's Church, Sherbrooke, Que. Rev. Bright was this year elected moderator of the Montreal and Ottawa Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

F. S. Lazier, Sc. '07, is chief engineer and a member of the firm of T. A. Brown & Co., contractors, Toronto.

Mrs. M. A. Lindsay (Mabel E. Aylesworth), Arts '04, has recently taken charge of the Yorkton School Home at Yorkton, Sask. Some twenty students are enrolled and many others have been refused admission due to lack of space.

Miss Mary L Macdonnell, Arts '10, was elected president of Queen's alumnae at the annual meeting held in Kingston on Nov. 5.

W. H. MacInnes, Arts '02, Theol. '05, formerly of Victoria, B.C., has recently been appointed official administrator at Vancouver, B.C.

G. C. Mackenzie, Sc. '03, Secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, sailed on Nov. 11 for England to be away a month.

Rev. D. C. Ramsay, Arts '07, of Belleville, Ont., was elected president of Queen's Theological Alumni at the annual conference held in Kingston during the week of October 31.

1911-1920

Allan Barton, Sc. '13, has been for the past 2 or 3 years field engineer for, and associate in the firm of Reid and Ryan, diamond drill contractors at Timmins, Ont.

F. Benger, Sc. '13, is assistant mechanical engineer for the Can. Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

C. A. Boulton, Sc. '17, is on the staff of E. G. M. Cape & Co., engineers and contractors, of Montreal.

Dr. F. W. Burden, Med. '13, is practising at St. John's, Newfoundland. His address is Box 871.

John Buss, Sc. '19, is now resident manager of the Kaydeross Paper Co. at Rock City, N.Y.

Dr. L. E. Crowley, Med. '14, has again resumed his practice in Kingston after an absence of several weeks in Chicago where he took postgraduate work at Cook County Hospital.

Miss Laura Fraser Arts '19, during the past summer made a tour across Canada as one of the guests of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle were visited, and the return trip was made via Prince Rupert, and the C. N. Ry. At several of the centres where entertainment was offered, many Queen's graduates now prominent in Western affairs were met.

Major J. N. Gibson, Sc. '13, who has been for some years mechanical engineer for the R.C.O.C., stationed at Halifax, N.S., has been recently transferred to Esquimalt, where he will be mechanical engineer in charge of the Western Canada military districts.

C. R. Hagey, Sc. 15, is a member of the firm of the Ontario Engineering Co. Ltd., with headquarters at Erie, Ont. Mr. Hagey's firm is doing general consulting work and land surveying.

Dr. J. Swift Hanley, Arts '17, and Med. '19, is head of the nose and throat service in Lincoln Hospital, New York City, also senior assistant surgeon at New York Infirmary.

Dr. Royal Lee, Med. '14, is practising in New York City, and is specializing in industrial medicine.

Dr. Fred. J. Matthews, Med. '11, of New York City, is specializing in orthopedic surgery. He is also chief consultant in his specialty for the Women's Hospital, and associate consultant for St. Luke's Hospital.

G. D. O'Connor, Sc. '16, is at present assistant engineer to **M. F. Ker,** Sc. '18, engineer for Stamford Township, Ont.

J. T. H. Russell, Arts '13, this year took his B.Paed. degree at Toronto University. He has been teaching for some years at Withrow Ave. School, Toronto.

J. W. Sutherland, Arts '17, is in charge of the forest fire protection work in the Gatineau Valley limits of the Canadian International Paper Co. His headquarters are at Montreal.

W. J. Tamblyn, Arts '20, is principal of the Junior Vocational School, Toronto, and is having exceptional success in his work. He has a school of 350 subnormal and underprivileged boys. The task of changing these boys into well informed young men is one to fully occupy the mind and talent of Mr. Tamblyn. It is well worth while for Queen's graduates, while in Toronto, to visit

the school and have an object lesson in what can be accomplished in the way of salvaging what has hitherto been regarded as the wreckage of humanity.

Dr. E. H. Wood, F.A.S.C., Med. '14, is chairman for 1927-28 of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterboro, Ont. Dr. Wood writes that at the annual clinical congress of the American Congress of Surgeons, held in Detroit during October, three Queen's medical graduates occupied adjacent rooms at the Detroit Hospital—**Dr. G. W. Mylks, '97, Dr. J. R. Hurtubise, '08,** and himself. Dr. Wood has just completed a term of six years on the executive of the Peterboro hockey club, being president for two years.

1921-1927

Ronald Adams, Sc. '23, left recently for Columbia, S.A., where he will join the engineering staff of the International Petroleum Co.

Miss Jessie Armstrong, Arts '23, has been for the past year a commercial teacher at the Port Hope high school.

Dr. Wm. E. Bayley, Med. '26, is occupying the position of chief resident physician at the Memphis General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

W. H. Becking, Arts '23, is practising law in Windsor, Ont., as an associate of the W. P. Harvie legal firm. Mr. Becking finished his course at Osgoode Hall in 1926.

Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Arts '19 and Theol. '21, has been pastor of the Waltham Presbyterian Church, Waltham, Mass., since 1923, and secretary of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association since 1924. Rev. Blacklock is also vice-president of the Curry School of Expression in Boston, and from the talent displayed while at Queen's he should be well qualified to direct such work. He spent some time at his home near Kingston during the past summer, and his services were in constant demand for different events.

Miss Stella Campbell, Arts '24, is teaching at Harbord Collegiate, Toronto. Subsequent to her graduation in 1924, Miss Campbell took her A.M. degree at Chicago University.

Rev. John W. Claxton, Arts '23, was in May awarded a resident fellowship at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he is at present doing postgraduate work.

Cecil Climo, Sc. '23, is assistant construction engineer for the Carborundum Co. at Niagara Falls.

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George D. Cockburn, Sc. '27, has been appointed Dial System results engineer with the Montreal division of the Bell Telephone Co.

Harold F. Cross, Arts '22, who has been teaching for the past year at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, has recently been appointed assistant professor and acting head of the department of history at Acadia University, Wolfeville, N.S.

Miss M. Belle Elliott, Arts '26, is teaching at Grimsby, Ont.

K. W. Fritsche, Sc. '25, has for some time been doing splendid work as field engineer for the Towagmac Mining and Exploration Co. in the Rouyn disrtict.

Miss Margaret C. Gibson, Arts '27, is teaching in Bruce County, Ont.

Dr. T. J. Goodison, Med. '26, is medical officer at the Howie gold mines in the Red Lake district of Ontario.

J. M. Hamilton, Arts and Sc. '27, is on the engineering staff of the Jackson-Manion Mines at Woman Lake, Ont.

Miss Ruth A. Huffman, Arts '25, is on the teaching staff of the high school at Athens, Ont.

Frank H. James, Sc. '27, has recently left for El Centro, Colombia, S.A., where he will join the engineering staff of the International Petroleum Co.

J. Leslie Kerr, Arts '27, is this year doing postgraduate work at the University of Toronto.

F. L. LaQue, Sc. '27, is in the research and development department of the International Nickel Co. at New York City.

Jas. V. Ludgate, Sc. '23, who was formerly woods manager of the Schroeder Lumber Co., is now a member of the woods engineering staff of the Canadian International Paper Co., of which **J. A. Henderson,** Sc. '21, is manager.

Dr. Chas. E. Lyght, Med. '26, one-time editor of the Queen's Journal, after some months with the Hatcher Clinic at Wellington, Kansas, is now an assistant physician in the department of student health at the University of Wisconsin, where he is also attached to the faculty of the medical school as instructor in clinical medicine. Dr. Lyght was recently elected an honorary member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical professional fraternity, Beta Zeta chapter.

Dr. John McKelvey, Arts '23 and Med. '26, has rejoined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, after doing postgraduate work in Baltimore during the past summer.

Ian MacLachlan, Sc. '25, and Arts '26, has recently left left the staff of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., to join that of the Ford Motor Co. at Windsor, Ont.

Gordon R. Maybee, Sc. '25, and Arts '27, is on the chemical staff of J. S. Fry & Sons (Canada), with headquarters at Montreal.

G. R. Mikel, Arts '22, formerly of Ottawa, has recently been appointed inspector of the public schools of Sarnia, Ont.

T. V. S. Mounteer, Arts '25, of Montreal, is in charge of the production of publicity reading matter for newspapers, magazines, etc., for the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. Summer School athletics.

Miss Wilhelmina (Billy) Nobes, Arts '24, is retail training director of the Robert Simpson Co., Toronto. Miss Nobes attended the tenth annual conference of the research bureau for retail training of the University of Pittsburgh, held recently in the Mellow Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. J. Peal, Sc. '24, has joined the staff of the Dominion Envelope and Carton Co., Ltd., at Toronto, Ont., as assistant to the general superintendent, having resigned from the staff of the Canada Sugar Refining Co.

R. J. Pickard, former student, **Arts '28,** is on the staff of Edward McMahon & Co., Insurance Brokers, New York City.

Dr. P. B. Rynard, Med. '24, after some time on the staff of Brantford General Hospital, took up private practice at Brechin, Ont., in March of this year.

W. M. Reynolds, Sc. '23, has recently been transferred from the Calm Lake staff of the Backus Brooks Co. to the staff of the same company at Fort William, Ont.

George Shipman, Sc. '24, who has been with the Canadian Cellulose Co., Ltd., at Cornwall, Ont., since their plant commenced operations, resigned late last summer and has gone to Cuba as superintendent for the Cellulosa de Cubana.

Miss Jean Simmons, Arts '26 (Comm.), is on the purchasing staff of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

Miss Helen Tangney, Arts '25, is teaching this year in Madoc, Ont.

M. C. Thurling, Sc. '27, is taking the student engineer's test course of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N.Y.

Miss Hazel Van Alstyne, Arts '27, is teaching at the continuation school at Clifford, Ont.

Dr. O. VanLuven, Med. '21, has been practising at Consecon, Ont., since the past summer.

Douglas G. H. Wright, Sc. '21, has recently been retained by the mining firm of R. O. Denman & Co., of Toronto, as consulting mining engineer and geologist. "Doug" is rapidly achieving outstanding eminence in the Canadian mining profession. He was formerly geologist for the Ontario Bureau of Mines, chief geologist and field engineer for Dome Mines Ltd., manager of Howie Gold Mines, Ltd., consulting mining engineer and mine manager for the Jackson-Manion Mines Ltd. Upon graduation from Queens' he won the 1851 Science Research Scholarship, and is at present a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists of America.

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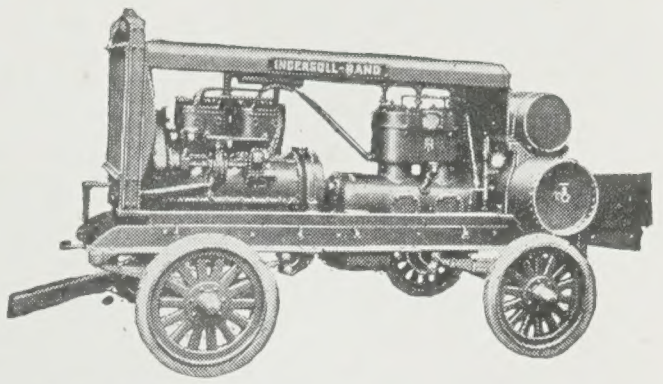
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